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# Cassell's Latin dictionary

James Robert  
Vernam Marchant,  
Joseph Fletcher ...

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# CASSELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY

(Latin-English and English-Latin).

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## PREFACE.

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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. The revision closely follows and in many points is based on the invaluable Dictionary of Professor Georges.\*

\* Ausführliches Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch von Karl Ernst Georges. Siebente Auflage. Leipzig. 1879.



# 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>accus.</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, euphonically.
<i>appellat.</i> appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e.g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).	<i>ex. exs.</i> example, examples.
<i>attrib.</i> attribute or attributive.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>a. Aug.</i> ante-Augustan.	<i>fig.</i> figurative or figura.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustan.	<i>fin.</i> or <i>ad fin.</i> at the end.
<i>c.</i> common.	<i>folg.</i> followed by.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>folg.</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> heteroclite.
<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>eccl.</i> ecclesiastical.	<i>inchoat.</i> inchoative, inceptive.
<i>ed.</i> edition.	<i>indecl.</i> indeclinable.
<i>e.g.</i> exempli gratiā (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.q.</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>locut.</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>millt.</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>navt.</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>syncope.</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.

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

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.

Tl. 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.

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|--|---|
| <p><b>App.</b> Lucius Appuleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.</p> <p><b>Auct. b. Afr.</b> Auctor belli Africani.</p> <p><b>Auct. b. Alex.</b> Auctor belli Alexandrini.</p> <p><b>Auct. b. Hisp.</b> Auctor belli Hispani.</p> <p><b>Caes.</b> Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.</p> <p><b>Cat.</b> C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.</p> <p><b>Cato.</b> M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.</p> <p><b>Cic.</b> M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.</p> <p><b>Col.</b> L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Enn.</b> Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.</p> <p><b>Eutr.</b> Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Hirt.</b> Aulus Hirtius, historian, died 48 B.C.</p> <p><b>Hor.</b> Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.</p> <p><b>Juv.</b> D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Liv.</b> T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.</p> <p><b>Lucan.</b> M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.</p> <p><b>Lucr.</b> T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.</p> <p><b>Mart.</b> M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Nep.</b> Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Ov.</b> P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.</p> | <p><b>Pers.</b> A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.</p> <p><b>Petr.</b> T. Petronius Arbiter, satirist, died 67 A.D.</p> <p><b>Phaedr.</b> Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Plaut.</b> M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.</p> <p><b>Plin.</b> C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.</p> <p><b>Prop.</b> Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.</p> <p><b>Q. Cic.</b> Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.</p> <p><b>Quint.</b> M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Sall.</b> C. Crispus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.</p> <p><b>Sen.</b> L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.</p> <p><b>Stat.</b> P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Suet.</b> C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Tac.</b> C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.</p> <p><b>Ter.</b> P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.</p> <p><b>Tib.</b> Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.</p> <p><b>Varr.</b> M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.</p> <p><b>Vell.</b> P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p><b>Verg.</b> P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.</p> <p><b>Vitr.</b> Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.</p> |
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# 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. xviii. 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.

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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 *exspectare* 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.—

*alq\** = *aliquis*

*alq†* = *aliquid*

*alcjs* = *alicujus*

*alci* = *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.

**Priso.** 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.**



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

**abnēpos** -ōtis, m. *great-great-grandson*, Suet.

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

**Abnōba** -no, 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 -nūtūrus, 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 facinus, 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*, Plaut.

**ābōlēo** -ēvi -lēm, 2. *to destroy*. **I.** Lit., Popæae corpus non igni abolitum, Tac.; viscera undis, to cleanse, Verg. **II.** Fig., to do away with; magistratum, Liv.; dedecus armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

**ābōlesco** -ēvi, non sup., 3. *to perish*; non abolecet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

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

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

**ābōmīno** = abominor (q.v.).

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

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

**ābōrior** -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.

**ābōrisoor** = aborior (q.v.).

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

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

**ābōrtus** -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. Cæcilia posse litium terrore abradere, Cic.

**abripio** -rīpui -reptum, 3. (ab and rapio), to snatch away, tear off, drag off. **I.** A. Lit., abripui fluminis, Cæsar. **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 grege venalium, Cic.; 2, to drag away to punishment; aliquem de convivio in vincula, Cic.; 3, to take away by force; filios e complexu parentum, Cic.

**abrōdo** -si -sum, 3. *to gnaw off, away*, Pers.

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

**abrōgo**, 1. **A.** 1, to repeal a law wholly, to annul; legem, Cic.; huic 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.

**abrōtōnum** -i, n. and **abrōtōnus** -i, f. (*ἀβρότον*), southern-wood, an aromatic herb, Lucr., Hor.

**abrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** to break off, loosen, separate. **A.** Lit., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv. **B.** Transf., se latrocinio 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. (abrumpo). **I.** a tearing away; corrigiæ, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. **II.** Transf., divorce, Cic.

**abruptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abrumpo), torn off; hence, **I.** steep, precipitous. Subst., **abruptum** -i, n. a steep ascent or descent; sorbet 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.

**abscēdo** -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.; impers., Regio abscessum est, Liv. **B.** Of things, to retire; quantum mare abscedebat, 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 abscassisse mihi, Ov. **B.** Of things, 1, to go away; somnus ut abscessit, Ov.; 2, to desert; cives earum urbium quæ regno abscedunt, Liv.

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

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

**abscido** -cidi -cismum, 3. (abs and caedo), to cut off. **I.** Lit., funes, Cæsar; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv. **II.** A. Transf., to separate; interspectis munimentis hostis pars parti absceps erat, Liv.; absceps in duas partes exercitus, Cæsar. **B.** to take away; regibus spem auxilii sui, Liv.

**abscoīdo** -scidi -scissum, 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; redditus dulces, Hor.

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

**absconditā**, adv. *obscurely, abstrusely*, Cic.

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

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

**absentia** -ae, f. (absum), *absence*, Cic.  
**absellio**, 4. (ab and sellio), *to spring forth*, or away, Lucr.

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

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

**abesto** -stiti, -stitum, 3. 1. *to go away*, followed by ab or the abl. alone; *limine*, Verg.; *ab signis*, Caes.; *absol.*, tandem abstiterunt, Liv.; of things, *ab ore scintillae abestunt*, Verg.; 2. *to desist from*; with abl., *obsidione*, spe, Liv.; with infin., *abestis moveri, cease to be moved*, Verg.; with gerund, *sequendo*, *from following*, Juv.; *accusator abstittit, the accuser withdrew* (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

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

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

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

**absolutus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (absolvo). 1. *perfect, complete*; vita, Cic. 2. *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.; 2. *to acquit*; *improbitatis*, Cic.; *capitis*, Nep.; *reos culpa*, Ov.; *de praevicatione*, Cic.; 2. *to dispose of in narration, to relate*; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, Sall.; 3. *to complete, to finish*; *tectum*, Cic.; *opera*, Caes.; *absolve beneficium tuum*, Liv.

**absōnus** -a -um, 1. Lit., *inharmonious*; vox, Cic. 2. Transf., *disagreeing with, not corresponding with*; *absoni a voce motus*, Liv.; with dat., *nihil absōnum fidei divinae originis fuit*, Liv.

**absorbēo** -āi, 2. *to swallow, to gulp down*. 1. Lit., *placentas*, Hor.; *Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse*, Cic. 2. Transf., *hunc absorbit aestus 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.

**abstergēo** -tersi -tersum, 2. *to wipe off, to dry by wiping*. 1. Lit., *cruorem*, Liv. 2. Transf., *to remove something disagreeable*; omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

**abterrēo** -terrui -territum, 2. *to frighten away, to drive away by fear*. 1. Lit., *hostes saxis*, Liv.; *neminem a congressu meo*, Cic. 2. Transf., *to frighten from, keep off from*; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; *animos vitiiis, from vices*, Hor.; *aliquem bello*, Tac.

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

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

**abstinentia** -ae, f. 1. *abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance*; *absol.*, *fasting*; *abstinentia vitam finire*, Tac. 2. *uprightness*, Cic.; *freedom from avarice*, Cic.

**abstinēo** -tīnui -tentum, 2. (abs and teneo), *to hold back, to keep away from*. 1. 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. 2. Reflex., *abstinere se, or simply abstineri*; 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., *liberas 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. 1. Lit., *to drag away*; *aliquem de matris complexu*, Cic.; *naves e portu*, Liv.; *aliquem a penetrabilibus*, Liv.; *liberos in servitute*, Caes. 2. Transf., A. *aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, to exclude*, Cic.; *animum 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*. 1. Lit., *se in silvam densam*, Cic.; *semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis*, Verg. 2. 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** (absum, ābesse, āfui, āfūturus, āfōrem, āfōre, etc., also occur). 1. 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 afuturum, 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 abest*, Sall.; *abest historia nostris litteris*, Cic. 2. As regards position, A. Lit., *to be distant*; *ab urbe milia passuum ducenta*, Cic.; *quatrulid 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 malum 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 minimum abest quin, etc.*; *haud multum aful quoniam 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.

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

**absumo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take away*. 1. A. *to lessen, destroy, consume*; *res maternas atque paternas*, Hor.; *absumptis frugum alimentis*, Liv. B. Of time, *to waste*; *tempus dicendo*, Cic. 2. *to destroy utterly*. A. Of things, *incendium domos absumpsit*, Liv. B. Of living beings, *to kill*; *multos pestilencia absumpsit*, Liv.

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

canere, Cic.; 2, in bad taste; absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultuque, 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, incaptabile; homo, Cic.; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall.; absurdus ingenio, Tac.

**Absyrtus** -i, m. (Ἀψύρτος), 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; annis 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.

**abundantior**, 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 abl., 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; quum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, Cic.

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

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

**Abydos** (Abydos) -i, f. and **Abýdum** -i, n. (Ἀβύδος). **I.** a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (modern Aidos or Avido). **II. a town in Egypt. Adj., **Abýdēnus** -a -um; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov.; plur., **Abýdēni** -orum, the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.**

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

**ac**, v. atque.

**Academia** -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.

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

Cic.; hence plur. subst., **Acadēmici** -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.

**acanthis** -idis, f. (ἀκανθίς) = acanthis, q.v.

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

**acanthis** -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 (ἄκαρνος), without smoke; ligna, burning without smoke, Mart.

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

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

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

**accedo** -cessi -cessum, 2. (ad and cedo), to approach, to come near. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, with the accusative and ad; ad urbem, Cic.; aliquid 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 supplicem 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 amicitiam 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 fiducia accessit ut, etc., Caes.; hence the phrases, huc accedit, eo accedit, huc accedit summus finor, 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, Plaut.; aliquid animus accedit, Cic.; 6, to approach, to become like; propius ad deos, Cic.

**accelero**, 1. **I.** Trans., to quicken, to accelerate; iter, Caes.; consulatum aliquid, Tac. **II.**

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

**accendo** -cendi -censum 3. (ad and "cando, causat. of candles) 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 accendi 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.

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

1. **accensus** -a -um, part. of accenso. **I.** Generally used in plural, **accensi** -orum, lit. those numbered with; originally, the fifth 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** -onis, f. a reception, acceptance, Cic.; frumenti, receipt, Sall.

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

**acceptor** -oris, 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** -onis, f. (accedo), a going or coming to. **I.** Lit., suis accessioibus, by the audiences which he gave, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. increase; dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep. **B.** addition, appendage; accessionem adjunxit 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 lustrare, Verg. **II.** Transf., ad res salutare, inclination to, Cic.; ad causam, leading up to a subject, Cic.

1. **accido** -cidi -cium, 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 etiam 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 primum nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod, accidit perincommode quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic.; by infinitive, nec acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic.; 2, si quid aliquid accidat, if anything happens, i.e. if he dies, Cic. **B.** to fall out; ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, Caes.

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

**accipio** -cini -cinctum 3. **I.** Lit., to give to or on; ensen 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.; magister accingier artes, Verg.; b, to make one's self ready; accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship, Liv.; accingunt operi = se accingunt, Verg. (Infinit. pass., accingier, Verg.)

**accio** -ivi (-li)-itum, 4. to call to, summon, fetch; laruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adpositionem, Tac.; with double acc., aliquem doctorem filio, Cic.

**accipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ad and capio). **I.** to take, receive. **A.** Gen., 1, accipere pecuniam, Cic.; 2, of business transactions, aliquid (aliquid) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; hence sublat., **acceptum** -i, what is received; codex accepti et expensi, an account book, Cic.; 3, where the thing received is a person, cuius abavi manibus esset accepta (Mater Idaea), Cic.; 4, to receive in or on a part of the body; alvus omne quod accepti cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg.; 5, to receive in a friendly manner; a, Romanos in arcem, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in dedicationem, 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 clementerque, 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 contineham, 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 istidem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo, Caes.

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

**accitus** -us, 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.

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

**acclamo**, 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 se inter cetera etiam ob hoc agere, quod, etc., Liv.; 3, with acc. of person, to name by acclamation; aliquem servatorem liberatoreque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.

**acclaro**, 1. to make clear, to reveal (of omens), Liv.; uti tu signa nobis certa acclarassis (for acclaraveris), Liv.

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

**acclino**, 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.

**aeclivis** -e (ad and clivus), *gently inclined upwards*; pars vine, Cic.; collis lenitor ab infimo aeclivis, Caes.

**aeclivitas** -ätis, f. *aeclivity, gentle inclination upwards*, Caes.

**aeclivus** -a -um, v. aeclivis.

**aeclia** -ae, m. (ad and colo), *one who lives near, a neighbour*; Oceani, Liv.; Ceresis, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj., pastor aecliae ejus loci, *duelling near that place*, Liv.; aecliae fluvii, *neighbouring rivers*, Tac.

**aeclio** -cölü -cultum, 3. *to live near*; locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedoniam accollunt, Liv.

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

**aeaccommodatio** -önis, 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.

**aeaccommodatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from aeaccommodo), *adapted, suitable to*; 1. of things, with ad and the acc., puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatisque 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 villissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio aeaccommodatus, Tac.

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

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

**aeacredo** -didi -ditum, 3. (ad and credo), *to believe, give credence to*; alicui, Hor.; absol., vix aeacredens, Cic.

**aeacresco** -crevi -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 aeacresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris aeacrescere jussit nomen iambicis, *ordered to be joined to*, Hor.

**aeacretio** -önis, f. (aeacresco), *increase*; luminis, Cic.

**aeacubatio** (aeacubatio) -önis, f. *the act of reclining at table*, Cic.

**aeacubitus** -ūs, m. = aeacubatio (q.v.).

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

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

**aeacumbe** -cābui -cābitum, 3. (ad and umbo), *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 the left elbow*; in sinu alicujus, *to sit next to any at table*, Liv.; cum aliquo, *next to*, Mart.; apud quem, *at the house of* (as a guest), Cic.

**aeacumulatē**, adv. *abundantly, copiously*.

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

**aeacumulo**, 1. (ad and cumulo), *to heap up, cumulate*. I. Lit., auget, addit, accumulat,

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.

**aeacuratē**, adv. *carefully, exactly, accurately*; aliquid studiosio accurateque facere, Cic.; perscribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

**aeacuratio** -önis, f. *accuracy, carefulness*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

**aeacūsabilis** -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

**aeacusatio** -önis, f. I. *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.

**aeacusator** -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.

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

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

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

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

**aeacusio**, 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 veneficiis, 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. **ācer** -eris, n. *the maple tree*, Ov.

2. **ācer** -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 cuius morsus est acerrimus, Cic.; 3. of hearing, shrill; vox, Lucr.; flammæ sonitus, crackling, Verg.; 4. of smell, penetrating; unguenta summa et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.; 5. of sight, keen; acerrimus sensus videnti, Cic. B. Relating to the feelings; 1. of emotions, painful; cura, Lucr.; 2. of the understanding, vigorous; iudicium acris et certius, Cic.; 3. of the character, a, energetic; homo ad perdisceendum 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., **ācere** -is, n. *acrimony, severity* (opp. to hildelum), Hor.

**acerbō**, 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; temporis Sullani, Cic.; in plur., calamities, Cic.

**acerbo**, 1. 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 tuena, 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 acerbæ litteræ, Cic.; 3, of events, painful; incendium, Cic.

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

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

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

**acersecomēs** -ae, m. (ἀκερσεκόμης), having unshorn hair, Juv.

**acervālis** -e, that which is heaped up = superfluous, 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**, 1. to heap up; promiscue acervati cumuli hominum, Liv.

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

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

**Acēsta** -ae, f. (Ἀκίστα), an old town in the north of Sicily, also called Egēsta and Segēsta (now Castel a Mare di Golfo); hence **Acēstenses** -ium, inhabitants of Acēsta.

**Acēstes** -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, **Achaëus** -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 148 B.C., the Roman province of Achaia (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly), Cic.; 3, **Achāiās** -iās, f. a Greek woman, Ov.; 4, **Achāiōus** -a -um, Greek, Cic.; 5, **Achāiās** -idos, an Achaean woman, Ov.; poet. = Greece, Ov.; 6, **Achāius** -a -um, Greek, Verg.; 7, **Achivi** -orum, m. the Homeric Greeks (genit. plur., Achivum and Achivum). Adj., **Achivus** -a -um, Greek, Ov.

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

of the Achæmenidae. Hence adj., **Achæmēnius** -a -um, Persian, Ov.

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

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

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

**Achēron** -ontis, m. (Ἀχέρων), 1, a river in Thesprotia, flowing through the swamp Acherusia (now Guria, or river of Sulf); 2, a river in Bruttii (now Mucone or Lea); 3, Mythol., river in the lower world, hence the lower world itself; Acheronta movebo, Verg.; fugere 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. (Ἀχιλλεύδης), a descendant of Achilles.

**Achivus** -a -um = Achæus (q.v.).

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

**Acidalia** -ae, f. (Ἀκιδάλια), a surname of Venus, from the fountain Acidalia in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, bathed. Adj., **Acidalius** -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.

**Acies** -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 ineculatus 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., Vulcanica, 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 Byrracium (near modern Elallia).

**Acinacōs** -is, m. (ἀκινάκης), a short Persian sabre, Hor.

**acinus** -i, m. and **acinum** -i, n. a berry. (esp. grape), Cic.

**Acipenser** -ēris (ācipensais -is), m. a fish, highly prized by the Romans, the sturgeon according to Cuvier, Cic.

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

**Aclyis** -ylis, f. (perhaps shortened from ἀκυλῖς), a small javelin, Verg.

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

**Acmōnides** -ae, m. (Ἀκμωνίδης), one of the workmen of Vulcan.

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

**acquiesco** -quiesci -quiescitur, 3. (ad and quiesco), to rest, repose; 1, physically, a, of persons, tres horas, Cic.; euphem., to die; anno acquievit sexagesimo, Nep.; b, of things, aures in eo acquiescunt, Cic.; rem familiarem acquiescere, not to be seized, Liv.; 2, mentally, a, mentis agitatio quae nunquam 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 quaerō). 1. to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed; dignitatem, Cic.; vires acquirit eundo, Verg. 2. A. Gen., to acquire, get; triumphos de populo, Tac. B. Absol., to amass money; acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

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

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

**acrētophōron** -i, n. (ἀκρατοφρόν), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

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

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

**acrimōnia** -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 Danaë. Hence, 1, **Acrisiōne** -es, f. Danaë; 2, **Acrisiōlades** -ae, m. Perseus, son of Danaë; 3, adj., **Acrisiōneus** -a -um, arces, Argos, Ov.

**acritēr**, 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; ac morti offerre, Cic.; c, of the passions, passionately; acerrime expectare, longingly, Cic.; in speech, violently; vituperare, Cic.

**acrōamā** -ātis, 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.

**Acrōcēraunia** -orum, n. 1, part of the Cerinian mountains, v. Ceraunia; 2, appell., a dangerous place; haec Acrocerania vita, Ov.

**Acrōcōrinthus** -i, f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος), the citadel of Corinth, Liv.

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

2. **acta** -ōrum, 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.

**Actaeōn** -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. (Ἀκτῆ), coast land, an old name of Attica; hence, a, **Actaeus** -a -um, belonging to Attica or Athens; subst., **Actael** -ōrum, the people of Attica; b, **Actias** -adis, f. Attic, Verg.

**Actiōnus** -a -um, v. under Actium.

**actio** -ōnis, f. (ago). 1, motion, hence the action of the body; 1, of an orator, gesture, Cic.; 2, of an actor, action, Cic. 2. A. Gen., doing, action; gratiarum, giving of thanks, Cic.; primas elus actiones horreo, Cic. B. Esp., public action; 1, the action of any magistrate, proposal; consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublatā 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 Verrinae, 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. (Ἀκτιον). 1, a promontory in Acaënia, on which stood a temple of Apollo; hard by was fought the naval battle (a.c. 31) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. 2, a roadstead near Corcyra. Hence adj., 1, **Actiōnus** -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.

**Actōrīdes** -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.

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

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

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

**actus** -ūs, m. (ago). 1, motion; fertur magno mons improbus actu, Verg. 2. I. 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; of an actor or orator, gesture, Liv. C. 1, esp., presentation of a piece on the stage; fabellarum, Liv.; 2, division of a piece, an act; in extremo actu corruere, Cic.; 3, Transf., extremus actus actatis, Cic.

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

**acūlēus** -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; sollicitudinum, Cic. **C.** *deep impression* (of a speech); orator cum delectatione aculeos reliquit in animis, Cic.

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

**acūo** -ūi -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 vindicandas iniurias, Liv. **C.** *to encourage, incite*; iuventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

**acus** -ūs, f. (AC, root of agno 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.

**acūtō**, 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., *reasonare 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. sedem), 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 latūs ejus, Cic.; esse ad portas (of Roman generals waiting outside Rome for a triumph), Cic.; esse ad allicquem, *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 *eupiditas, auiditas*, etc., and such adjectives, as *acer, propensus*, etc.; (**γ**) of aim or purpose, *to, for*; adiutorem 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 (aa) of medicines, *for,*

*against*; radicem genera ad (to cure) morbus bestiarum, Cic.; (**ββ**) of occupation, *to, for*; servos ad remum dare, Liv.; (**δ**) *in relation to*; impiger ad labores belli, Cic.; (**ε**) *in comparison with*; acuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv.; **b.** of extent, *up to*; (**a**) *virgin ad necem caedi*, Cic.; ad extremum, ultimum, *extremely*; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad summam, *on the whole*, Cic.; (**β**) of numbers, *to the amount of*, etc.; ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic.; ad assen 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 vesperum, 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*; iurijurandi (obligation), Liv.

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

**adaequē**, 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 inuri, Caes.; deorum vitam, Cic.

**adamantinus** -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 adamante catenae, Ov.; poet., *anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable*; in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov.; voce sua adamantam 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.; gloriari, Cic.

**adamussim**, v. amussim.

**adapéro** -péri -pertum, 4. *to open fully*; adapertae fores portae, Liv.

**adapertilis** -e, *that which is capable of being opened*; latūs tauri, Ov.

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

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

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

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

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

**adaugescio**, 3. *to begin to increase*, Cic. poet.  
**adbibō** -bibī -bibitum, 3. **1.** Lit., *to drink*, drink in, Ter.; **2.** Transf., of the ears; verba puro pectore, Hor.

**adbito**, 2. *to go near*, Plaut.

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

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

**addico** -dixi -dictum, 3. to assent to; 1. t.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); aliquid 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, alienius bona in publicum, to confiscate, Cic.; aliqueum perpetuae servituti, Caes.; so addictus, bound, pledged; nullius addictus jurare in verba ministri, Hor.; se alicui, in a bad sense, to give oneself up to slavishly; se senatui, Cic.

**addictio** -onis, 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 iniunctorum neorum, Cic.

**addo** -didi -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 alacritatem 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 quotidianam opera, Caes.; sceleris 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 Sabini 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 exsilia, luctus, Cic.

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

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

**adduco** -duxi -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, aliqueum in conspectum populi, Liv.; aliqueum in jus or iudicium, or simply aliqueum, 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; aliqueum in vituperationem, invidiam, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, etc., Cic.; se assuamque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.; 2, to bring a person to a certain state of mind; in aetum, in metum, Cic.; adduci ad suspicandum, Cic.; followed by ut and the subj., adducis me ut tibi assentiar, Cic.; with infin., in spem adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, Cic.; with genit., in spem adductus conficiendi belli, Sall.; so adductus, influenced; spe mercedis, Cic.; absol., adducor igitur et prope modum assentior, Cic.

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

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

**addeō** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to nibble, to gnaw. I. A. Lit., adesi favi, Liv. B. Transf., scopulus adeas aqua, Ov. II. to consume, waste away; non adeas jam sed abundanti etiam pecunia, Cic.

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

1. **addeō**, 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.; c, used emphatically 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. **addeō** -II -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** -ipis, c. (connected with ἀλείψω), the soft fat of animals; meton., Cassii adipem, the corpulent Cassius, Cic.

**ademptio** -onis, f. (adipiscor), attainment, obtaining; filii; commodi, Cic.

**addequito**, 1. to ride to; with dat., ipais portis, Liv.; with ad, ad nostros, Caes.; absol., Liv.

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

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

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

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

**adhaerēō** -haesi -haesum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere. A. Lit., manus oneri adhaerentes, frozen to, Tac.; saxia, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to border on, to be near; modica silva adhaerelat, 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 adhaerelat 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, to vix extremum adhaesisse, Cic.

**adhaerescō** -haesi -haesum, 3. to hang to, adhere. A. Lit., gravis lateri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor.; of burning missiles, ad turrin, Caes.; fig., in me uno consulares faces . . . In me omnia conjunctionis tela adhaeserunt; of shipwrecks, ad saxa sirenum, Cic.; fig., ad quameunque sunt disciplinam quasi tempestates 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.

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

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

**Adhibēdo** -dī -itum, 2. (ad and habeo), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to*. I. Gen., manus genibus, Ov.; manus vesticulibus, *to lay hands on, to seize*, Cic.; adhibere 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.; *aliciui vim*, Cic.; *morbis remedia*, Cic.; *iambum in fabulis*, Cic.; *fidem*, Cic.; 2, *to employ or call a person to help or advise, etc.*; *aliquem in consilium*, Cic.; *aliquem in convivium, to invite*, Cic.; *medicū*, 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 rempublicam*, Cic.

**Adhuc**, adv. (ad and huc, 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.

**Adiābenē** -ēs, f. (Ἀδίαβηνή), *a province of Assyria* (now Kurdistan). Adj., **Adiābenus** -a -um, *Adiabentian*.

**Adicio** = 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 aestuaria, 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 iurjurandum, Caes.; or iurjurandum, Cic.; or iurjurando, or sacramento, Liv., *to put a man on his oath, to swear in*; 2, *to fashion*; in faciem prae 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); aliquem pecuniam, vitam, Cic.; *with a and the abl.*, Cic.; 3, *to take away* (a person), aliquem alicui, Cic.; esp. of death, hence ademptus, poet. dead, 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 scelus, 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, difficilis aditus habere ad pastum, Cic.; 2, *right or possibility of entrance to*; aditus in id sacrum 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.

**Adiaceo**, 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., *adiacente Tibri*, Tac. Subst., **Adiācentia** -ium, n. *the neighbourhood*, Tac.

**Adiectio** -ōnis, f. (adjicio), *an adding to*; adiectione populi Albani, Liv.; illiberali adiectione, *a paltry advance*, Liv.; Hispaniensibus familiarum adiectiones dedit, *incorporated new families*, Tac.

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

**Adicio** -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*; stimulos frementi, 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 adiecit Aeschrio, Cic.

**Adiudico**, 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., Italiam adjudicat armis, *assigns to the Roman power*, Hor.; alicui salutem imperii hujus atque orbis terrarum, Cic.

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

**Adjunctio** -ōnis, f. (adjungo), *a joining to*. I. *addition to, union*; **a.**, naturae ad hominem, Cic.; **b.**, a rhet. figure = σύνεργον, 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 ulterioris 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 adjunctiora, Cic. Subst., **adjuncta** -ōrum, n. *things closely connected with, or suitable to, anything*, Cic.

**Adjungo** -junxi -junctum, 3. *to join to, bind to*. I. Lit., 1, of animals, plotello 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 tamquam ancillulam 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, epithets, Cic.; similitudines adjungens,

.; **b**, in argument, to connect; rebus praetibus adjungere atque annectere futuras, .; **c**, of territory, to add; Ciliciam ad finium populi Romani, Cic.; agros populo, .; **d**, to connect in any kind of relation, to, to attribute; fidem visis, Cic.; sibi auxilium, .; insolentiam honestati, Cic.; animum ad quod studium, Ter.; 2, of persons, a, to bring as a participator; aliquem ad suos sermones, v.; **b**, to bind, unite; urbem ad amicitiam, v.; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, c.; with double acc., se comitem fugae, Cic.

**adjūro**, 1. 1, to swear in addition, Liv.; 2, swear, to promise on oath; qui omnia adjurant, c.; a, with acc. and infin., adjuros id te invito e non esse facturum, Cic.; b, with per and the acc., per Jovem, Plaut.; c, with the simple acc., iuro 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 assistants of a public officer, deputy; P. Manlius in Hispaniam ceteriorem adjutor consuli datus, Liv.

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

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

**adl**, v. under all . . .

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

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

**Admetus** -i, m. (Ἀδμητος), 1, ruler of Phœria, in Thessaly, husband of Alceste, who died for him; 2, king of the Molossi, friend of Themistocles.

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

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

**adminicūlum** -i, n. (ad and minceo). 1. Lit., a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained, Cic. II. Transf., aid, help; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum annūti, Cic.; egere adminiculis, Tac.

**administer** -stri, m. an 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, reipublicae, Cic.

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

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

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.

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

**admirābilitas** -ātis, f. admirableness, Cic.; haec animi desipientia magnam admirabilitatem facit, excites wonder, Cic.

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

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

**admiratio** -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 consulem incessit quod, Liv.; admiratio orta est, followed by acc. with infin., Liv.; sit clamor et admiratio populi, followed by acc. with infin., 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 infin., Cic.; with quod, cur, quo pacto, unde, Cic.

**admisco** -miscui -mixtum (-mistum), 2. 1. to mix with, to add to by mixing. A. Lit., aquae admixtus calor, Cic. B. Transf., to join; admiscerenturne plebei, Liv.; ad id consilium admiscere, Cic. II. to mix with something. A. Lit., ut multo calore admixtus, Cic. B. Transf., urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, become familiar with, Cic.

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

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

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

**admitto** -misi -missum, 3. to send to. 1. 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; admissio 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 capeas, 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; item, Cic.; of omens, admittunt aves, the auguries allow it, Liv.; 3, to commit a crime; in te tantum facinus, Cic.

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

**admōderātē**, adv. appropriately, Lucr.

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

**admōdum** adv. (ad and modum), up to the measure, up to the mark; hence, 1. With numbers, about; turres admodum CXX., Caes. II. Of degree, completely, quite; A. Gen., 1, with adjectives or adverbs, forma admodum impollita 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 nati, Cic.; 2, with verbs, me admodum diligunt, Cic. B. In affirmative answer, certainly, Ter.

**admoenio**, 4. to besiege, Plaut.

**admollor**, 4. dep. to move to, Plaut.

**admonēdo** -di -itum, 2. to admonish, remind, call the attention to; 1, aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, cum rei, 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 aeris alieni, 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 rependiūm admoneri, Cic.; b, to urge or incite; telo bijugos, Verg.

**admonitio** -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.

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

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

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

**admordēdo** -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.

**admōvēdo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move, bring to. **A.** Gen., 1, fasciculum ad naves, Cic.; alicui stimules, Cic.; manum operi, to engage in a work, Ov.; manus nocentibus, to lay hands on the guilty, Liv.; so manus vectigalibus, Cic.; aspiciendū corpus, Cic.; angues curribus, to yoke, Ov.; with acc. alone, ignem, Cic.; aurem, Cic.; 2, to direct, devote; mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspiciū 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 admove, to draw near; se applicare et propius admove, 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.

**admūtio**, 1. to shear, shave; hence, transf., to fleece, Plaut.

**adn**, v. agn or aun . . .

**ādōleo** -di, 2 1, Intrans., to smell, Plaut.; 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.; cruore captivo aras, to feed the altars with, etc., Tac.

**ādōlescens** (ādōlescens) -entis (part. of adoleo). **A.** Adj. (with compar.), young; admodum adolecens, Cic.; adolecensior academia, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, masc., a young man (without reference to any particular age); puer sive iam adolecens, Cic.; adolecens 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.

**ādōlescētia** -ae, f. youth; citius adolecētia senectus quam pueritia adolecētia obrepit, Cic.; ineunte adolecētia, Cic.; ab adolecētia, a prima adol.; ab ineunte adol., from youth upward, Cic.; meton., the young, Cic.

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

**ādōlescētulus** -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 adolecētulo, from youth upward, Cic.

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

2. **ādōlesco** -ēre (adoleo), to blase; adolecunt ignibus aras, Verg.

**Adōneus** -ei, m. = Adonis (q.v.).

**Adōnis** -idis (Adōnis), and **Adōn** -ōnis, m. (Adōn), a beautiful youth, son of Cinyrus, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar, but changed after death by Venus into a flower (adonion).

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

**ādōpīnor**, 1. dep. to gress, 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.; ascire aliquem in or per adoptionem, to adopt, Tac.

**ādōptivus** -a -um. **I.** relating to adoption; filius, pater, frater, soror, adoptio, 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, Etruscas 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. Stalenus 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 facilius adopta, adopt him by calling him brother, father, etc., Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart.; 2, of plants, to graft; fac ramus rariū adoptet, Ov.

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

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

**ādōrō** (ādōria) -ae, f. (adoro), revival of valour, glory; ille dies . . . qui primus alius risit adorea, Hor.

**ādōrēns** -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 praesidiis, Cic.; accusationem, Cic. **II.** to adorn. **A.** Lit., forum magno ornatu, Cic.; aliquem insigni veste, Liv. **B.** Transf., justi honores aliquem adornant, Liv.

**Adoro**, 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.; b, followed by ut and the subj., Liv.; 2, to honour; Phoebo, Ov.

**adp**, v. under app.

**adq**, v. under acq.

**adr**, v. under arr.

**adrado** -rasi -rasum, 3. to scrape, shave; adrasum quendam, Hor.

**Adramyttæum** -i, n. (Ἀδραμύττειον), town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida (now Adramitti or Edremitt). Hence **Adramyttæus** -i, m. a native of Adramyttæum.

**Adrastus** -i, m. (Ἀδραστος), king of Argos, father-in-law of Polyneices 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., **Adrastæus** -a -um.

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

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

**ada**, v. under ass.

**adso**, v. under asc.

**adsp**, v. under asp.

**adst**, v. under ast.

**adt**, v. under att.

**Adūātūci** -ōrum, m. people in Gallia Belgica, in modern South Brabant, Caes.

**Adulatio** -ōnis, f. **I.** fawning (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.

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

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

**Adulescens**, etc., v. adolescens.

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

**Adūlor**, 1. dep. **A.** Lit., to fawn (of dogs and other animals); feras adulantes, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to greet with servile prostrations; more adulationum 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 adulans, Cic.

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

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

**Adultērium** -ii, n. adultery; in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; Mutiliae, adultery with, Tac.

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

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

**Adultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (adulesco). **I.** grown up, adult; virgo, Cic. Plur. subst., **Adulti**, 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.

**Adumbrātim**, adv. in outline, Lucr.

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

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

**Adumbro**, 1. to shade, esp. to sketch, to sketch in words; fictos luctus dicendo, Cic.

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

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

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

**Adūro** -ussi -ustum, 3. to set fire to, to kindle, consume by burning; sine gemitu adurantur, 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 erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.

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

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

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

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

**Advectus** -ūs, m. a conveying, carrying, Tac.

**Advēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. 1. to carry, bring, convey to a place. **I.** Act., frumentum ex agris Roman, Cic.; ultices unda advexit rates, Ov.; frumentum Roman, Cic. **II.** Pass., advēhi, to be borne to a place (on horseback, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.); advecta classis, Verg.; o Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; citato equo in eam partem, Liv.; Coreyram insulam advēhitur, reaches, Tac.; with dat. of person, quum tibi tota cognatio serraco advēhatur, 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 advēnaeque, Tac.; dei advēnae, foreign gods, Cic.; 2, of birds, a bird of passage; grus, Hor.; 3, of things, Tibris, Ov.; amor, love for a foreigner, Ov.

**Advēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to. **A.** Lit., 1, of men, advēnis modo? Cic.; ex Hyperborea Delphos, Cic.; in provinciam belligendi causa, Cic.; with acc. only, Tyrium urbem, Verg.; with dat., Tac.; 2, of things, esp. of ships, a quibus advēniat navis Miletica sospes ad urbem, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, to come; interea dies advēnit, Cic.; 2, of events, to happen, to come near, to break out; urbi periculum advēnit, Sall.; morbi advēnientes, Cic.; 3, of

acquisitions, to come to; res sua sponte mox ad eum adventit, Liv.

**adventicius** -a -um (advenio), coming from without. **A.** Gen., outward; externus et adventicius tepor, 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, veris, Hor.; in animos et introitus inaginum, 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 infestus, Cic.; legi, Cic., Liv.; cum duae causae perspicuae et evidentes rebus adversentur, Cic.

**1. adversus** -a -um, p. adj. (advorto), 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; si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.

**2. adversus, adversum** (advorto), 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 rempublicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, to answer to, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, against the agreement, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munus adversum alicui 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 gereret adversus Caesarem, Cic.; so of respect to, towards; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.

**advorto** (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 aeneas, they steer to, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. **B.** Of the senses and thoughts, etc., to direct; 1, of the senses, especially the eyes, lumina in quancunque 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; aliquid in conditione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Cic.; or relative clause, Cic.; with animo or animis, animis advertite vestra, Verg.; c, to punish; in aliquid, Tac.; d, to draw the attention of some one else; gemitus et placentus etiam militum aures oraque advertere, roused the attention of, Tac.

**advospirasco** -avit, 3. (impers. 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; maximum rerum, on the most important points, Cic.; frequentissimae advocaciones, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, legal advice; advocacionem postulare, petere, daro, 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., contiones populi, Cic.; aliquid in consilium, Cic.; advocare ad obsequendum, Cic.; with dat., advocari ego, Ov.; gaudis, 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; aliquid contra aliquid, Cic.; with dat., aliquid sibi, Plaut.; absol., aderat frequens advocat, 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.; nostra, Cic.; 2, of things, fama mali tanti advolat Aeneae, flies to the ears of, Verg.

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

**adversum**, adversus, advorto = adversum, adversus, advorto (q. v.).

**adytum**, -i, n. (advortus = 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 tanquam cordis, from the bottom of the heart, Lucr.

**Aeacus** -i, m. (Ἀἰακός), 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, in 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. Aea-**  
**delis** -a -um; regna (Aegina), *Ov.* **C. Aea-**  
**dinus** -a -um.

**Aeae** -ēs, 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. (Αἴας), a river in Greece,  
flowing by Apollonia.

**Aebura** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarra-  
conensis, now Cuerva, *Liv.*

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

**aedes** (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.*

**aedificiula** -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), a small build-  
ing; 1, a small temple; *Victorine*, *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 aedifica-  
tionis, *Cic.*; aedificationem deponere or abicere,  
to give up building, *Cic.*; 2, *Concr.*, the building  
itself; domus tua et aedificatio omnis, *Cic.*

**aedificatiunculula** -ae, f. (dim. of aedifi-  
catio), 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 incensia, *Caes.*; opposed to the  
site, cuius (domus) amoenitas non aedificio  
sed silva constabat, *Nep.*; opposed to a palace,  
plebis aedificiis obstratis, patentibus atris prin-  
cipium, *Liv.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**aeditus** -i, n. (aedes), the keeper or guar-  
dian of a temple, *Cic.*

**aedui** (Haedui) -ōrum, a Gallic people be-  
tween the Arar (Saône) and the Liger (Loire),  
se chief town was Bibracte.

**aeëta** -ac, m., and **Aeëtes** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης),

king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence, **A. Ae-**  
**tias** -adis, f. Medea, *Ov.* **B. Aëstine** -ēs, f.  
Medea, *Ov.* **C. Aëstaeus** -a -um, belonging  
to Colchis; fines, Colchis, *Cat.*

**Aeſtula** -ae, f., and **Aeſtulum** -i, n. town  
in Latium, north of Praeneste; hence **Aeſtula-**  
**nus** -a -um, belonging to Aestula.

**Aegae** (Aegaeae, Aegaeae, Aeginae)  
-arum, f. (Αἰγαί, Αἰγίαι), 1, town in Macedonia;  
2, town in Aegolis; 3, town in Cilicia, now Castle  
of Ajas Kala.

**Aegaeon** -ōnis, m. (Αἰγαίων), 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.*

**Aegates** -Ium, f., and **Aegatae** -arum, 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 vulneri,  
*Cic.*; pedibus, *Sall.*; oculis, *Liv.*; manum, *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, mutinus, *Tac.*; animo  
magis quam corpore aeger, *Liv.*; amore, *Liv.*;  
animi, in mind, *Liv.*; consilii, *Sall.*; 2, of con-  
ditions, or relations, or abstractions, painful;  
amor, mors, *Verg.*; aegris oculis, with various  
eyes, *Tac.*

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

**Aegimurus** -i, f., and **Aegimōros** -i, f.  
(Αἰγίμουρος and Αἰγίμορος), an island near Car-  
thage, now Al Djumur or Zimbura.

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

**Aeginium** -i, n. (Αἰγίνιον), town in Mace-  
donia, on the borders of Epirus, now Erkinia;  
hence **Aeginienses** -Ium, m. the inhabitants  
of Aeginium.

**Aegion** (Aegium) -ii, n. (Αἰγίων), 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.*

**Aegios** -i, f. (Αἰγίος), an old town in  
Moesia, on the banks of the Danube, now Isauze.

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

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

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

**Aegōcōros** -ōtis, m. (αἰγόκροτος), 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*; ferro aliquid, Cic.; aegre ferro, foll. by acc. and infin., *to take ill that*, etc., Cic.

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

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

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

**aegritudo** -inis, f. (aeger), *sickness*. **I**. Of body, Plaut., Tac. **II**. Of mind, *grief*; so totum aegritudini dedere, Cic.; aegritudine emori, Cic.; in aegritudinem incidere, Cic.; aegritudinem levare, lenire, sedare, adimere alicui, depellere, effluere, Cic.; plur., aegritudines leniores facere, Cic.

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

**aegrōtatio** -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, graviter, 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**, **Aegyptiacus** -a -um; **2**, **Aegyptius** -a -um, *Egyptian*, Cic. Subst., **Aegyptius** -i, in an Egyptian, Cic.

**aelines** -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 subclivius, 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.

**aemulatio** -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.).

**aemulor**, 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.

**aemulus** -a -um, *emulous, vying with, rivaling*. **I**. In a good sense. **A**. Lit., *gen. with genitive, mecum laudum*, Cic.; with dat., dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, Tac. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m.; alicuius, Cic.; esp., *a zealous follower of a philosophical system; ejus (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, *jealous, rivaling*; Carthago aemula

Imperi Romani, Sall.; aemula senectus, *jealous*, Verg. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m. and **aemula** -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)*.

**Aenea** -ae, f. (Aivēa), *a town in Chalcidice*; hence, **Aenēates** -um, m. (Aivēatai), *inhabitants of Aenea*.

**Aenēas** -ae, m. (Aivēas), *son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid, myth. ancestor of the Romans*; Aenēas mater, Venus, Ov.; Aenēas urbs, Rome, Ov.; hence **A. Aenēades** -ae, m. *descendant of Aeneas*; **a**, his son Ascanius, Verg.; **b**, Augustus, Ov.; plur., Aenēadae -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. Aenēides** = Aenēades.

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

**ānēus** and **āhēnēus** -a -um (aenum, ahenum). **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.

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

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

**ānīpes** (āhēnīpes) -pēdis (ānēus and pes), *brazen-footed*, Ov.

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

**2. Aenus** -i. **I**. Aenus (Aenōs) -i, f. (Aivōs), *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, now Enos*; hence **Aenil** -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**, **Aeōlīcus** -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.

**Aeōlus** (Aeōlōs) -i, m. (Aiolos). **I**. son of Hellen, 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, Syphus, Ov.; Athamas, Ov.; Salmones, Ov.; his grandsons, Cephalus, Ov.; Ulysses, Verg. **B. Aeōlis** -idos, f. *female descendant of Aeolus*; **1**, his daughters, Canace, Ov.; Alcione, 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 Arac, 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. (aequabilis), *equally, uniformly, fairly*; praedam disperire, Cic.; aequabilis 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 pares, Cic.; 2, *of the same age with*; with dat., exercitus aequalis stipendii suis, *that had served as many campaigns as he himself*, Liv.; with genit., calo quidam aeq. Hieronymi, Liv.; of things, aequali corpore nymphae, *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 florum, 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 accendens 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 ingreditur, *symmetrically*, Cic.

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

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

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

**Aequi** (Aequicūlī, Aequicūlī, Aequicūlānī) -ōrum, m. *a people in Latium, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars*; hence, a, **Aequicus** -a -um, *Aequian*; b, **Aequiculus** -a -um, *Aequian*.

**aequilibrītas** -ātis, f. *the equal distribution of natural forces = isonomia*, Cic.

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

**aequinocitiālis** -is (aequinocetium), *equinoctial, relating to the equinox*, Cat.

**aequinocetium** -ī, n. (aequus and nox), *the equinox*, Cic.

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

Liv.; 2, *to equal, aliquidem*, Liv.; nec calamis solum sed voce magistrum, Verg.

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

**aequo**, 1. (aequus). I. *to make level*; locum, Caes.; aequataagri 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 aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *must be abolished*, Liv.; machina aequata caelo, *as high as the heavens*, Verg.; fig., aliquidem 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*; Hannibal Philippum, Liv. B. *to equal, to come up to*; Appli odium, Liv.; sagitta aequans ventos, Verg.; aliquidem passibus, Verg.; aliquidem 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 patetium 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.; oftener 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.

**aequorēns** -a -um (aequor), *belonging to the sea*; genus, *fishes*, Verg.; rex, Neptune, Ov.; Britannī, *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 inferiore loco, in the presence of the judges, and ex superiore loco, in the presence of the people)*, Cic.; ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, *public and private conversations*, Cic. Neut. subst., **aequum** -ī, 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.; aequum rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor.; esp. in the phrase aequo animo, *patiently, with resignation*; pati or ferre with acc., and acc. with infin., 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.; urbs nubibus aequa, *as high as the clouds*, Ov.; aequis portionibus or pensionibus (equal payments), dare, solvere, etc., Liv.; foll. by atque, quam, cum; aequo et pari cum civibus jure vivere, Cic.; quum 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.; so 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; sē alicui aequum praebere, Cic.; praetor, iudex, testis, Cic.; b, of things, judicia, Cic.; lex, Cic.; aequum est, it is just; with the acc. and infin., aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et temporis, Cic. Subst., **aequum** -i, n. fairness; quid in iure (strict law) aut in aequo (equity) verum aut esset aut non esset, Cic.; per aequa per iniqua, by fair means or foul, Liv.; gravior aequo, than is right, Sall.; aequum et bonum, what is right, fit; reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex iure gentium Bomilcar, Sall.; as a legal formula, quod or quantum aequus 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 utuntur auribus, I hear them with the greatest pleasure, Cic.; with dat., aequa Venus Teucris, Ov.; ipsis est aer avibus non aequus, harmful to, Verg. Plur. subst., **aequi**, friends in the phrase aequi iniquique, friends and enemies, Cic.

**aër**, **aëris**, m. (aër), 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. (aipa), a weed growing among grain, 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. smelting-works, Plin. II. belonging to money. A. Adj., ratio, standard of the copper coinage, Cic.; milites, mercenaries, Varr.; illa vetus aeraria fabula, the old tale about the copper coin that Vellius 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 filled with brass or bronze; navis, Caes.; lecti, with bronze feet, Cic.; poet., acies, an armed line of troops, Verg.; 2, provided with money, rich, tribuni non tam aerati, quam ut appellatur 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; nodi, Prop.

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

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

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

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

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

**aërius** (aëreus) -a -um (aer), 1, belonging to the air, airy; alterum (animalium genus), pennigerum 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.

**Aëropē** -ēs, f. and **Aëropa** -ae, f. (Aepēn), mother of Aegamemnon and Menelaus.

**aerōsus** -a -um (aes), rick 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. Transl., 1, envy, Hor.; 2, avarice, Hor.

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

**aerumnabilis** -e (aerumna), calamitous, pitiable, Lucr.

**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.; alius aera religere, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved, Cic.; aes publicum, public inscriptions, Tac.; aere clere 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 condemnnavit, Liv.; quinquaginta millia aeris (for assium), Liv.; argentum aere solum 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 mutuum, 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.

**Aesaios** and **Aesaios** -i, m. (Aἰσαῖος), son of Priam, husband of Aetropo or Hesperia.

**Aesār** -āris, n. a river in Brutii, now Esaro; hence adj., **Aesāreus** -a -um, belonging to the river Aesar.

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

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

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

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

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

**aesculus** -ī, 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 Fiumesino; hence adj., **Aesinās** -ātis.

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

**Aesōpus** -ī, m. (Αἰσωπός). **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., inseason, Cic.; novā, at the beginning of summer, Verg.; mediā, Cic.; adultā, Tac.; summā, 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 duobus aestatibus gesta, Tac. **II.** Meton., clear summer weather, Verg.; summer heat, Hor.

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

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

**aestimatio** -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 philosoph. t. t. (Gr. ἀξία), 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), **I.** (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 temis 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.; item alicui or alicuius, legal t. t., to assess the damages in a law-suit, Cic.; pugnatum est ut 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.; magis, 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 pasturage 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.

**aestuariū** -ī, 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.

**aestuo**, 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; gurgēs aestuat, Verg. **B.** Fig., of the passions, to be inflamed or excited; ut desiderio nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love, rex in illa aestuat, burns with love for, Ov.; aestuat ab dubitatione, Cic.

**aestuōsē**, adv. with compar. (aestuosus), 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, proplusque aestus incendia volvunt, Verg.; 2, of the sun, meridiē aestus, Liv.; plur., hot days, Verg.; 3, of fever, aestu febrile jactari, Cic. **II.** 1, seething and raging, of the sea; ferventes aestibus undae, Ov.; inluente aestu, the storm lessening, Caes.; 2, Transf., a, rage; civis belli, Hor.; of love, pectoris, Ov.; b, ferrous; 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 aevitas, from aevum), 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 artificieque habebant, Cic.; carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; sometimes, old age; nusquam tantum tributur aetati, nusquam senectus est honorator, Cic.; sometimes, manhood; in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; b, with narrower meaning, inuens aetas, youth, Cic.; so flos aetatis, bona aetas, Cic.; ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, the seventeenth year, Sall.; quae aetoria, the twenty-fifth, Quint.; senatoria, the twenty-fifth, Tac.; consularis, the forty-third, Cic.; adulta, Cic.; Ingravescentia, Cic.; aetate jam affecta, far advanced in years, Cic.; 2, 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.; 1, 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.

**aetātula** -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 aeternus), *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.** *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 (αἰθέριος). **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); vesca 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.** **Aethiōpis** -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.** **Aethiōpius** -a -um, *Aethiopian*; **3.** **Aethiōpis** -idis, f. *a plant, a kind of sage*, Plin.

**1. Aethra** -ae, f. (Αἰθήρα). **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. (αἰθήρα), *the upper air, the clear sky*, Verg.

**Aetna** -ae, f. (Αἶτνη). **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 Aetnae gravior*, 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 Innens*; hence **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Aetna*.

**Aetoli** -ōrum, m. (Αἰτωλοί), *the Aetolians, the inhabitants of Aetolia*. Adj. **Aetolus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; plagae (alluding to Melenger and the hunt of the Calydonian boar), Hor.; arma, cusps (of the Aetolian Diomedes), Verg.; urbs or Arpi, a town in Apulia, said to have been founded by Diomedes, Verg.; hence, **1.** **Aetolia** -ae, f. *Aetolia, a country in the west of Greece, between Oeolian Locris and Acaarnania*; **2.** **Aetoliūcus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; bellum, Liv.; **3.** **Aetolia** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman*, Deianira, daughter of Oeneus king of Aetolia, Ov.; **4.** **Aetolus** -a -um, *heroas, 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 extingui in aevo, *in early youth*, Ov.; **b**, esp., of old age, aevo macloque 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 inacius aevi*, Ov.

**Afer**, v. Afri.

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

**affābilitas** -ātis, f. (affābilis), *affability*; comitas affābilis et sermonis, Cic.

**affābre**, adv. (ad and faber), *in a workmanlike way, skilfully*; factus, Cic.

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

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

**affectātio** -ōnis, f. (affecto), *a violent desire and striving*; quietis, Tac.; Germanicæ originis, *eagerness 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*; presentis mali sapientis affectio nulla est, *the wise man is not affected by evil*, Cic. **II.** *Passive, condition*; **1.** *relation*; quædam 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 affectio 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 effusiorum cultum, Quint.

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

**2. affectus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (afficio). **A.** *provided, furnished with*; virgin, Plaut.; virtutibus, vitis, Cic. **B.** *disposed in any way as to mind or body*; **1.** of the body, a, num manus recte affecta est quum in tumore est, Cic.; transf., quomodo affecto caelo compositisq; sideribus quodque animal oriatur, *under what disposition of the stars*, Cic.; **b**, *disposed, disordered*; Caesarem graviter affectum jam videram, Cic.; valetudine affectus, Caes.; transf., civitas agra 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**, affāli, 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.; is qui litteras attulit, *the bearer of this letter*, Cic. **B.** Of things, at tantum notas aut attulit auras, Verg. **II.** Transf. **A.** Geu., 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 esse allatum, *news was brought me*, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., Caelium ad illum attulisse se querere, 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 alliquid, 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; eas 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 me molestia affecerit, Cic.; cives Romani morte, cruciatu, 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.

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

**affix** -fixi -fixum, 3. (ad and figo), to fasten to, affix. **I.** Lit., litteram illam (x) 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.** Ithaca illa in asperissimis saxis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.; alicui affixum esse tamquam 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 add to. **I.** Lit., of artists, partem corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., to invent; qui nihil opinione affingat assumptaque ad aegritudinem, Cic.; multa rumore affingebantur, Caes.

**affinis** -e (ad and finis). **I.** Lit., neighbouring; 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 alius pervenire, Cic.; plur., conjunctio hominum inter homines serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, deinde affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic.; meton., relations by marriage, Plaut. **B.** union of any kind; litterarum, Quint.

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

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

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

as 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** -is, 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.

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

**afflictatō** -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 afflictari, 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 afflictari (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** -fixi -flictum, 3. **I.** A. to strike, dash against; vasa parietibus, Liv. **B.** to dash to the ground; statumam, Cic.; equi virique afflicti, struck down in battle, Sall. **II.** to ill-treat, damage. **A.** fusti caput alicuius, Tac.; navis 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 susceptam, 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 frigoris vis, Liv.; odores qui afflarentur 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 afflatat honores, Verg. **II.** A. to breathe on; velut illis Candida afflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit incensus, Verg.; of fire and heat, saucii afflatique abello, scorched, Liv. **B.** to inspire; afflata est numine quando jam propiore dei, Verg.

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

**affluenter**, adv. with compar. (affluens), richly, abundantly, voluptate affluenti haurire, Cic.

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

**affluo** (ad-fluo) -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow to. **A.** Lit., 1, of rivers, Ausidus amnis utriusque castris affluens, Liv.; 2, a, of the concourse of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; b, of men, to flock together; affluente quotidie multitudo ad famam belli spemque praedae, 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.

**affor** (ad-for), 1. dep., to *acoust, address*; versus aliquem, Cic.; esp., to *say farewell* to the dead; affari 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. imperf., the infin., and partic.).

**affermido**, 1. to be in fear, Plant.

**affrico** -fricui -fricatum, 1. to rub, Plin.

**affrictus** -ūs, m. (affrico), a rubbing on, Plin.

**afulgēo** -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.

**Afranius** -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., **Afer** -fra -rum; 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., **Africanus** -arum, f. (sc. bestinae), African wild beasts, lions, etc., used in the circus at Rome, Liv. As a surname, Africanus, 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; praecipue, 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 Aganippē, sacred to the Muses; lyra, Prop.

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

**Agathōolēs** -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.

**Agāthyrna** -ae, f. (Ἀγάθυρνα), or **Agāthyrnum** -i, n. (Ἀγάθυρον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.

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

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

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

**Agēlastus** -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.

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

**Agēnor** -ōris, m. (Ἀγνώρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa; urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agenore natus, Caelius, 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. (ἀγρός). **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 fueribus, Liv.; 3, the land opposed to the sea; arx Crotonis una parte iuminens 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 Coronea in Boeotia.

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

**Agēspōllis** -pōllidis, m. (Ἀγησπόλις), son of Cleombrotos 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 expleere, Caes.; poet. moliri aggere tecta, to build and fortify with a mound, Verg. **II.** 1, a mound, rampart; apparare, jacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquini, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinius 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 aggero, 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) -gersi -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** -ūs, m. (2. aggero), a carrying to, accumulation; pabulae, materiae, lignorum, 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 severe, 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 inviolae ejus*, Liv.

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

**aggreddior** -greasus sum, 3. dep. (ad and gradior). **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 aggreddiar, Cic.; *aliquem pecunia*, Sall.; *Venerem dictis, to address*, Verg.; **b**, in a hostile manner, *to attack*; *eos inpeditos et inopinantes*, Caes.; *murum*, Sall. **B.** Transf., *to begin, to undertake, to attempt*; *incipienti causam*, Cic.; *facinus, to begin*, Liv.; *with ad and the acc., ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam*, Cic.; *with ad and the gerund, 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 occurrerat, se aggregabat*, Caes.

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

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

**agilitas** -atis, f. (agilis), *the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility, lightness*; *navium*, Liv.; *nature*, Cic.

**Agria** -idis, m. (Ἄγρις), *name of three kings of Sparta*.

**agitabilis** -e (agito), *easily moved, light*; *ser*, Ov.

**agitatio** -ōnis, f. (agito). **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., *motion*; *inceps telorum armorumque*, 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.

**agitator** -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.

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

**agito**, 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 alas aves et agitanis*, 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 pulsu agitur externo*, Cic.; *corpora huc illuc*, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1. *to vex, agitate, harass*; *ut eos agitent insectenturque furias*, Cic.; *Tyrrenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, to trouble*, Verg.; *seditionibus 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 magnam mens agitat mihi*, Verg.; **b**, *with de, de inferendo bello*, Liv.; **c**, *with rel. sent., id plebes agitabat quoniam modo, etc.*, Liv.; 4. *to practise, exercise*; *quibus agitatus et exercitatus anilinus*, Cic.; 5. *of festivals, to keep*; *dies festos*, Cic.; 6. *to manage, observe, keep*; *imperium*, Sall.; *gaudium atque laetitiam, to express*, Sall.; *praecepta parentis mei, to observe or practise*, Sall.; 7. *of time, to live*; *sub legibus aevum*, Verg.; 8. (sc. se), *to pass time, stay*; *laeti neque procul Germani agitant*, Tac.; *Libyes propius mare agitant*, Sall.; 9. *to act* (on the stage), Plaut.

**Agila** -ēs, f. (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαΐη), *the oldest of the graces*, Verg.

**agiaspis** -idis, m. (ἀγλαΐα ἄσπίς, *a bright shield*), *soldiers with bright shields, name of a division in the Macedonian army*, Liv.

**agmen** -inis, n. (ago), *something driven or moved, a mass in movement*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of things with life, 1. *of men, a band, a throng*; *stipatus agmine patriciorum*, Liv.; *Eumenidum agmina*, Verg.; 2. *of animals, agmen ferarum*, Ov.; *aligerum agmen, swans*, Verg.; *graniferum agmen, ants*, Ov. **B.** Of things without life, 1. *a large stream of water, leni fluit agmine flumen*, Verg.; *so of rain, immensum agmen 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*, *extremas agmina caudas*, Verg. **II.** As milit. t. t., *an army*. **A.** Abstr., *the march of an army*; *citato agmine*, Liv.; *rudis agminum*, Hor. **B.** Concr., 1. *the army on march*; **a**, *of infantry, phalanx agmen magis quam acies* (acies, *the army in line of battle*), Liv.; *agmine ingredi*, Ire, Liv.; *agmine instructo, ready for march*, Liv.; *agmine facto, in close marching order*, Verg.; *tripartito agmine, a march in three columns*, Tac.; *agmen pilatum*, Verg.; *or, justum, an army in close marching order*, Tac.; *quadratum, 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 rearward*, Caes.; *so fig., ut nec duces sumus nec agmen cogamus*, Cic.; **b**, *of cavalry, equitum*, 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 agmine inagno corvorum exercitus*, Verg.; *and so of things personified, venti velut agminis facto, qua data porta, ruunt*, Verg.; *stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer*, Ov.

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

**Agnalla** -ium = *Agonalia* (q.v.).

**agnascor** (ad-gnascor) -natus, 3. *to be born in addition to, legal t. t. of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death*, Cic.

**agnatio** -ōnis, f. (agnascor), *relationship reckoned through males only*, Cic.

**agnatus** -i, m. (agnascor), 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.

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

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

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

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

**agnosco** (ad-gnosco) -nōvi-nitum, 3. (ad and gnoscō = noscō). **I.** to perceive (in its true character), to recognise; deum ex operibus suis, Cic.; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum, Verg.; parvum Trojam, Verg. **II.** to acknowledge as true or genuine, to acknowledge; filium quem ille natum non agnovit, eundem moriens suum dixerat, Nep.; aliquem non dncem, Liv.; of things, crimen, Cic.; quod meum quodammodo agnosco, Cic.; with acc. and infin., et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, Cic.

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

**ago**, ēgi, actum (ἀγω), 3. to set in motion. **I.** Lit. **A.** to drive, 1. cattle, etc.; boves Romam, 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 turresque, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr. **B.** 1. to drive with force or violence; turba fugientium, actus, Liv.; animam agere, to give up the ghost, Cic.; glebis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo, Cic.; 2. Esp., to plunder, to drive away cattle, often with ferre or portare, res quas 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; quantum annum agi et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic.; aetatem in litoris, Cic.; 2. to act, to do; quid vos agitis? Cic.; quid agam? Ter.; absol., industria in agendo, Cic.; male, bene, praecare 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 verum 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.; vigilias, 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., age, agite, used with dum, as an interjection, come! well! good! Cic.

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

**Agōnālīa** -ium and -ōrum, n. the festival of Janus; hence adj., **Agōnālīs** -e, relating to the Agonalia; Agonalis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.

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

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

**Agriarius** -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., **Agriarī** -ōrum, m. the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people, Cic.; **Agriaria** -ae, f. (sc. lex), an agrarian law, Cic.

**agrestis** -e (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 mansuetiores Musae, e.g. philosophy, Cic.

1. **agricolā** -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. **Agricolā** -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. Ἀγρίαντας and Lat. Acrāgas), a flourishing Greek town on the south coast of Sicily. Adj., **Agrirentinus** -a -um, and **Acrāgentinus** -a -um, Agrigentine.

**agripēta** -ae, m. (ager and peto), a land-grabber, Cic.; a seller 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 (f. B.), gen. known as the 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.).

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

**Agryllā** -ae, f. (Ἀγρύλλα), Greek name of the

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

**Agyrium** -ii, n. (Ἀγύριον), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian *Pindorus*, now *S. Filippo d'Argiro*; hence **Agyrinensis** -e, relating to *Agyrium*.

**ah**, interj., *ah! oh!*

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

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

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

**ai** (ai), *ah!* an interjection of grief, Ov.

**Aiax** -ācis, m. (*Aias*), the name of two *Homerio* heroes: **1**, *Aiax Telamonius*, son of *Telamon*, king of *Salamis*, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with *Ulysses* for the arms of *Achilles*; **2**, *Aiax Oileus*, king of the *Loeri*.

**aiens** -entis (partic. of *ais*), affirmative, Cic.

**ais**, defective verb. **I**, to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego), Plaut. **II**, to say, to assert, to state, Cic.; ut aiunt, as the people say, Cic.; quid ais? what is your opinion? Ter.; ai!, ais-ne, do you really mean it? is it possible? Cic.

**Aius Lōquens** or **Aius Locūtus**, 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 premunt alas, Cic.; of gods, hi paribus nitens Cyllenius alis constitit, Verg.; poet., of the oars of a ship, classis centenis remiget alis, Prop.; or the sails, velorum pandimus alas, Verg.; and to express anything swift, fulminis oclor alis, Verg.; used of death, Hor.; of sleep, Tib. **II** Transf., **A**, the shoulders and armpits 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. (ἡ and τὰ Ἀλαβάνδα), a town in *Caria*, near the *Maeander*, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by *Alabandus*, son of *Eurippus* and *Callirrhoe*; hence, **1**, **Alābandensis** -e, belonging to *Alabanda*; **2**, **Alābandēus** -ēus, 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 **Alābāstrum** -i, n. (Ἀλαβαστρος and -ov), **1**, a pear-shaped perfume casket, Cic.; **2**, a rose-bud, Plin.

**Alācer** -cris -ere and (rarely) **Alācris** -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** -ātis, f. (alacer), quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacrity; **1**, of men, quae alacritas civitatis fuit? Cic.; with genit., reipublicae defendendae, Cic.; ad and gerund, mira alacritate ad litigandum, Cic.; **2**, of animals, canum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

**Alāmanni** (Ālāmāni, Alēmanni) -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 alapae mecum venient, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Plaut.

**Alārūs** -a -um, and **Alāris** -e (ala), belonging to the wings of an army; equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic.; hence **Alārīl**, allied troops, Caes. See *ala* II. **B**.

**Alāuda** -a -um (ala), winged, Verg.

**Alauda** -ae, f. (a Keltic 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.

**Alāson** -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster, Plaut.

**Alba** -ae, f. (connected with *albus*, ἀλβός, *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 *Tullius Hostilius*; hence, **a**, **Albānus** -a -um, *Alban*; mons, a holy mountain of the *Latins* (now *Monte Curo*); 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 Fucensis* or *Albensium Alba*, a town of the *Marsi*, afterwards a Roman colony, in *Samium*; 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.

**albēo**, **2**, (albus), to be white; membra in eum pallorem albentia ut, etc., Tac.; albente coelo, at daybreak, Caes.

**albesco**, **3**, (albeo), to become white; albescent capillus, Hor.; lux albescit, day dawns, Verg.

**albicōrātus** -a -um, or **albicōris** -e, or **albicōerns** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

**albīco**, **1**, (albus), to make white, Varr.; **2**, to be white; prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

**albīdus** -a -um (albus), whitish, Ov.

**Albīnōvānus** -i, m. **I**, *C. Pedo Albinovanus*, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of *Ovid*. **II**, *Celsus Albinovanus*, a secretary in the retinue of *Tiberius*, to whom *Horace* addressed one of his *Epistles*.

**Albīnus** -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.

**Albion** -ōnis, f. (from *alb*, i.e. high), the "high" country, old name of *Britain*, from its cliffs, Plin.

**Albis** -is, m. the *Elbe*, Tac.

**albītūdo** -inis, f. (albus), whiteness, Plaut.

**Albīus** -ii, m. name of a Roman gens; **1**, *Albius Tibullus*, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; **2**, *Statius Albius Oppianicus*, of *Lutetium*, whom *Cluentius* was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albīanus** -a -um, relating to *Albius*.

**albōr** -ōris, m. (albus), the white of an egg, Plin.

**albūlus** -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 Zolfu*.

**album** -i, n., v. albus.

**Albūnea** -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 ἄλφος), 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, Plaut.; filius 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; admisso Luclifer albus equo, Ov.; so 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 (praetoria), the tablet on which the praetor published his edict; 3, album senatorium, the list of senators, Tac.; album iudicium, the jury-list, Suet.

**Alcaeus** -i, m. (Ἀλκαίος), a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene, flourishing about 610-602 B.C.; hence **Alcăicus** -a -um, metrum, a metre named after him.

**Alcămēnēs** -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), a sculptor, scholar of Phidias.

**Alcăthōē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθῶη), a mountain in Megara named after Alcaethus, poet. for the whole district of Megaris, Ov.

**Alcăthōus** -i, m. (Ἀλκάθοος), son of Pelops, re-builder of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans; hence urbs Alcaethi, Megara, Ov.

**Alcō** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκή), town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**alcōdo** -inis, f. (= alcyon, ἄλκυον), the kingfisher, Plaut.; hence **alcōdonia** -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** -tidis, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκίστη or Ἀλκίστη), 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** -ūi and -eas, m. (Ἀλκούς), son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules; hence **Alcōides** -ae, m. a descendant of Alcous, Hercules, Verg.

**Alcibiādes** -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). **I.** an Athenian, son of Cleinias, cousin of Pericles, pupil of Socrates. **II.** a Lacedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Rom--- with the Achaeans.

**Alcīdāmas** -antis, m. (Ἀλκιδάμας), a Greek rhetorician of Elea in Aetolia, pupil of Gorgias.

**Alcīmēdē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμένης), daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, mother of Jason.

**Alcīnoūs** -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), king of the Phaeacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards, hence poma dare Alcīnoo, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; Alcīnoi sylvae, orchards, Verg.; juvenus, luxurious young men, Hor.

**Alcmaeo** and **Alcmaeōn**, lengthened to **Alcūmaeo** (Alcēmēo, Alcīmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmēus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαίωv), **I.** son of Amphiaræus 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** -anis, 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 Surrentine, Liv.

**alcōyōn**, **alcōyōnia** = alcēdo, alcedonia (q.v.).

**Alcōyōnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυόνη), daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, 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 Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia), Cic.; 2, Transf., chance, risk, uncertainty; rem in aleam dare, to risk, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubium imperii servitūque aleam ire, Liv.

**ālētor** -ōris, m. (alea), a dicer, hazard-player, Cic.

**ālētorius** -a -um (aleator), relating to a dicer; damna, losses at play, Cic.

**āleo** (altec) -ēcis, n. a sauce prepared from fish, Hor., Plin.

**Alcēto** (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀλκῆτο, or Ἀλλῆτο), one of the three furies. (Only found in nom. and acc.)

**āles**, ālītis (gen. pl. alitum, Verg.) (ala). **I. Adj.**, winged. **A. Lit.**, winged; Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. **B. Transf.**, swift, quick; anster, Verg.; passu alite, Ov. **II. Subst.**, f. bird (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, the eagle, Ov.; Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.; Dauidas, the night-gale, 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 Maconii 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.

**ālēsco**, 3. (alo), to grow up, Lucr.

**Alēsia** -ae, f. town of the Mandubii in Gallia Lugdunensis, now St. Reine d'Alise.

**Alēsus**, v. Halesus.

**Aletrium** (Alatrium) -ii, n. an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, now Alatri; hence **Aletrinās** -ātis, relating to Aletrium.

**Alēvās** -ae, m. (Ἀλεῖας), a descendant of Hercules who ruled in Larissa.

**Alexander** -dri, m. (Ἀλεξάνδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., 1, Alexander of Phœas, 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 B.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.

**algā** -ae, f. 1, sea-weed, Hor.; used for a thing of little worth; villor algā, Hor.; 2, the sea-coast, Juv.

**algens** -tis (partic. of algeo), cold, cool, Plin.

**algēo**, 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 Comptri); 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.

**algōus** -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.

**ālīca** (hālīca) -ae f. 1, spell, a kind of grain, Plin.; 2, a drink prepared from spell, Mart.

**ālīcārius** (hālīcārius) -a -um, belonging to spell. Subst., a, **ālīcārius** -īl, m. one who grinds spell; b, **ālīcāria** -ae, f. a prostitute; one who sat before the spell-mills, Plaut.

**ālīcūbī**, adv. (aliquis and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

**ālīcūla** -ae, f. (ἀλλυξ), a light upper garment, Mart.

**ālīcundē**, adv. (aliquis and unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, Cic.

**ālīenātiō** -ōnis, f. (alieno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrorum, transfer of the sacra gentilitia 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.

**ālīenīgēna** -ae, m. (alienus and gigno), strange, foreign; hostis, Cic. Subst., a foreigner; quid alienigenae de vobis loqui solent, Cic.

**ālīenīgēnus** -a -um (alienus and geno = gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous, Lucr.

**ālīēno**, 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, alieuius 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.

**ālīēnus** -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.; aea, 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., **ālīēnum** -ī, 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., **ālīēnus** -ī, 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 proellum 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 inmaxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmata et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proellum tempus alienum, Cic.

**ālīgēr** -gēra -gērūm (ala and gero), winged; amor, Verg.

**ālīmentārius** -a -um, relating to food; lex, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, ap. Cic.

**ālīmentum** -ī, 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., seditionis, Tac.; 2, maintenance, hence (like Gr. τροφή), the return due by children to their parents for their bringing up, Cic.

**ālīmōnium** -īl, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac.

**ālīō**, 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.

**ālīoquī** (ālīoquū), adv. (alius and quoi or qui, alius and quoin or quine). **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 aliquo spernendis honoribus*, Tac.

**Allosum** and **Allosum**, 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.

**Alipēs** -pēdis (ala and pes), **1**, having wings on the feet; deus, or absoi, Mercury, Ov.; **2**, swift of foot; equi, Verg. Subst., **alipēdes**, horses, Verg.

**Aliphēra** -ae, f. (Ἀλίφηρα or Ἀλίφερα), a town of Arcadia not far from the border of Elis.

**Alīpta** -ae, m., and **Alīptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλείπτω), the anointer in the wrestling-school or the baths; hence the master of the wrestling school, Cic.

**Alīquā** (aliquis), adv. **I**, by some road; evolve, Cic. **II**, in some way; nocere, Verg.

**Alīquandīū**, adv. (aliqui and diu), for a moderately long time, Cic.

**Alīquammultus** or **alīquam** (sc. partem) **multus** -a -um (aliqui and multus), considerable in number or quantity, a pretty good many; *vestrum aliquam multi*, Cic.

**Alīquandō**, 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.

**Alīquantillus** -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), a very little, Plaut.

**Alīquantispēr**, adv. (*aliquantus* and *per*), a moderately long time, Plaut.

**Alīquanto**, **Alīquantum**, v. *aliquantus*.

**Alīquantulus** -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), little, small. Adv., **alīquantulum**, a little, Cic.

**Alīquantus** -a -um (*alius* and *quantus*), moderate, not small; *timor aliquantus, spes amplior*, Sall. Subst., **alīquantum** -i, n. a good deal; *nummorum*, Cic.; *temporis*, Liv.; acc. *aliquantum* and abl. *aliquanto, considerably, somewhat*; *qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, 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.

**Alīquātēnus**, adv. (sc. parte; from *aliquis* and *tēnus*), to a certain degree, in some measure, Sen.

**Alīqui**, *aliquae*, *aliquod* (*alius* and *qui*), some, any; **1**, masc., *dolor aliqui*, Cic.; *aliqui ex nostris*, Caes.; **2**, fem., *aliquae res*, Lucr.; **3**, neut., *simulacrum aliquod*, Cic. (For other cases see *aliquis*.)

**Alīquis**, *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 deus*, Cic.; *aliquā republicā, if only the state is in existence at all*, Cic.; **2**, strengthened by *alius*, *aliquid aliud videblmus*, Cic.; **3**, by *unus*, *aliquis unus pluresve 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 virum*, 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 nupuisse Jovi*, Ov.; b, *dicere aliquid, to say something weighty*, Cic.; *Vestorio aliquid significat, say something agreeable*, Cic.

**Alīquō**, adv. (*aliquis*), *some or any whither*; *aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other*, Cic.; *aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis*, Cic.

**Alīquōt**, numer. indef. indecl., *some, several*; *aliquot epistolae*, Cic.; *aliquot diebus ante*, Cic.

**Alīquōtīās**, adv. (*aliquot*), *several times*; *aliquoties ex aliquo audisse*, Cic.

**Alīa**, alid, old form of *alius*, aliud.

**Alītēr**, adv. (from *aliis* = *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.

**Alīūbi**, adv. (*alius* and *ubi*), *elsewhere*, Plin.

**Alīundē**, 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.

**Alīus** -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 ali melius, one is better than the other*, Cic.; *alius alia via, the one in this way, the other in that*, Liv.; *alius ex alio*, 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 quaesies, 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. **II** Transf., **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.

**Alīusmōdi** (*alius* and *modus*), of another kind, Cic.

**Alīlābor** -lapsus, **3**, to glide to, come to, flow to; *anguis duo ex occulto alapsi*, Liv.; with

**dat.** and **acc.**, antiquis allabiatur oris, *we land on*, Verg.; fama allabitur aures, Verg.

**allābōro** (ad-lābōro), 1. to labour at, Hor.

**allācrīmo** (ad-lācrīmo), 1. to weep at, Verg.

**allapsus** -ūs, m. (allabor), a gliding approach, Hor.

**allātro** (ad-lātro), 1. to bark at; fig., to rail at; magnitudinem Africani, Liv.

**allaudābilis** (ad-laudābilis) -e, praiseworthy, Lucr.

**allaudō**, 1. to praise, Plant.

**allect**, v. allec.

**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.

**allēgatio** -ōnis, f. (1. allego), a sending of a person on a mission; quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

**allēgatus**, abl. -ū, m. (1. allego), instigation, Plant.

1. **allēgo** (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 adduce or allege in excuse; munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scythiothemidi allegant, Tac.

2. **allēgo** (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.

**allēvatio** -ōnis, f. **A.** Lit., a lifting up, Quint. **B.** Transf., alleviation; doloris, Cic.

**allēvo** (ad-lēvo), 1. **A.** Lit., to lift up, to erect; circumstantium humeris, Tac. **B.** Transf., to lighten, to alleviate; sollicitudines, Cic.; pass., allevari, to be cheered; allevor, quum loquor tecum absens, Cic.

**Allia** (Allia) -ae, f. river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389; infanctum Alliae nomen, Verg. Adj., **Allianensis** -e.

**allioēficiō**, 3. to entice, Sen.

**allio** -lexi -lectum, 3 (ad and \* lacio), to allure, entice, draw to oneself; ad se allicere et attrahere ferrum (of the magnet), Cic.; fig., orationes benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.

**allido** -lisi -lisum, 3 (ad and laedo). **A.** Lit., to strike against, dash against; allidi ad scopulos, Caes. **B.** Transf., allidi, 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 *Allifae*. Subst., **Allifanus** -ōrum, n. (sc. pocula), earthenware drinking-vessels of some size, Hor.

**alligo** (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 porram, Liv.; unco non alligat (naves) ancora morsu, Verg.; 2. to bind by a fastening, a. of a wound, vulnus, Cic.; b. of fetters, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to fetter, bind; videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic.; tristi palus inamabilis unda alligat, confines, imprisons, 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 gentilitia, 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 Isère; 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 vultus et alloquia, Liv.; alloquo 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, Plant.

**allūcō** -luxi, 2. to shine at, or upon; Fortuna faculam tibi allucet, offers thee a favourable opportunity, Plaut.

**alludo** (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 alludent, 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.

**allūvies** -ei, 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 *Aqualaccio*.

**alms** -a -um (alo), nourishing; ager, Verg.; fair, gracious, propitious, kind; Venus, Hor.

**alnus** -i, f. the alder. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Meton., a ship of alderwood, Verg.

**ālo**, ālūi, ālūm and ālūtum, 3. to nourish, support. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of living things, 1, to rear; altus educatusque inter arma, Liv.; 2, to keep; anseres in Capitolio, Cic.; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu, Caes.; se alere or ali, with abl., or ex and the abl., to support oneself; se suosque latrocinii, 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 alivere ripas, have swollen, Hor.; idem (Libanus mons) annem Jordanem alit funditque, Tac.; c, of fire, flammās, 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.

**ālōē** -es, f. (ἀλὼή), the aloe; transf., bitterness; plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

**Alōeus** -ēi, m. (Ἀλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune. **Alōidae** -arum, m. sons of Alōeus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

**Alōidae** -arum, m. (Ἀλωεῖδαι), v. Alōeus.

**Alōpē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλόπη), a town in Opuntian Locris.

**Alpēs** -ium, f. (Keltic alb, 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 lived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alphēias** -adis, f. surname of the nymph Arethusa. Adj., **Alphēus** -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** -e, 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, duas altaria Phoebō, Verg.; an altar, Cic.

**altō**, 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 -tērum (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 dicant, 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 diligat, a second parent, Cic.; tamquam 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., altercate libidinibus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, to cross-question; in alterando 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 miscuit, 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; sermones, 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 judices (of plaintiff and defendant), to challenge a number of jurors, Cic.

**altērtēr, altērtēra** (altēra utrā, alterutrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērtērius, one of two, Cic.

**Althaea** -ae, f. (Ἀλθαία), wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, mother of Meleager.

**alticinctus** -a -um (altus and cingo), high girt; hence busy, Phaedr.

**altilis** -e (alo). **A.** Of domestic animals, fattenēd, fed up; hence subst., **altilis**, f. (sc. avis), a fowl, Hor. **B.** Transf., rich, Plaut.

**altisonus** -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.

**altiusculus** -a -um (dim. of altius), a little too high, Suet.

**altivolans** -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.

**altirinsēctis**, 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, strill; altiore voce, Quint.; 3, of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; 4, of speech, elevated; nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; 5, of character or intellect, lofty; to natura excelsum quendam 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 inare, Plin. Subst., **altum** -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto proveli, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of quiet, etc., deep; somnus altus, Liv.; 2, deep-seated; pavor, Tac.; 3, secret; si altior istis sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg.; 4, depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

**alucinatio** -ōnis, f. (alucino), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

**Alucinor**, 1. dep. (connected with *άλω*), to wander in mind, dream, to talk idly; ego tamen suspicor, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

**Alumna** -ae, f., v. alumnus.

**Alumnus** -a -um, (alumnus), a foster-son. **I.** Masc., **A.** Lit., child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnus suum 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, pasci 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., numen alumnus, Ov.

**Aluntum** (Haluntium) -ii, n. (Ἀλούντιον), 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.

**alvēārius** -ii, n. a beehive, Verg.

**alvēātus** -a -um (alveus), hollowed like a trough, Cat.

**alvēolus** -i, m. (dim. of alveus), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a gaming board, Cic.

**alvēus** -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 illic 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.

**Alvattes** -is or -di, m. (Ἀλβάττης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

**Alysis** -ae, f. (Ἀλυσία), 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.; amabilia carmen, lovely, Hor.

**Amabilitas** -atis (amabilis), amiableness, Plaut.

**Amabilitér**, adv. (amabilis), 1, amiably, Hor.; 2, lovingly, Cic.

**Amalthēa** -ae, f. (Ἀμαλθεΐα), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amalthaeae 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**, 1. 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. (Ἀμαντία), a town in Illyria, now Nivizza; hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, in. the inhabitants of Amantia.

**Amānūensis** -is, m. = a manu servus, a secretary, clerk, Suet.

**Amānus** -i, m. ("Ἀμανος), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria (now Alma Dagh); hence **Amānienses** -i-um, m. the mountaineers of Mount Amanus.

**Amāriacūnus** -a -um, made of marjoram. Subst., **Amāriacūnum** -i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr.

**Amāricus** -i, c., and **Amāricum** -i, n. (ἀμάρικος), marjoram, Verg.

**Amārantus** -i, m. (ἀμάραντος, unfading), the amaranth, Ov.

**Amāre**, adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.

**Amāritūdo** -inis, f. (amarus). **I.** Lit., bitterness of taste, Varr. **II.** Transf., a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., viciis, 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. (Ἀμαρυλλίς), name of a shepherdess.

**Amārynthiis** -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.

**Amāstus** -ii, m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.

**Amāstris** -idis, f. ("Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia, now Amassera; hence **Amāstricus** -a -um, belonging to Amāstris; orae, coasts of Pontus, Ov.

**Amāta** -ae, f. myth., wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia.

**Amāthūs** -untis, f. (Ἀμαθοῦς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence **Amāthūsia**, Venus; **Amāthūsiaēus** -a -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 huius (Catoni) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pascis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, parvmour; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.

**Amātorculus** -i, m. (dim. of amator), a little lover, Plaut.

**Amātoris**, adv. (amatoris), amorously, Cic.

**Amātorius** -a -um (amator), loving, amorous; sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoria, Cic.

**Amātrix** -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweet-heart, Plaut.

**Amāzon** -ōnis, f., gen. in plur., **Amāzōnes** -um ("Ἀμαζόνες), myth. nation of female warriors; hence, 1, **Amāzōnis** -idis, f. = Amazonian; Verg.; 2, **Amāzōnicus** -a -um, Amazonian; 3, **Amāzōnius** -a -um, Amazonian; vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

**amb**, **ambi**, and **ambo**, an inseparable preposition, entering into the composition of words, around, round about (as in ambedo, etc.).

**ambactus** -i, m. a vassal, Caes.

**ambádēdo**, 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 canere, of the Sibyl, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; C. shifts, preteritacion; falsi positus ambagibus oris, Ov.

**Ambarri** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people east of the Aedui, with whom they were related.

**ambōdo** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat round, consume, Verg.

**Amblāni** -ōrum, m. people in North Gaul, on the Somme.

**Ambibaril** -ōrum, m. Gallic people in Normandy (whence the modern Ambrières).

**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 quin and the subj., quum de vero ambigitur, Cic. **B.** to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise; cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

**ambigūe**, adv. (ambiguus), 1, ambiguously; scribere, Cic.; 2, indecisively; equites ambigue certavere, Tac.

**ambigūitas** -ātis, 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 promissum Salamina, a second Salamis, Hor. **II.** Transf., A. to doubt, doubtful; ambiguis tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. uncertainty; non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. **B.** Of speech, ambiguous, obscure; oraculum, Cic. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, Cic. **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; fides, Liv.; tribuni, Tac.; res possessionis hand ambigua, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov.

**Ambiliati** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Somme.

**ambio** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conj. 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 arnis, Tac. **II.** A. to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod nūq. videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic.; **B.** to address individuals; regiam 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 abstrahet, 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 pnto existimare te ambitione me labi, Cic.; 4, striving after something; conciliandae provinciae ad novas spes, Tac.

**ambitiōse**, adv. (ambitiosus), 1, aspiringly; petere regnum, Liv.; 2, with a view to one's interest, selfishly; non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic.

**ambitiōsus** -a -um (ambitio). 1, twining around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessive, Hor.; 2, a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulem et ambitiosum ratī, Liv.; **B.** vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiae, interested, Cic.; mors, ostentatious, studied, 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** -ūs, 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, casarum 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 for 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.

**Ambivari** -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 (utrumque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

**Ambrōcia** -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, 1, adj., **Ambraciensis** -e, Ambracian; 2, **Ambraciū** -a -um, Ambracian; 3, subst., **Ambraciōtēs** -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.

**Ambrýsus** -i, f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

**ambubājae** -arum, f. (Syrian) abub, anub, the flute), Syrian music women and prostitutes in Rome, Hor.

**ambulācrum** -i, n. a walk shaded with trees, Plaut.

**ambulātiō** -ōnis, f. (ambulo), 1, a walk, Cic.; 2, a place for walking, a promenade, Cic.

**ambulātiuncula** -ae, f. 1, a little walk, Cic.; 2, a little promenade, Cic.

**ambulātor** -ōris, m. (ambulo), one who walks about, a lounge, Cato; pedlar, Mart.

**ambulātorius** -a -um (ambulo), movable, Plin.

**ambulātrix** -icis, f. a gadding woman, Cato.

**ambulo**, 1. (dim. of ambio). **I.** to go backwards and forwards, to walk, Cic.; defessus sum 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., quum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset. **Cic. II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. **B.** to go for a walk, in hortis cum Galba, Cic.

**ambūro** -ussi -ustum, **3. I. A.** to burn round, to scorch, to burn up; ille domi suae vivus exustus est; hic sociorum ambustus incendio tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.; ambusta tigna, 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 collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

**ambustus** -a -um, partic. of amburo.

**Amellus** -i, m. the purple Italian starwort, Verg.

**Aménānus** -i, m. (Ἀμηνανός), a river of Sicily, now Indicollo; also used as an adjunct, Amenana flumina, Ov.

**āmens** -entis, mad, insane, senseless; metu, Liv.; animi, in mind, Verg.; homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

**āmentia** -ae, f. (amens), insanity, madness, folly; in istam amentiam incidere, Cic.

**āmento**, 1. (amentum), to furnish with a strap; hastae, Cic.; and (in a figure) hastae amentatae, ready-made arguments, Cic.

**āmentum** -i, n. (for agumentum). **I.** a strap, thong, Caes. **II.** a shoe-tye, Plin.

**Amēria** -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Amelia; hence adj., **Amērinus** -a -um, belonging to Ameria.

**Amēriola** -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

**āmēs** -itis, m. a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets, Hor.

**Amēstrātus** -i, f. (Ἀμείστρατος), a town on the north coast of Sicily, on the Halaeus, now Mes-tretta; hence **Amēstrātina** -a -um, belonging to Amēstratus.

**āmēthystinus** -a -um, 1. amethyst-coloured; vestes, Mart. Subst., **āmēthystina** -orum, n. (sc. vestimenta), dresses of that colour, Juv.; 2, set with amethysts, Mart.

**āmēthystus** -i, f. (ἀμειθυστος), an amethyst, Plin.

**amfractus** = anfractus (q.v.).

**āmica** -ae, f. (v. amicus).

**āmico**, adv. (amicus), in a friendly manner; amice facis, Cic.; amice pauperem pati, willingly, Hor.; with dat., vivere vitae hominum amice, as the friend of man, Cic.

**āmicio** -leui and -ictum, 4. **1.** to clothe, wrap round; amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic.; 2, Transf., to cover, conceal; nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, wrapped up in, Hor.

**āmicitōr** = amice (q.v.).

**āmicitia** -ae, f. (amicus), friendship. **I.** Lit., **A.** friendship between persons; est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, dissolvere, Cic. **B.** In politics, friendship between states; omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatibus Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv.; **C.** Of inanimate things, sympathy, Plin. **II.** Meton., friends; parcat amicitias et dignitatus, Cic.

**āmicitias** -ei, f. = amicitia (q.v.).

**āmictus** -ūs, m. (amicio). **A.** putting on of

a garment, Cic.; esp., the manner of wearing the toga; nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari allicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a garment, Verg.; 2, covering; nebulas amictus, Verg.

**āmictia** -ae, f. v. amicus.

**āmictium** -i, n. (amicio), a mantle, cloak, Cic.

**āmictus** -i, m., and **āmictula** -ae, f. (dim. of amicus), a little friend, Cic.

**āmicus** -a -um (amo). **I.** friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to. **A.** Absol., amicus amicitissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amiciores, Cic. **B.** With inter se, or erga aliquem, or dat., velim 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 amicus solitudine, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **āmicus** -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.** **āmica** -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.

**āmisiō** -ōnis, f. (amitto), a loss; oppidorum, Cic.; esp. of a loss through death; liberorum, Cic.

**āmissus** -ūs, m. = amissio (q.v.).

**Amisus** (Amisós) -i, f. (Ἀμισός), and **Amisum** -i, n. a town in Pontus, now Samsun.

**āmīta** -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.

**āmīto** -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 consularem, Cic.

**Amīnānus 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.

**āmniōla** -ae, c. (amnis and colo), dwelling by the river-side; salix, Ov.

**āmniolus** -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.

**āmo**, 1. to love from inclination or passion (diligere, to love from esteem); me non diligis 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, *advoles*, Cic.; *d*, to love something; amavi amorem tuum prout ipse amabat litteras, Cic.; amat janua limen, *clings to*, Hor.; with infin., hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.; *e*, to be won, 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*, Plaut.

**Amoenitas** -ātis, f. (amoenus). *I*. Gen., *pleasantness*. *II*. Esp., *s*, 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, mea amoenitas, Plaut.

**Amoenus** -a -um. *I*. Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. *II*. Esp., *s*, of place; locus, Cic. Subst., **Amoena** -orum, *n. pleasant places*, Tac.; *b*, of other things, vita, Tac.; cultus, *luxurious, splendid*, Liv.; *c*, of persons, Venus, Plaut.

**Amolior**, 4. dep. to remove. *I*. Lit., objecta onera, Liv.; *se*, to take oneself off, Plaut. *II*. to get rid of. *A*. Of persons, Octavianum uxorem, Tac. *B*. Of something unpleasant, to remove; deducit, Tac. *C*. In speech, to pass over; amolior et amoveo nomen meum, Liv.

**Amomum** -i, n. (ἀμόμων), a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared, Verg.

**Amor** (amos) -ōris, m. (amo), *love from inclination* (caritas, *love from esteem*). *I*. *A*. Lit., noster 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 perdit aet, Plaut.; 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.

**Amotio** -ōnis, f. (amoveo), a removing; doloris, Cic.

**Amovēo** -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 amovae, 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 mei a sententia dicenda amovebo, Cic.; 2, of persons, to remove from a post; Saturnium quacorsum a sua frumentaria procreione, Cic.

**Amphiāraus** -i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος), a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermetra, husband of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus, participant against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polyclusus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal; hence, *a*, **Amphiāraeus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphiarus*; *b*, **Amphiārelades** -ae, in. son of Amphiarus = Alcmaeon, Ov.

**Amphibolia** -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 Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi.

**Amphilochi** -ōrum, m. a people in Acarnania; hence **Amphilochia** -ae, f. their country; and Argos **Amphilochium**, or **Amphilochicum** -i, n. its chief town, now Philokta.

**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 aeneas Amphionis, i.e. Thebes, Ov. Adj., **Amphionius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*.

**Amphipolia**, acc. -im, f. (Ἀμφιπολίς), Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon.

**Amphisbaena** -ae, f. (ἀμφισβᾶνα), a kind of African snake, Plin.

**Amphissa** -ae, f. (Ἀμφίσσα), a town of the Ozolian Locrians, near modern Salona; hence **Amphissius** -a -um.

**amphithēātralis** -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.

**Amphitrītē** -ēs, f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη), the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea; hence, the sea, Ov.

**Amphitryōn** and **Amphitrūo** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρίων), king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter; hence **Amphitryoniades** -ae, m. the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules, Verg.

**amphōra** -ae, f. (ἀμφορεύς). *A*. a two-handled vase, picher, 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 congii or 48 sextarii, about 54 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 amphiorum, 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 Amphrysos, Atollo, Verg. Adj., **Amphrysus** -a -um; Amphrysia vates, the Sibyl (beloved by Apollo), Verg.

**amplē**, adv. (amplus). *I*. richly, *ampl*; 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; quum 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 noun, 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*. further, 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, Servilio 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; *I*, aram,

Tac.; dextram, Verg.; 2, to embrace lovingly, Ov. **B.** to surround; tellurem alis (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 interduum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; 5, to embrace or touch on in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

**amplexor**, 1. dep. (intens. of amplector); 1, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transi., Appius totum me amplector, Cic.; 2, to honour, esteem; aequabilitatem 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.

**amplificatio** -ōnis, f. (amplifico), 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. (amplius), 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. (amplius), 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.; ampliores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **amplius**, imponebat amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare vellet, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; 2, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum Tuscis ratus, 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; amp(h)-orula, amphora, ampurula, 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, Plant.

**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 inutilis, 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 disconnectly, Cic.

**Ampycus** -i, m. (Ἀμπυκος). **I.** son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Pettalus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Ampyides** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampycus, i.e. Mopsus.

**Ampyx** -pŷcis, m. (Ἀμπύξ). **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 Oiclus 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.

**Amurea** -ae, f. (Ἀμύρη), the oil-lees, 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, Amyclaeus; 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. (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond, Ov.

**Amymonē** -ēs, f. (Ἀμυμώνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, 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 **Amyntiades** -ae, m. Philip.

**Amyntor** -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix; hence **Amyntorides** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix, Ov.

**Amyetis** -idis, f. (Ἀμυετις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

**Amynthāon** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυνθῶν) father of Melampus, Bias, and Aeolia; hence, **Amynthāonius** -a -um, son of Amynthāon.

**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 laessert, 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

(poet. or in post-Augustan prose), quis scit an adjuvant 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 lecutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea video, 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 seat Juv.

**Anacharsis** -idis, m. (Ἀναχάρσις), 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*.

**Anadōma** -ātis, 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** -ae, m. (ἀναλέγω), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal, Mart.

**Analogia** -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy, Varr., Quint.

**Ananaceum** -i, n. (ἀνανακίον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plaut.

**Anapaestus** -a -um (ἀναπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (υ υ -), 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. (Ἀναπος), a river in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Anapo.

**Anartes** -ium, m. (Ἀναρτοι), 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.

**Anātiōla** -ae, f. (dim. of *anas*), a little duck, Cic.

**Anatōcismus** -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

**Anaxagōras** -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a philosopher of the old Ionian school, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

**Anaxarchus** -i, m. (Ἀνάρχος), 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; securus, Ov. **B.** 1, coming on both sides, behind and before; quum anceps hostis at fronte et tergo urgetur, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab clivo et ab hoste, Liv.; 2, of two natures; bestiae quasi

ancipites, amphibios, Cic.; anceps facienda dicendumque 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.

**Anchiālos** (ās) -i, f. (Ἀγχιάλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Euxinus, now Akiali.

**Anchiēs** -ae, m. (Ἀγχίσις), son of Cypus and father of Aeneas; hence 1, adj., **Anchiēsus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; 2, **Anchiēsiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas, Verg.

**ancile** -is, 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.

**ancillāriūsus** -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 tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjuvisti, Cic.

**ancus** -a -um (anb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

**Ancon** -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancona** -ae, f. 2 town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Anconitanus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ancona.

**ancora** -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor; ancoram jaccere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes.

**ancorāle** -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

**ancorārius** -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.

**andabātā** -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** -orum, m. and **Andes** -ium, n. 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 Andremon) king of Cadyton, father of Thous.

**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.

**Andrōgēōs**, or **-gēus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως), son of Minos and Pasiphaë, 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.

**Andrōmachē** -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. -an, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

**Andrōnīcus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρονίκος), 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 Andros; hence adj., **Andrianus** -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. (ἄνηθον), 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, no tortuous windings, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, legal intricacies; judiciorum, Cic.; b, prolixity, Cic.

**angellus** -i, m. (dim. of angulus) a little corner, Lucr.

**angina** -ae, f. (ἀγγίνα), the quinsy, Plant.

**angiportum** -i, n. and (rarely) **angiportus** -ūs, m. (ango and portus), a narrow street, Cic.

**Angitia** (Anoitia, Anguitia) -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 modern Altmärk.

**ango**, 3. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angulus, angustus, ἄγχω). **I.** to press together, to throttle; a, guttur, Verg.; b, to distress; ea collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confortium in arcta tecta aestu ac vigilis angebat, Liv. **II.** to torment, make anxious; alcuius animum and alique, Cic.; angebat ingentia spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., angī animi or animo or simply angī, to be grieved or troubled; alcuius 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; aestu et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** mental distress, anguish, trouble; concili angoribus, Cic.

**Angrivarii** -ōrum, m. a German tribe on the Weser.

**anguloōmus** -a -um (angulus and coma), having shaggy hair, Ov.

**anguliculus** -i, m. (dim. of angulus), a little snake, Ov.

**anguisfer** -fēra -fērum (anguis and fero), snake-bearing; Gorgo, Prop.

**anguigēna** -ae, c. (anguis and geno = gigno), snake-born, Ov.

**anguilla** -ae, f. an eel, Plaut.

**anguimānus** -ūs, m. snake-handed; elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

**anguinēus** -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snakey, Ov.

**anguinus** -a -um = anguineus (q.v.).

**anguipeis** -pēlis (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).

**Anguitēnis** -entis, m. (anguis and teneo, translation of Gr. ὀφιοῦχος) the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus, Cic.

**Anguitia**, v. Angitia.

**angulātus** -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered, Cic.

**angulōsus** -a -um (angulus), full of corners, Plin.

**angulus** -i, m. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angō, angustus, ἄγχω). **A.** a corner, angle, Caes. **B.** 1, an angle in mathematics, Cic.; 2, the extremity or corner of a country; 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 stolorum diueta (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.

**angusticiāviūs** II, m. (angustus and clavius), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune, Suet.

**angustus** -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angō, ἄγχω, angulus), narrow. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. latus); pons, Cic.; 2, of other things, habenaē, 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 bridle, 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, precarius, critical, uncertain; res angustae, Cic.; siles angustior, Caes.; 5, of character, narrow-minded; alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; 6, 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.

**ānēlātio** -ōnis = anhelitus (q.v.).

**ānēlātor** -ōris, m. (anhelo), *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin.

**ānēlītus** -ūs, m. (anhelo). **A.** *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*; anhelitus ducere, Plaut.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; *asthma*, Plin. **B.** Transf., *1, breath*, Ov.; **2, exhalation, vapour; terrae, Cic.**

**ānēlo**, 1. (am and helo). **I.** Intransit., *to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant*. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Of lifeless objects, *to roar*; fornicibus ignis anhelat, Verg. **II.** Transi., *to produce with panting*; verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. **B.** *to pant for, desire eagerly*; scelus, Cic.

**ānēlus** -a -um (anhelo) = anhelans. **I.** *puffing, panting*; equi, Verg. **II.** Meton., *causing to pant*; febris, Ov.

**ānēcula** -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*, Cic.

**āniēn** -ōnis, v. Anio.

**āniēnsis**, **āniēnus**, v. Anio.

**ānigrōs** -i, m. ("Ἀνίγρος), *a river in Trifyllia (Eliis)*.

**ānīlis** -e (anus), *belonging to or like an old woman*; vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstitious or folly, superstitio, Cic.; fabellae, *old wives' tales*, Cic.

**ānīlitas** -ātis, f. (anilla), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

**ānīlītōr**, adv. (anilis), *like an old woman*; id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

**ānīma** -ae, f. (connected with *ān, ānu*). **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 source of life, purpuream vomit animam, *life-blood*, Verg.; **2, Meton., a living being**; ova parere, non animam, Enn.; used as a term of endearment, *soul*; vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. **B.** (Like animus), *the rational soul*; anima rationalis consilique particeps, Cic.

**ānimābīlis**, -e (animio), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

**ānimadversāō** -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.; vitiorum, Cic.; used euphem. for capital punishment, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

**ānimadversor** -ōris, m. (animadverto), *an observer*, Cic.

**ānimadverto** (**ānimadvorto**), -verti (-vorti), -versum (-vorsum), **3.** (for animum advorto). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverto in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadvertem quae fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., animadvertem ne callida assentatione capiantur, Cic.; t.t., of the lictor, *to clear the road for the consul*; consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to perceive*; equid animadvertis horum silentium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., animadverto

Caesar unos Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.; with rel. sent., animadvertem quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic.; with quum and the subj., animadversum saepe est, quum cor animantis alicujus evulsum palpitaret, 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.****

**ānimāl** -ālis, n. (for animale, from anima), **1, a living being, animal**; quum inter inanimatum atque animal hoc 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*), funestum illud animal, Cic.

**ānimālīs** -e (anima), **1, consisting of air, airy**; natura, Cic.; **2, belonging to life, living**; intelligentia, Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

**ānimāns** -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.

**ānimātiō** -ōnis, f. (animio). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. **II.** Meton. (= anima), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

**1. ānimātus** -a -um (p. adj. from animio). **1, alive, animated**; anteposantur 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. ānimātus** -ūs, m. (animio), *life, animation*, Plin.

**ānimo**, 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.

**ānimōsē**, adv. (animosus), *courageously*; animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

**ānimōsus** -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.

**ānimūla** -ae, f. (dim. of anima). **I.** *a little soul*, ap. Cic. **II.** *a little life*; tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, have refreshed me a little, Cic.

**ānimūlus** -i, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*; mi animule, my life, Plaut.

**ānimus** -i, m. (root AN, connected with anima and āvepos). **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 alta vitia propensor, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or sub., 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****

**one;** bono (or alieno) animo esse in aliquem, **Caes.**; mi anime, "my dear," **Plaut.**; 4, **confidence, spirit**; fac animo magno fortique sis, **Cic.**; neutris animis est ad pugnantidum, **Liv.**; so in plur., animi cadunt, **courage sinks**, **Cic.**; transf., fire or vivacity in a speech, quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, **Cic.**; poet., of a top, dant animos plagae, **Verg.**; so (esp. in plural) **pride, arrogance, uxor, inflata** 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.**; avel 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, consciousness; deficientibus animis, **Liv.**; thought, memor in bene meritos animus, **Cic.**

**Anio** -onis (or -inis from original Sabine form **Aniën**), m., poet., **Aniënus** -i, m. the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber. Adj., 1, **Aniensis** -e, 2, **Aniënus** -a -um, belonging to the Anio.

**Anius** -ii, m. priest of Apollo, and king of the island 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 **annales maximi**), 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 swim by the side of, **Sen.**

**annavigo**, 1. (ad-navigo), to voyage to, **Plin.**

**annecto** (ad-necto) -nexi -nexus, 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 atque annectere, **Cic.**

**annexus** -us, m. (annecto), a binding to, a connection, **Tac.**

**Annibal**, v. Hannibal.

**Annioërii** -orum, m. (Ἀννίόπειοι), a sect of Cyrenaic philosophers.

**anniothus** -a -um (annus), one year old; neptis, **Nep.**

**annitor** (ad-utor) -nisus or -nixus, 3, dep. **I. Lit.**, to lean upon; ad aliquod tamquam admiculum, **Cic.** **II. Transf.**, to strive after; de triumpho, **Cic.**; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendum hesternum decus, **Liv.**; foll. 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.**; arnia, **Liv.**

1. **anno** (ad-no), 1. **I.** to swim to, or near; with acc., naves, **Caes.**; with dat., vestris oris, **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, dearthness, **Cic.**; villitas, 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.**

**annosus** -a -um (annus), full of years, long-lived; cornix, **Hor.**

**annotatio** (ad-notatio) -onis, f. (annoto), remark; annotatio, **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.**

**annumero** (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.**

**annuo** (ad-nuo) -ti, 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 (praeniis) etiam rex ipse annuerat, **Liv.**; annuo coeptis, be favourable to our undertaking, **Verg.**; with fut. infin., quum annuisset se venturum, **Liv.** **B.** aliquid aliud, to promise; caeli arcem, **Verg.** **C.** to point out by a sign; quos iste annuerat, **Cic.**

**annus** -i, m. (root AN connected with annulus); 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 leges ei consulum fieri liceret, **Caes.**; annus meus, tuus, 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 magnus, a cycle of years, **Cic.** **II.** Transf. (poet.), 1, time of year; pomifer, autumn; hibernus, winter, **Hor.**; 2, the growth of a year, **Cic.**

**annuo** (ad-nuo), 1. (intens. of annuo), to nod to, make a sign to, **Plaut.**

**annutrio** (ad-nutrio), 4, to nourish at or near to, **Plin.**

**annuus** -a -um (annus). **I.** lasting for a year; magistratus, **Caes.** **II.** returning every year; annual; labor agrorum, **Cic.**; hence, subst., **annuum** -i, n. or **annua** -orum, n. a yearly salary, pension, annuity, **Plin.**

**anquiro** -quisivi -quisitum (an and quaero), 8. to search carefully, to inquire after. **I.** Lit., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Transit., to investigate; mens semper aliquid anquirit aut agit, Cic. **B.** Intransit., legal t. t. to set an inquiry on foot; de perduellione, Liv.; capite or capitis, on a charge involving capital punishment, Liv.

**ansa** -ae, f. a handle, haft. **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, cantinari, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-lace is passed, Tib. **II.** Transf., occasion, opportunity; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

**Ansanoti**, v. Ampsanoti.

**ansatus** -a -um (ansa), provided with a handle; homo, a man with handles, i.e., with arms akimbo, Plaut.

1. **anser** -ëris, m. a goose, Cic.

2. **Anser** -ëris, m. a scanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

**ansérinus** -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 -um, of Antandros.

**anté** (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo, connected with ἀντα, ἀντι, ἀντιπ), 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 (= τὸν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg. **II.** Prep., before. **A.** Of place, i, 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., (b) 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.

**antéa** (ante and abl. eâ), adv., before, formerly, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

**antéambulo** -ônis, m. (ante and ambulare), a running footman to clear the way, Mart.

**antécānem** (translation of σποκύνω), a star, the little dog, Cic.

**antécāpio** -cēpi -ceptum, 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 (famem aut sitim, etc.) luxu, Sall.; to use beforehand; noctem, not to wait for, Sall.; b, philosoph. t. t., antecēptam animo rei quandam informationem, preconceived idea, Cic.

**antécédens** -entis, p. adj. (from antecedo), preceding. **I.** Plin. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t.,

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antécédens**, the antecedent cause; oftener in plur. antecédentia, Cic.

**antécodo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellae tum antecēdunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), allici 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 reliquique bestiis antecedit, Cic.; with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

**antécello** -ère, 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.

**antécésio** -ônis, f. (antecedo), 1, a preceding or going before; quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; 2, the antecedent cause; homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

**antécésus** -us, m. (antecedo), a going before; in antecessum, in advance, Sen.

**antécursor** -ôris, m. (antecurro), one who runs before; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

**antédo** -ivi (and gen.) -il, -ire (old form, antideo), to go before. **I.** Lit., allici, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to go before in time; allici aetate, Cic.; aliquem aetate, Cic.; si anteissent delicta, had happened before, Tac. **B.** 1, to excel; allici 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, anteat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.).

**antéféro** -tūli -lātum, -ferre. **I.** to carry before; viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to prefer; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pecem justissimo bello, Cic. **B.** to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod est dies allatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

**antéfexus** -a -um, fastened in front; transis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subst., **antéfixa** -ôrum, n. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses; antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

**antégrédior** -gressus -grēdi, dep. (ante and gradior), to go before. **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf., causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

**antéhābéo**, 2 to prefer, Tac.

**antéhāc** (old form, antidhac), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), before this time, formerly, Cic.

**antélātus** -a -uni, v. antefero.

**antélincānus** -a -um (ante and lux), happening before daybreak; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

**antémēridiānus** -a -um, before noon, Cic.

**antémitto**, more properly separated, ante and mitto q.v.

**Antemnae** -ārum, f. Sabine town at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber; hence, **Antemnaēs** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Antemnae.

**antenna** (antenna) -ae, f. (an = ἀνά and tendere), a sail-yard; antennis ad malos destinare, Caes.

**Antenor** -ōris, m. (Ἀντίνορος) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, **1. Antenōreus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; **2. Antenōrides** -ae, m. (Ἀντινόριδης), a descendant of Antenor.

**antēpagmentum** -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Cato.

**antēpēs** -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

**antēpīlāni** -ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

**antēpōno** -pōnū -pōnātum, 3. **I.** to place before; alicui prandium, Plaut. **II.** to place in front. **A.** Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B.** Transf., to prefer; se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

**antēpōtēs** -entis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plaut.

**Antērōs** -ōtis, m. (Ἀντέρως), **1.** the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; **2.** a kind of amethyst, Plin.

**antes** -lum, m. rotes or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

**antēsignānus** -i, m. (ante and signum), plur. antesignani, chosen soldiers who fought in front of the line to support the cavalry, skirmishers, Caes.; hence, sing., a leader, Cic.

**antesto** (antisto) -stīti, **1.** 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**, **1.** 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.

**antēvénio** -vénī -ventum, 4. **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**, **antēverto** -verti (-vorti) -verum (-vorsum), 3. and dep. **antēvertor** -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 antevertit, Cic. **B.** to prefer; Caesar omnibus consiliis anteverendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

**Anthēdōn** -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), town and state of the Boeotian league on the river Messapius, now Lukiti.

**Anthēmūsia** -ae, f. and **Anthēmūsias** -ādis, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

**anthiās** -ae, m. (ἄνθιας), a sea-fish, Ov.

**anthōlōgia**, genit. -ōn, n. (ἀνθολογικά), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

**Antianus, Antias**, v. Antium.

**Anticāto** -ōnis, m. the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, Juv.

**anticipātiō** -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

**anticipō**, **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. (Ἀντίκλεια),

daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

**anticus** -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), pars, Cic.

**Antiochra** -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Spiti, Hor.

**antidea, antideo, antidhac**, v. antea, anteo, antehac.

**antidotum** -i, n. (ἀντίδοτον), an antidote, Suet.

**Antigōnēs** -is, m. (Ἀντιγόνης). **I.** a general of Alexander the Great, Nep. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

**Antigōnidas** -ae, m. and **-idēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιγονίδης), 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 Electra, 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.

**Antigōneā** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγονία) name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a.** a town on the Celydnus, in Epirus; hence, **Antigōnensis** -o, belonging to Antigonia; **b.** a town in Macedonia.

**Antigōnus** -i, m. (Ἀντιγόνης), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 385 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Pamphylia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

**Antilibānus** -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβανος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libanus, now Dschebel Escharhi.

**Antilochus** -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

**Antimachus** -i, m. (Ἀντίμαχος), 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 Epiphaphnes (ἡ ἐν Δάφνης, 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. (Ἀντίοχος). **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. Popilius, 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 Nycleus, mother of Amphion and Zethus; **2.** mother of the Pierides.

**Antipater** -tri, m. (Ἀντίπατρος). **I.** name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the constant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexan-

der's death. **II.** name of several Greek philosophers; **a.** Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristotle; **b.** Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caelius Antipater, v. Caelius.

**Antipatρία** -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

**Antiphátēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). **I.** ruler of the cannibal Laestrygonēs. **II.** a son of Sarpedon, killed by Turnus.

**Antiphōn** -ontis (Ἀντιφών), **1.** a celebrated Athenian orator, 479-411 B.C.; **2.** a sophist, contemporary and adversary of Socrates; **3.** a freedman and actor.

**Antipólis** -is, f. (Ἀντιπόλις), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

**antiquárius** -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquárius** -li, m. and **antiquária** -ae, f., an antiquary, Juv., Suet.

**antiquē**, adv. (antiquus), in an ancient manner, Hor.

**antiquitas** -ātis, 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.

**antiquitās**, 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 antiquus consuli fuit, the consul preferred that, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquus, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquus quam (followed by the Infin.), 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.** antiquae 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, **Antissaci** -orum, m. the Antissaeans.

**antistēs** -stis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

**Antisthénēs** -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.

**antithétōn** -i, n. (ἀντιθέτον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

**Antium** -li, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, **1.** **Antianus** -a -um; **2.** **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

**antilia** -ae, f. (ἀντίλον), a pump, Mart.

**Antoniaster** -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. Hellogabalus.

**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 consularship, B.C. 68. (4) M. Antonius Triumvir, son of (3), 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, adj., **Antonianus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

**antrum** -i, n. (ἀντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; exsue arboris antro, Verg.; of a litter, vehi clauso antro, Juv.

**Anubis** -bldis, m. (Ἀνουβίς, Egyptian Anup, or Anupu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latrator A., Verg.

**anulārius** -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

**anulātus** -a -um (anulus), beringed, ornamented with rings; aures, Plaut.

**anulus**, **annulus** -i, m. (1. anus), a ring, Esp. **I.** a finger or signet ring; in ejusmodi cernentium sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; vilissima utensilium anulo clauca, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestris, 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. annus** -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

**2. annus** -ūs, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cumae, the Sibyl, Ov.; in apposition, old; sacerdos, Verg.; of animals and things, cerva, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

**anxiē**, adv. (anxius), anxiously, Sall.

**anxiētās** -ātis, f. (anxia). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character, while anger is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = anger, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

**anxifer** -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

**anxiētudo** -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., furti, 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.; quoniam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

**Anxur** -ūris, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Axur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Vejorix; Anxurus Jupiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina. Adj., **Anxuranus** -ātis, belonging to Anxur.

**Aōn** -ōlis, m. (Ἀών), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence **1.** **Aōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Ἀώνες), Boeotians; **2.** **Aōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀωνία), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were

the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; 3. **Aōnides** -um, f. the Muses; 4. **Aōnius** -a -um (Aōnios) belonging to Aonia; vortex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

**Aornos** -i, m. and f. (ἀορνός, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

**Aōus** -i, m. (Ἀῶος), a river in Illyria, now Vloza or Vorussa.

**Apagē**, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plant.

**Apamea** and **-ia** -ae, f. (Ἀπάμεια), 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., **Apamensis** -e and **Apamēnus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

**Apelles** -is, m. (Ἀπελλῆς), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Apellēus** -a -um.

**Apenninifolia** -ae, c. (Apenninus and colo), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

**Apenninigena** -ae, c. (Apenninus and gigno), 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.

**aper**, apri, 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.

**Aperantii** -orum, m. (Ἀπεραντοί), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Aperantia** -ae, f. their country.

**Aperio** -pērū -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.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., se aperire and middle aperiri, to reveal one's true character; studioque aperimur in ipso, Ov.; memet ipse aperio 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 Aries, because, on the entry of the sun into it the new year began for the farmer), Verg.

**Aperitē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (apertus), **a**, openly; mentiri, Cic.; **b**, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

**Aperite**, 1. (Intens. of aperio), to lay bare, Plaut.

**Apertus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from aperio), open, uncovered. **I.** **A.** Lit., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t.t., naves, undecked, Cic.; milit. t.t., undefended; latus, humerus, unshielded, exposed, Caes. **B.** Transf., clear, unconcealed, manifest; **a**, actio, Cic.; apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin., casus aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, (a), to be evident; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall.; (b), to be practicable; fessos hieme hostes aggressi, Tac.; **b**, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; **c**, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Olo.; homo, Cic.

**II.** unclosed, open, free, unhindered, accessible. **A.** Lit., a, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **apertum** -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.

**Apex** -icis, m. the top or summit. **I.** Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. **II.** Esp., 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.** Gramm., the long mark over a vowel, Quint.

**Aphaerema** -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grile, Plin.

**Aphareus** -ēi, m. (Ἀφαρεύς). **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.

**aphractus** -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, Cic.

**Aphrodisia** -orum, n. (Ἀφροδισία), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

**Aphrodisias** -ādīs, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς), name of several towns; 1, a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Aphrodisienses** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; 2, a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

**Apianus** -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato.

**apiānus** -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

**apiarius** -ii, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

**apicatus** -a -un (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

**Apicius** -ii, m. a Roman name; M. Gaius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

**Apidanus** -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thessaly, tributary of the Peneus.

**apinae** -arum, f. trifles, Mart.

**Apollae** -arum, f. a town in Latium.

**Apion** -ōnis, m. surname of Ptolemaeus, king of Cyrene.

1. **apis** -is, f. (ἄπῑς), a bee, Cic., Verg.

2. **Apis** -is, acc. -im, m. (Ἄπῑς), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

**apiscor**, 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 (finis bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in Tac., with genit., dominations.

**apium** -ii, n. parsley, Hor.

**aplustrē** -is, n. (ἀπλοστρον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -orum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

**apolesti** -orum, m. (ἀπόκλητοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

**apodyterium** -i, n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

**Apollo** -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., **Apollināris** -e, sacred

to Apollo; ludī, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic. Subst., **Apollināre** -is, n. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Apollinēus** -a -um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

**Apollōdorus** -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος), 1, a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus; 2, grammarian and mythological writer of Athens, about 140 B.C.

**Apollōnia** -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, **Apollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Apollōniensis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

**Apollōnis** -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Apollōnidensis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

**Apollōnius** -ii, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), 1, Apollonius Alabandensis, Greek rhetorician, living about 120 B.C.; 2, Apollonius Molo, a Greek rhetorician, living about 110 B.C.; 3, Apollonius Rhodius, author of the Argonautica; 4, Apollonius Tyaneus, philosopher and magician in 1st cent. A.D.

**apōlogus** -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, a fable, in the manner of Aesop, Cic.

**apōphōrēta** -ōrum, n. (ἀποφώρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, Suet.

**apōprōgēmena** -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπρογενέμενα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to progēmena), Cic.

**apōthēca** -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.

**appārātio** -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation, popularium munusculum, 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 opugmandarum 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 apparitor, Cic.

**appareo** (ad-pāro) -āi -itum, 2. to become visible, to appear. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. equus mecum demersus rursus apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sulla apparuit immolanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his subseillis 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 apparere and apparere, 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, consilubus, Liv.; with dat. of thing, questioni, Cic.

**appārō**, 3. to get, obtain, Lucr.

**appārīto** -ōnis, f. (appareo, No. II.). **A.** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B.** Meton. plur. = apparitores, servants, Cic.

**appārītor** -ōris, m. (appareo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a public 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.

**appellatio** -ōnis, f. (1. appello), an addressing. **I.** with words, speaking to. **A.** Gen. hanc nactus appellatōnis 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; iuanis, Cic.; plur., regum appellatōnes, Cic.

**appellātor** -ōris, m. (1. appello), an appellant, Cic.

**appellito** 1. (freq. of 1. appello), to be accustomed to name, 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 aestimatione et solutionibus, Caes.; c, to apply for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne litem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds, 1, to pronounce, litteras, Cic.; 2, to name, entitle; aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex virto virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos ideo nunc non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pōli -pulsū, 3. to drive to, bring to. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. turres 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 Sicilian apulus esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classe, Liv.; absol., huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

**appendicula** -ae, f. (dim. of appendix), a little addition, Cic.

**appendix** -icis, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendix to anything; vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Cicadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

**appendo** (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh to; aurum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annuere, 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 uon cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

**appētētōr**, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

**appētētia** -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing; laudis, Cic.

**appētītio** -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 -il -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

kissed, 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., ignominia 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-pingo) -pinxi -pictum, 3. to paint 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.U.C. 442 by the Censor, App. Claudius Caecus; aqua, a conduit constructed by the same, Liv.; Appii Forum, v. forum; 2. **Appias** -edis, f. a, the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct, Ov.; b, Applades deae, statues in the temple of Venus, which stood near this aqueduct, Ov.; 3. **Appianus** -a -um, belonging to an Appian, Appian; libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

**Appiätas** -ätis, f. the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero to flatter Appian.

**applaudo** (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plausum, 3. **I.** Trans., to strike upon, to clap; cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II.** Intrans. to applaud, Plaut.

**applicatio** -önis, 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) -ävi -ätum and -di -ditum, 1. **I.** to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to. **A.** Lit., a, se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula feretro, to kiss, Ov.; ense 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; Leucus colli applicata, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to connect; voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; 2, se ad and se allicui, to attach oneself to; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad allicuius 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.; navein ad aliquem, Cic.; absol., to land; quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. **B.** Transf., to devote oneself to; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.; (perf. applicui, only once in Cic.; sup. applicitum and partic. applicitum not used by Cic.).

**apploro**, 1. to lament, deplore, Hor.

**appono** (ad-pono) -pösti -pösitum, 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 verum, or epistolis, 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.; vitis modum, Cic.; lucro, reckon as a gain, Hor.; 2, to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insula, Tac.

**apporrectus** -a -um (ad and porrigo), extended near, Ov.

**apporto** (ad-porto), 1. to carry, bring to; lapideum, signa, Cic.

**apposco** (ad-posco), 3. to ask in addition, Hor.

**appositä**, 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, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic.; **B.** Esp., fit, appropriate, apposite; menses apppositi ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic.

**appötus** (ad-pötus) -a -um, very drunk, Plaut.

**appreoor** (ad-prëcor), 1., dep. to worship, pray to; rite deos, Hor.

**apprehendo** (ad-prëhendo) -prëhendi -prëhensum, 3. and poet. **apprendo** (ad-prendo) -prendi -prensum, 3. to seize, lay hold of. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., clavibus adminicula tamquam inanibus, 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.

**apprimë** (apprimus), adv., by far, above all, exceedingly, Plaut., Nep.

**apprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), to press to; dextram allicuius, Tac.

**approbatio** -önis, f. (approbo). **I.** approbation, approval, assent, Cic. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t.t., proof; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

**approbator** -öris, m. (approbo), one who approves or assents; perfectionis meae, Cic.

**approbë**, adv. (ad and probus), very well; illum novisse, Plaut.

**approbo** (ad-pröbo), 1. 1, to approve of, assent to; consilium allicuius, 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.

**appropero** (ad-propëro) -ävi, ätum, -äre. **I.** Trans., to hasten; coeptum opus, Liv.; **II.** Intrans., to hasten; appropriate, Cic.; appr. ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

**appropinquatio** -önis, f. (appropinquo), approach; mortis, Cic.

**appropinquo** (ad-pröpinquo), 1. to approach, draw near. **I.** Of place, ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat. Januae, Liv.; Oceano, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, of time, hiems 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.

**Appulejus**, or **Äpulejus** -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 Madaura, in Africa. Adj., 1. **Appulejus** -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus; lex (de majestate) introduced by the tribune Appulejus; 2. **Appulejanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus.

**Appulia**, **Äpulia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Italy. Adj., a, **Appulicus** -a -um, inare, the Adriatic Sea, Hor.; b, **Appulus** -a -um, Apulian.

**appulus** -üs, m. (2. appello). **I.** a driving towards. **A.** an approach; quod pars earum (regionum) appulsi solis exarsit, Cic. **B.** in-

*fluens produced by approach; caloris, Cic. II. landing on, landing; litorum, Liv.*

**apricatio** -ōnis, f. (apricor), a basking in the sun, Cic.

**apricitas** -ātis, f. (apricus), sunniness, sunshine, warmth, Plin.

**apricor**, 1, dep. (apricus), to sun oneself, Cic.

**apricus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (for apericus, from aperio). **I.** Lit., Of places, open to the sun, sunny; locus, Cic.; in aprium proferre, to bring to light, Hor. **II.** Transf., loving the sun; flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.

**Aprilis** -o (aperio), Aprilis mensis or subst., the month of April, Cic.

**aprinus** -a -um (aper), relating or belonging to a wild boar, Plin.

**aprinus** -a -um (aper), belonging to a wild boar, Plaut.

**apsus** -i, m. (Ἄψος), a river of Illyria, now Berzaitino.

**aptatus** -a -um (partic. of apto), fitted, appropriate, Cic.

**aptō**, adv., with compar. and superl. (aptus), fully, appropriately; facere, dicere, Cic.

**apto**, 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 aptatum quod, etc., Cic.

**aptus** -a -um, 1, (partic. of obsolete verb, \*apo). **I.** Partic., 1, Lit., fastened to; gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic.; 2, Transf., depending upon; honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone, rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic. **B.** connected, joined, allied; 1, Lit., a, omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; b, prepared, equipped, fitted out; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.; caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, adorned with, Verg.; 2, Transf., Thucyldes verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., suitable, appropriate, fitting; with ad and the acc., milites minus apti ad huius generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic.; with in and the acc., in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat., haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic.; absol., verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic.

**aptū** (aput), prep., with acc. (root AP, whence apo, aptus, apud thus meaning being fastened to, near to), at, near, by, with, chiefly used of persons. **I.** Of nearness to persons, 1, apud aliquem sedere, near, Cic.; plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.; hence a, apud me, at my house, Cic.; apud se esse (lit.), to be in possession of one's faculties, Plaut.; b, apud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier, Cic.; 2, before, in the presence of; apud iudices, Cic.; 3, with; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, Cic.; hence, with = in the time of; apud patres nostros, Cic.; 4, of an author, in the works of; apud Xenophontem, Cic.; 5, to; apud aliquem queri, Cic. **II.** Of places, 1, in the neighbourhood of; apud Alyziam, Cic.; 2, at, in; apud villam, Cic.

**Apulejus**, v. Appulejus.

**Apulia**, v. Appulia.

**aqua** -ae, f. (akin to Keltic ach and Sanscrit aqua = 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 interdiceri alicui, Cic.; or aqua et igni aliquem arcere, Tac.; to banish; (B) 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 aquam, on the sea-coast, Cic.; b, a lake; Albanæ aquae deducto, 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.

**aqueductus** -ūs, m., 1, an aqueduct, Cic.; 2, the right of conveying water to a place, Cic.

**aquiliculus** -i, m. (dim. of aqualis), a small water-vessel; hence, the belly, Pers.

**aqualis** -e (aqua), watery, Subst., **aquālis** -is, c. a wash-bowl, Plaut.

**aquarius** -a -um (aqua), belonging to water. **I.** Adj., provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. **II.** Subst., **aquarius** -ii, m., 1, a water-carrier, Juv.; 2, an inspector of conduits, ap. Cic.; 3, the constellation so called, Hor.

**aquaticus** -a -um (aqua). **I.** living in water, aquatic; lotos, Ov. **II.** full of water, watery; austus, bringing rain, Ov.

**aquatilis** -e (aqua), living or growing in the water, Cic.

**aquatio** -ōnis, f. (aquor). **A.** A fetching of water, Caes. **B.** Meton., a place whence water may be fetched, a watering-place, Plin.

**aquator** -ōris, m. (aquor), a person that fetches water, Caes.

**aquila** -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of aquilus), 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.

**Aquileja** -ae, f. a town in the north of Italy, now Aquileja or Aglar; hence adj., **Aquilejensis** -e, of or belonging to Aquileja.

**aquilifer** -feri (aquila and fero), m. an eagle or standard-bearer, Cic.

**aquilinus** -a -um (aquila), relating to an eagle, Plaut.

**Aquilus** -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, **Aquilianus** -a -um, belonging to Aquilius.

**aquilo** -ōnis, m. (connected with aquilus, 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.

**aquilonālis** -e (aquilo), northern, Cic.

**Aquilonia** -ae, f. a town in the country of the Hirpini, now Carbonara.

**aquilonius** -a -um, **1.** northern, Cic.; **2.** belonging to Aquilo (2); proles, Calais and Zeta, Prop.

**aquilus** -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Plaut,

**Aquīnum** -i, n. town in Latium, now Aquino. Adj., **Aquīnās** -ātis, belonging to Aquinum.

**Aquitāni** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Aquitania; hence **Aquitānia** -ae, f. Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

**āquor**, 1. dep. (aqua), to fetch water, Caes.

**āquōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (aqua), full of water, watery; Orion, Verg.; Eurus, rain-bringing, Hor.; mater, Thelis, Ov.

**āquīla** -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), a little water, a small stream, Cic.

**ara** -ae, f. (connected with *arēo*, I raise); 1, an elevation of earth, stone, &c.; 2, ara sepulchri, a funeral pyre, Verg.; 3, plur., ares, rocks, Verg.; 4, a monument of stone; virtutis, Cic.; 5, an altar; 6, ara consecrare deo, Cic.; pro aris et focis, for hearths and homes, Cic.; fig., a refuge, protection; legum, Cic.; 7, transf. a constellation, Cic. poet.

**Arābarohēs** -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρης), an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome), Cic.

**Arābes** -um, m. (Ἀραβες), the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs; hence, 1, **Arābs** -ābis, Arabian; 2, **Arābia** -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, **Arābiōnis** -a -um, Arabian; 4, **Arābiūs** -a -um, Arabian; 5, **Arābus** -a -um, Arabian.

**arābīlis** -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.

**Arādus** -i, f. (Ἀραδός), a Phoenician town, now Ruad. Adj., **Arādīus** -a -um.

**arānea** -ae f. (ἀράχνη), 1, a spider; 2, the spider's web, Plaut.

**ārāneōla** -ae, f. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Cic.

**ārāneōlus** -i, m. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Verg.

**ārāneōsus** -a -um (aranea), 1, full of cobwebs, Cat.; 2, like a cobweb, Plin.

1. **ārāneūs** -i, m. a spider, Lucr.

2. **ārāneūs** -a -um, relating to a spider, Plin. Subst., **ārāneum** -i, n. a cobweb, Phaedr.

**Arār** and **Arāris** -is, m. a river in Gaul, the Saône.

**ārātio** -ōnis, f. (aro). I ploughing, agriculture. II Meton., a ploughed field, Plaut.; esp., arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, Cic.

**ārātor** -ōris, m. 1, a ploughman, a husbandman, Cic.; appel. taurus, Ov.; 2, aratores, tenants of the arationes, q.v., Cic.

**ārātrum** -i, n. the plough; atratum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro accersere, Cic.

**Aratthūs** -i, m. (Ἀρατθος), a river in Epirus, now Arta.

**Arātus** -i, m. (Ἀρατος). 1, a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem *Φαινόμενα* was translated by Cicero. Adj., **Arātēus** and **Arātius** -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.

**Araxēs** -is, m. (Ἀράξης), a river in Armenia.

**arbitrē** -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). 1, 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 aliquem rem arbitrum, Cic.; ad arbitrum confugere, Cic.; uti aliquo arbitro, Cic. B. Transf., 1, a judge of any matter; formae (of Paris), Ov.; armorum, Ov.; 2, ruler, lord, master; bibendi, Hor.; Adriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

**arbitra** -ae, f. (arbitrator) a female witness, Hor.

**arbitrārius** -a -um, depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain, Plaut.

**arbitrātus** -ūs, m. approval, will, choice, wish; tuo arbitratu, Cic.; cuius arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

**arbitrium** -i, n. A. The umpire's decision; aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecunias certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. B. Transf., 1, 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**, 1. dep. (pass. Plaut., Cic., arbitro, Plaut.). I, to hear, perceive, Plaut. II, Transf., to express an opinion as witness, Cic.; hence, to think, be of opinion; qui se natos ad homines iuvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitretur, Cic.

**arbōr** (arbo) -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 galleus, Cic.; mali, a mast, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship, Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

**arbōreus** -a -um, relating to trees, Verg.; cornua, branching, Verg.

**arbutum** -i, n. (arbor), a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.

**arbutus** -a -um, full of trees; ager, Cic.

**arbutūs** -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.

**arbutūs** -i, f. the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.

**arcea** -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.

**Arcādīa** -ae, f. (Ἀρκάδία), a country of the Peloponnesus. Adj., 1, **Arcādīus** -a -um; 2, **Arcādīōnis** -a -um; deus, Pan, Prop.; juvenis, a simpleton, Juv.; virgo, Arcturus, Ov.; 3, **Arcās** -ādis, tyrannus, Lycaon, Ov. Subst., **Arcās** -ādis, Mercury, Mart.; **Arcādes** -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.

**Arcōs** -ādis, m. (Ἀρκάς), son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax.

**arcōo** -cū, 2 (root ARC, whence arca). I, to shut in, shut up; alvus arcet 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.

**Arcoñlās** -ae, m. (*Ἀρκεσίλαος*), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aetolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

**Arceus** -ii, m. (*Ἀρκεύσιος*), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

**arcessitor** -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, Plin.

**arcessitus**, abl. -ū, m. calling for, summons; *ipsius rogatu arcessitque*, Cic.

**arcesso** (*accerso*) -ivi -itum, 3. (*arcedo*), 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 aspicere et arcessere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; *argumentum usque a capite*, Cic.; hence *arcessitus*, strained, 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. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice; *aliquem iudicio capitis*, Cic.; *aliquem capitis*, Cic.

**Archēlās** -ii, 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.

**archētypos** -a -um (*ἀρχέτυπος*), original, Juv.

**Archias** -ae, m. (*Ἀρχίας*). **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archias** -a -um, of or belonging to Archias.

**archigallus** -i, m. a high priest of Cybele, Plin.

**Archilochus** -i, m. (*Ἀρχιλόχος*), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse. Adj., **Archilochius** -a -um, Archilochian; appel., sharp, biting, Cic.

**archimāgirus** -i, m. (*ἀρχιμάγιστρος*), 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. (*ἀρχιμῖμος*), chief mime or buffoon, Suet.

**archipirata** -ae, m. (*ἀρχιπειρατής*), chief pirate, Cic.

**architecton** -ōnis, m. (*ἀρχιτέκτων*), 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.

**architectura** -ae, f. architectre, 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.

**Archytas** -ae, m. (*Ἀρχύτας*), a philosopher of Tarentum (about 400-365 B.C.).

**archtēnens** -entis (arcus and teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, Verg., Ov.

**arcus** . . . = art . . . q.v.

**Arctos** -i, f. (*ἄρκτος*), 1, the great and little bear, Verg., Ov.; junctae 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. (*ἀρκτούρος*), 1, the brightest star of the constellation Bootes, Cic.; 2, Bootes, Verg.

**arctiatus** -a -um (partic. of arctuo), bent like a bow, curved; *curtus*, Liv.

**arctula** -ae, f. (dim. of arca), 1, a casket for money, jewels, or perfume; *arctulae mulieribus*, Cic.; 2, Transf., rhetorical ornament; *omnes* (Isocrati) *discipulorum arctulae*, Cic.

**arctularius** -i, m. a casket maker, Plaut.

**arctus**, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, Plin.

**arctus** -tis, 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. **ardēs** -ae, f. a heron, Verg.

2. **Ardēs** -ae, f. (*Ἀρδέα*), town of the Rutuli in Latium. Adj., **a.** **Ardēas** -tis, **b.** **Ardēstinus** -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 ardentes auro*, Verg.; **c.** of wine, strong, fiery; *Falerum*, Hor.; **d.** of passions, &c., burning, eager, hot; *odium*, Liv.; *avaritia*, Cic.; *ardentes in aliquem litterae*, Cic.; *ardentes equi*, spiritus, Verg.; **e.** of oratory, fiery; *orator*, Cic.; *oratio*, actio, Cic.

**ardenter**, 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.; *jam 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, quoniam 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 aliquā* or in aliquā or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; *ardere invidia*, to be heated, Cic.; **c.** of conspiracies, wars, &c., to burst out; *quoniam arderet conjuratio*, Cic.; *quoniam arderet Syria bello*, be in a state of excitement, Cic.

**ardēola** -ae, f. (dim. of ardea), a heron, Plin.

**ardescere**, arsi, 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.; *animorum et armorum*, Cic.; *pugnandi*, 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.

**Ardienna** -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica, now the forest of Ardenne.

**ardūus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence arca, ἀρκα), steep. **I.** Lit., **a.** collis, Liv.; *ascensus difficilis atque arduus*, Cic. Subst., **ardūum** -i, n. a steep place; *per arduum decuntur*, Liv. **B.** Poet., lofty; *aether*, Ov.; *nubes*, Hor.; *seae arduus inferi* (Tartarus), with proud mien, Verg. **II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reach; *rea*

arduae ac difficiles, Cic. ; arduum videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. what is difficult to accomplish, Hor., Ov.

**ārea** -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence arduus and āpa), 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.

**ārēciolo** -feci -factum, 3, to make dry, Lucr.

**Ārēlatō**, n. and **Ārēlās** -itis, f. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles. Adj., **Ārēlatensis** -e.

**Ārēmōricus** -a -um (from Celtic are = on, and mor = sea), lying on the sea ; civitates, Gallic states on the coast of the English Channel.

**Ārēna** -ae, f. sand. **I.** Lit., saxa globosa arenae immixta, Liv. ; arenae carae, the sands of Pactolus, Ov. ; prov., arenae mandaro semina, to sow the seed of a fruitless work, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, a sandy place ; arenam aliquam aut paludes enire, 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.

**Ārēnārius** -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. Subst., **Ārēnāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit, Cic.

**Ārēnōcus** -a -um, sandy, Verg.

**ārens** -entis, p. adj. (areo), dry. **I.** Gen. rivus, Verg. **II.** dry with thirst ; ora, Ov. ; poet. sitis, Ov.

**āreo**, 2. **A.** to be dry ; aret ager, Verg. **B.** Esp., to be dry with thirst, Liv.

**ārēola** -ae, f. (dim. of arena), a little open space, Plin.

**Ārēōpāgus** -i, m. (Ἀρειοπάγος), Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings, Cic. ; hence, **Ārēōpāgites** -ae, m. a member of the court, Cic.

**Āres** -is, m. (Ἄρης), the Greek god of war, appell., a warrior, Plaut.

**āresoo**, 3. (inch. of areo), to become dry ; cito arescit lacrima, Cic.

**Ārestōrides** -ae, m. (Ἀρεστορίδης), a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son.

**ārētālōgus** -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, Juv.

**Ārēthūs** -ae, f. (Ἀρεθούσα), a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse ; myth. a Nereid beloved by the river Alpheus, who dived under the sea in pursuit of her. Adj., 1, **Ārēthūs** -idis, 2, **Ārēthūs** -ius -a -um, of or belonging to Arethusa.

**Ārēus** -a -um, relating to Mars ; iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac.

**Arganthōnius** -ii, m. (Ἀργανθώνιος), a king of Taressus, who lived to a great age.

**Argēi** -orum, m. 1, chapels of local deities in Rome ; 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.

**argentōus** -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 ; anser, Verg. **II.** Transf., belonging to the Silver Age ; proles, Ov.

**argentōfidina** -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.

**Argiletum** -i, n. a part of Rome where were many booksellers' shops. Adj., **Argiletānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Argiletum.

**argilla** -ae, f. (ἀργίλλος), white clay, potter's clay, Cic.

**argillāceus** -a -um, clayey, of clay, Plin.

**Arginussae (Arginussae)** -ūrum, f. (Ἀργινούσαι), islands on the coast of Aegolis, 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.

**Argonautae** -ūrum, m. (Ἀργοναῦται), the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo.

**Argōs**, n. and **Argi** -ūrum, m. **I.** the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese. Adj., **A. Argōus** -a -um. **B. Argivus** -a -um, Argive ; augur, Amphiarus, Hor. ; plur. subst., Argivorum, 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 Epirus.

**argumentātiō** -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof ; argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

**argūmentor**, 1, dep. **I.** Intransit. to bring forward a proof ; quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. **II.** Transsit. to allege as a proof, Liv.

**argumentum** -i, n. (arguo), 1, an argument, proof, Cic. ; afferre 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 ebor diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

**argūo** -di -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., tummi sceleris, Cic. ; with abl., hoc crimine te non arguo, Cic. ; with double acc., id quod me argua, 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.

**argūtē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (argutus), sagaciously, acutely ; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

**argūtiae** -ūrum, f. 1, liveliness, animation ; digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic. ;

**2, a, cleverness, subtlety, sagacity**; hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, cunning, quibbling, Cic.

**argutor**, 1. dep. to chatter, Plaut.

**argūtulus** -a -um, somewhat acute; libri, Cic.

**argūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (arguo), **1**, 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.; **b**, in a bad sense, sly, cunning; meretrici, Hor.

**argyraspidēs** -pidum, m. (ἀργυράσπιδες), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.

**Ariadna** -ae, & **Āriadnē** -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.

**Āriarathēs** -is, m. (Ἀριάρης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

**Aricia** -ae, f. town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount. Adj. **Āricinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia.

**ariūtulus** -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, leafless; crura, Ov.; absol., exsiccata 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**, araricious, Ter.

**Āries** -ētis, m. (ἄρῃς, ἄρῃν). **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.

**āriētatio** -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram, Sen.

**āriēto**, 1. to butt like a ram, Verg.

**Ariminum** -i, n. town and river in Umbria. Adj., **Ariminensis** -e, belonging to Ariminum.

**Āriobarzānēs** -is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.

**Ārion** or **Ārio** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). **I**. Myth. a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj., **Ārionius** -a -um, belonging to Arion. **II**, a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

**Āriovistus** -i, m. a German prince, conquered by Caesar.

**Ārisba** -ae, and **Ārisbē** -ēs, f. (Ἀρίσβη), town in the Troad.

**ārista** -ae, f. **I**. **A**, the point of an ear of corn, Cic. **B**, Meton., the ear itself, Verg. **II**. Transf., bristly hair, Pers.

**Āristaeus** -i, m. (Ἀρισταίος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.

**Āristarchus** -i, m. (Ἀρισταρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.

**Āristidēs** -is, m. (Ἀριστείδης), **I**, a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. **II**, a poet of Miletus.

**Āristippus** -i, m. (Ἀριστίππος), a philosopher of Cyrene (about 380 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., **Āristippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

**Āristo** and **Āristōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., **Āristōneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristos.

**Āristodēmus** -i, m. (Ἀριστόδημος). **I**, a tragic actor at Athens. **II**, a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.

**aristōlōhia** -ae, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.

**Āristophānēs** -is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). **I**, the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., **Āristophāneus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. **II**, a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

**Āristōtēlēs** -is and -i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., **Āristōtēleus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

**āriithmētica** -ae and -ō -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sen.

**āriithmētica** -ōrum, n. arithmetic, Cic.

**āritūdo** -inis, f. dryness, Plaut.

**arma** -ōrum, n. (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. τὰ ἄρματα), tools, implements. **I**. Genl., 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 (vela, 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; levia, light-armed troops, Liv.; **5**, Fig. defence; arma prudentiae, Cic.

**armāmēta** -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship, vela armamētaque, Caes.

**armāmētārium** -i, n. an armoury, Cic.

**armārīōlum** -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard, Plaut.

**armārium** -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 armātus**, abl. -u, m. armour. **A**. Lit., hand dispari armatu, Liv. **B**, Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

**2 armātus** -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; equae, 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.

**armifer** -fēra -fērum (arma and fero), bearing arms, warlike, Ov.

**armigēr** -gēra -gērum (arma and gero), bearing arms. Subst., **a**, armigēr-geri, m. an armour-bearer, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic.; **b**, armigēra -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.

**armilustrum** -ī, n. (arma and lustrum), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

**armipōtēs** -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.; milites, Caes.; servum in or contra dominum, Cic.; equum bello, for battle, Verg.; gladiis dextris, Liv.; b, trans. to supply, arm; multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; se eloquentia, Cic.

**armōrācia** -ae, f. (-cium -ī, n.), horse-radiash (cochlearia armoracia, Linn.), Plin.

**armus** -ī, m. (ἀρμός), 1, the shoulder-blade; latus huius hasta per armos tremit, Verg.; in animals, the shoulder; ex humeris armus fluit, Ov.; 2, the side of an animal, Verg.

**Arnus** -ī, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

**aro**, 1. (ἀρόω), 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., clives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands, (cf. aratio), Cic. B. Transf., 1, to furrow, wrinkle; rugae quae tibi corpus arent, 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** -ī, n. a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius. Adj., **Arpinas** -ātis, **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpinum.

**arquātus**, v. arcuatus.

**arra**, v. arria.

**arrectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from arripo), sleep, Liv.

**arrōpo** (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3, to creep to, to glide gently to; quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adpreperat, Cic.

**Arretium** -ī, n. a town in Etruria, birthplace of Maecenas.

**arrha** -ae, f., and **arrhābo** -ōis, m. earnest money, Plaut., Ter.

**arrideō** (ad-rīdēō), -rīsi -rīsum, 2, to laugh to; 1, to laugh with; ridentibus arrident, 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 aridet, Lucr.; b, to please; "inhibere" illud tantum quod mihi valde arriserat, Cic.

**arrigo** -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** -rīpti -reptum, 3. (ad and rapio). I. to seize on, lay hold of, snatch. A. Gen. arma, Liv.; cibum ungulum tenacitate, Cic.; aliquem manu, Liv.; tabulam de naufragio, Cic.; cohortes arreptas in urbem inducere, Liv.; terram velis, to sail 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 interfecit, Cic.; b, legal t.t. to drag before a tribunal, accuse, Cic.;

o, trans., to satirize; primores populi populumque, Hor.

**arrisor** -oris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sen.

**arrōdo** (ad-rōdo) -rōsi -rōsum, 3, to gnaw at; mures Antii coronam auream arrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

**arrōgans** -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arrego), assuming, arrogant, haughty; Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic.;

**arrōgantēr**, adv. arrogantly, haughtily; dicere aliquid, 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.

**Arūns** (Arūns) -antis, m. name of a younger son of Tarquinius Superbus.

**ars** -tis, f. (stem AR, whence ar -mus, ar-lus; Gr. ΑΡΤ, ἀρτης, ἀρτης). I. A. a trade, profession, art; disserendi, dialectics, Cic.; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic.; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic.; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv.; artem aliquam facit, Cic.; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor. B. Meton., 1, art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeciara, arte (in theory) mediocri, 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 attigit aereas ignes, Hor.; 2, absol., cunning, deceit, Verg.

**Arsāciēs** -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, 1, **Arsāciēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; 2, **Arsāciūs** -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** (arotē), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus), narrowly, tightly, closely. I. Lit. artius completi 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., heteroclit. arteria, Lucr.; 2, an artery, Cic.

**arthriticus** -a -um (ἀρθρικός), gouty, Cic. **artiothlāris** -e, relating to the joints; morbus, gout, Suet.

**artiothlām**, adv. A. limb by limb, piecemeal, Plaut. B. Transf., in a manner properly divided, distinctly; articulatim distincteque dici, Cic.

**artiothlo**, 1, to articulate, speak distinctly, Lucr.

**artiothlūs** -ī, m. (dim. of artus). I. Lit. 1, a joint; articularum dolores, gouty or rheumatic

*pinis*, 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 conquendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. **II** Of inanimate objects, 1, *active*, *clever*, *skilled*; artifex stillic, Cic.; 2, *passive*, *skillfully wrought or made*; artifices boves, Prop.

**artificiosus**, adv. *skillfully*; id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

**artificiosus** -a -um. **A** *skillful*, *accomplished*; rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.; opus, Cic. **B** Transf., *artificial* (opp. to natural); ea genera divinandum 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 artificum perfectum, Cic.; b, *deceit*, *trick*, and, in a bad sense, *cunning*, *craft*; artificium simulationis, Cic.; c, *work of art*; haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

**arte** (arcto), 1, (artus), 1, *to press together*, *reduce to small compass*, Lucr.; 2, *to abridge*, *curtail*; in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

**artolagānus** -i, m. (ἀρολάγανος), a *cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Cic.

**artopta** -ae, m. (ἀρόπτης), 1, a *baker*, Juv.; 2, a *baker's vessel*, Plaut.

1. **artus** (aretus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. ἀρ, whence 2. artus, arma, &c.), *narrow*, *tight*, *close*. **I** Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astruendum 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.; comaeus, Liv.; d, *difficult*, *distressing*; res, Ov. Subst., quum in arto res esset, Liv.

2. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἀρθρον), usually *artus*, artus -ūm, *the joints*; dolor artuum, gemit, Cic.; omnibus artibus contremiscent, tremor in all my limbs, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet., *limbs*; salus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

**ārula** -ae, f. (dim. of ar), a *little altar*, Cic.

**ārundifer** -fēra -fērūm (arundo and fero), *reed-bearing*; caput, Ov.

**ārundineus** -a -um, *reedy*; canales, Verg.; carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

**ārundinēus** -a -um, *full of reeds*, Cat.

**ārundo** -inis, f. a *reed*. **A** Lit., crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Verg.; cauae ex arundine textae, Liv. **B** Meton., for an object made of reeds; 1, a *fishing-rod*; moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov.; 2, *lined twigs for catching birds*, Plaut.; 3, a *pen*; tristitia, 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.

**arvēho** = adveho.

**Arverni** -ſrum, m. a *Gaulic 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; antissa oppido fuerat in arcem, Cic.; the stronghold of a kingdom; ad caput arcemque 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; sideres arx, Ov.; temples of the gods, Hor.; (of towers), beatae 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. (ās), the whole as unit, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia 1/2, sextans 1/3, quadrans 1/4, triens 1/3, quinuncius 1/6, semis 1 1/2, sextunx 1/6, bes 1/3, dodrans 1/2, dextans 1/3, denunc 1/6. **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 1/16 lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perire, 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. **Ascanius** -ii, m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, Verg.; or of Lavinia, Liv.

2. **Ascanius** -ii, m. a river in Bithynia, now Tschatirgha Su.

**ascaules** -is, m. (ἀσκαυλης), a bay priest, 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 Gitanas, Liv.; with acc. alone, murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic. **II** Transf., to rise, in tantum honorem, Cic.; altiore gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem utile et suave est, the voice rising higher and higher, Cic.

**ascensio** -ōnis, f. an ascent, 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-ascio), 4. to take to oneself, adopt as one's own; socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

**ascisco** (adascisco), ascivi, ascitum, 3. (ascio) to receive, admit. **I** Lit., with ad and the acc., ad hoc accleris 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, ascriverunt, Cic.; 2, to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

1. **ascitus** -a -um (partic. of *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (opp. *nativus*), Nep.

2. **ascitus** -us, m. an acceptance, reception, Cic.

**asopæra** -ae, f. (*ἀσοπία*), a leather knapsack, Suet.

**Asora** -ae, f. (*Ἀσώρα*), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Asoraëus** -a -um; a, Asoraean, of Asora; poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; simply Asoraëus = 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., poemam 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 Venusium, Liv.; b, 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 incommmodum, Cic.

**ascriptionis** -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., **Asculanus** -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 Pergamum (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV.** In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman provinces of Asia, formed out of the kingdom of Pergamum; hence, 1, **Asiagenes**

-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 taxes of the province of Asia, Cic.; 3, **Asiaticus** -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio; Asiatici oratores, bombastic, ornate, Cic.; 4,

**Asiæ** -idis, f. Asiatic; 5, **Asius** -a -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 C. 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, littoras doceam, Cic.

**Asopus** -i, m. (*Ἀσώπης*). **I.** a, a river in Boeotia; b, the river-god Asopus; hence, **A.** **Asopides** -ae, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Asacus), Ov. **B.** **Asopis** -idis, f. 1, **Aegina**, daughter of Asopus, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter, Ov.; 2, **Evadne**, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II.** a river in Phthiotia.

**Asotus** -i, m. (*ἄσωτος*), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

**Asparagus** -i, m. (*ἀσπάργος*), asparagus, Suet.

**aspergo**, v. aspergo.

**Aspasia** -ae, f. (*Ἀσπασία*), the most celebrated of the Greek hetaerae, mistress of Pericles.

**aspectabilis** -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; iussa principis, Tac.

**aspectus** -us, m. **A.** Act. 1, a seeing, looking, sight; uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo valent facile converterent, Cic.; 2, view, limit of vision; orbes qui aspectum nostrum desinunt, Cic.; 3, power of vision; omnia quae sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. **B.** Pass. 1, sight, power of being seen; patriam privare aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum laetus ad aspectum, Cic.; 2, look, aspect, appearance; pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

**aspello** -puli -pulsum (abs and pello), 3. to drive away, Plaut.

**Aspendus** -i, f. (*Ἀσπένδος*), 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, angust 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). **I.** to sprinkle; a, guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; b, to cast upon, mingle with, add; saporis huc, Verg.; transf., alicui molestiam, Cic. **II.** to bespatter; a, aram sanguine, Cic.; transf., to sully, stain, asperse; splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.; b, to strew over; olivam sale, Plin.; transf., aliquid mendaculculis, Cic.

2. **aspergo** (aspargo) -inisi, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray; aquarum, Ov.; salsa adspargo, Verg.

**asperitas** -atis, f. roughness. **I.** Lit. 1, to the touch, unevenness; saxorum, Cic.; 2, to the taste, sourness; vini, Plin.; 3, to the ear, harshness; soni, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity; Stoicorum, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, severity; frigorum, severa cold, Sall.; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty; rerum, Cic.; of speech, harshness; judicialis verborum, Cic.

**aspernatio** -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

**asperor**, 1. dep. to despise, condemn, reject, spurn; aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicujus, Cic.; with a and the abl., proscriptionem nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejectis atque aspernami, Cic.

**aspero**, 1. to make rough. **I.** Lit., a, glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg.; b, to sharpen, whet; sagittas

ossibus, Tac. **II** Transf., to excite, arouse; aliquem in saevitiam, Tac.

**asperatio** -ōnis, f. a sprinkling; aquae, Cic.

**asperus** -ūs, m. a sprinkling, Plin.

**aspicio** -spici -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 aspiciat, 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; simulacrum Lentulum asperit, Cic.

**aspiratio** -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aëris, Cic.; 2, exhalation; terrarum, Cic.; 3, the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiration, Cic.

**aspiro**, 1. to breathe, blow upon. **I** Intransit., to breathe or blow upon. **A.** Lit., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic.; aspirant auras 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, Februarius menses 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** Transf., 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** -ldis, f. (ἀσπίς), an adder, asp, Cic.

**asportatio** -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off; signorum, Cic.

**asporto**, 1. (abs and porto), to carry off, take away; furtum de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

**asprum** -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

**Assaræus** -i, m. (Ἀσράεος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises; Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; domus Assaraci, the Romans, Verg.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

**assœcula** (assœcûla) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque assœculæ, Cic.

**assœctatio** -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

**assœctator** -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum ductibus ipsis, non cum comitatu assœctatoribusque conflant, Cic.; 2, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

**assœctor**, 1, dep., to follow, attend assiduously (esp. of friends of candidates); quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assœctaretur, 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. συνακράθεσις), 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; assensus omnium dicere, Cic. **II** Esp. **A.** Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensus retinere, Cic. **B.** Poet., echo; nemorum, Verg.

**assentatio** -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta paradorum, Cic.; nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulatorem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiæ et assentationes, Cic.

**assentatiuncula** -ae, f. (dim. of assentatio), trivial flattery, Cic.

**assentator** -ōris, m. (assentor), a flatterer; cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

**assentatoriæ**, adv. (assentator), flatteringly, Cic.

**assentatrix** -triciæ, f. (assentator), a female flatterer, Plaut.

**assentio** -sensi -sensum, 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.; assentiendum 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.; Baise tibi assentantur, voces thee, Cic.

**assœquor** -cûsus sum, 3, dep., to follow. **I** Lit., Porcius deinde assœcutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; a, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assœqui, Cic.; b, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eodem 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.

**asseroctulum** -i, n., or -us -i, m. a small stake or pole, Cat.

1. **assero** -sêvi -sultum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assero** -sêrui -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.; asservi jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B.** to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitute, 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 puellæ, Liv. **II** Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

**asservio**, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

**asservo**, 1, a, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; b, to watch, observe; ornari, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

**assessio** -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quæ tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

**assessor** -ōris, m. (assideo), one who sits by the side to assist; Lacedæmonitibus suis augu-

rein assessorem dederunt; esp., an assistant, a judicial assessor, Suet.

**assessus**, abl. -ū, m. (assideo), a sitting by the side of, Prop.

**assēverantē**, adv., with compar. (asseverans), earnestly, emphatically; loqui, Cic.

**assēveratio** -ōnis, f. (asseverō), 1. earnestness in action; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; 2. vehement assertion, asseveration; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

**assēverō**, 1. (ad and severus), 1. to act with earnestness; bella ironia, si jocaremur, in 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; parvus 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.; assidere aegro collegae, to sit at the bedside of, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; iudiciis assidebat, frequenter, Tac.; totā vitā litteris, to devote oneself to, Plin. B. Milit. t. t. to besiege, blockade; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Casilino, Liv.

**assido** (ad -sido) -sēdi -sessum, 3. to sit down; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspitem, Cic.; propter Tuberonem, Cic.; of an orator, to break down in a speech; subito assedit, Cic.

**assiduē**, adv. (assiduus), continuously, without remission; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

**assiduitas** -ātis, f. (assiduus). I. continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. II. Transf., A. constancy; id assiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. B. constant repetition; epistolarum, unintermittent correspondence, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

**assiduo** = assidue, q. v.

**assiduus** -a, -um (assideo). I. sitting in a place constantly, established. Political t. t., **assiduus** -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; a. 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.; b. constant, steady; qui filios suos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; c. of things, constant, unceasing; imbres, Cic.; homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.

**assignatio** -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., munus humanum a deo assignatum, Cic. C. to ascribe; hoc preceptum deo, Cic.; aliquid homini, non tempori, Cic. II. to seal, Pers.

**assilio** -siliī, 4. (ad and salio), to leap to, or on. I. Gen., a. of persons moenibus, Ov.; b. of water, to dash up; assillens aqua, Ov. II. Transf., to jump to; neque assillendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

**assimilis** -e, like, similar; with dat., assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic.; with gen., Ov.

**assimiliter**, adv. (assimilis), in like manner, Plaut.

**assimulatus** -a -um (partic. of assimulo), 1. similar, Lucr.; 2. feigned, pretended, simulated; virtus, Cic.

**assimulo**, 1. to make like. I. A. deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, Cic. B. to compare, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. II. to imitate, counterfeit, pretend; animum, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Plaut.; with quasi and the subj., Plaut.

**assisto**, 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.

**assono**, 1. to answer with a sound; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

**assuetudo** -fēcī -factum, 3. (\*assueo, I. ad facio), to accustom to; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl., quorum sermone qui assueti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi aliusque iustis militaribus, Liv.; with infin., equos eodem remanere vestigio, Caes.

**assuesco** -suēvi -suetum, 3. (\*assueo). I. Transf., 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., quaestui, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinci, Liv. (syncop. perf. forms assuesti, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

**assuetudo** -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.

**assulōse**, adv. (assula), splinter-wise, Plin.

**assulto**, 1. (Intens. of assilio), to leap violently upon. I. Gen., feminas 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), affūi (ad-fūi), 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 omite 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, primum 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 placidusque 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., comitibus, Cic.; pugnae, Liv.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, to witness, Cic.; 2, to be present to help or advise; semper absenti Defotaro, Cic.; allicujus rebus, Cic.; allicui adesse in consilio, to be an assessor to, Cic.; to support or defend in the law-courts; adesse Quinctio, Cic.; contra Satrium, Cic.; 3, to be present in a court of justice; a, as the accused, adesse Juberi, 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 armorum, Liv.; aliquem in nomen familiarique, 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.

**assūto**, 3, to sew on; unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

**assurgere** -surrexi -surrectum, 3, to rise up, stand up. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentem regem umbone reappinat, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaequo, qui eam detulisti, assurgite, Cic.; assurgere alicui, to rise up in the presence of, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, Apelli, decedi, assurgi, Cic.; firmissima vina, mollius assurgit quibus et rex ipso Phanaeus, yields the preference, Verg. **B.** Esp., a, to rise from a sick-bed; ne assurrexisse 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, querelis hand justis assurgis, break out into, Verg. **II.** Of things, to rise. **A.** colles assurgunt, Liv. **B.** to appear, show itself; non coeptae assurgent turres, Verg.

**assus** -a -um (from asco, as cassus from carco), 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., nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

**Assyria** -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamiam, and Babylonia. Adj., **Assyrianus** -a -um, Assyrian; poet., for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, &c.; **Assyrii** -orum, m. the Assyrians.

**ast** = at, q.v.

**Asta** -ae, f. (Ἀστρα), a town in Hispania Baetica, now Mesa de Asta; hence adj., **Astensis** -e, of or belonging to Asta.

**Astæus** -i, m. father of Melanippus; hence, **Astæides** -ae, m. the son of Astæus.

**Astæpsa** -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa.

**Astéria** -ae, f., and -iē -ēs, f. (Ἀστροπία). **I.** daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, 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; passa, to be stretched out; asternuntur sepulchro, Ov.

**astipulatio** -ōnis, f., 1, the assenting to, confirmation of, Plin.

**astipulator** -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.

**astipulator**, 1, dep. to assent to, Liv.

**astitū** -tūti, m. (ad and statuo), 3, to put, or place somewhere, Plaut.

**asto** -stili, no sup., 1. **I.** to stand by. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut.; astantet inspectante ipso, 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. (Ἀστραία), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo.

**astrépo** (ad-strepo), -strépŕi -stréptum, 3, 1, to make a noise at; astrépebat vulgus, Tac.; 2, to applaud; haec dicenti, Tac.

**astriote**, adv. (astriectus), of discourse, concisely, briefly, Cic.

**astriectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), tight, compressed, drawn together. **A.** Lit., limen, shut, Ov.; non astriectus soccus, negligent, slovenly writing, Hor.; frons, wrinkled, Mart.; aquae, frozen, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, close-fisted, avaricious; pater, 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** -fêra -fêrum (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.; aliquem ad statum, 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; brevis argumenta, Cic.; c, to bind, fetter, oblige; vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam semperternis vinculis, Cic.; se videre astringere or astringi, to commit oneself to, become guilty of, Cic.

**astrôlôgia** -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy, Cic.

**astrôlôgus** -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 eudela ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., tollere in astra, to exalt sky-high, Cic.; ex astris decidere, from the highest glory, Cic.; sic litur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

**astrûo** (ad and strûo), -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. astû, n. (ἄστυ), the city (only used of Athens), Cic.

**astûpêo**, 2, to be astonished at, Ov.

**Astûra** -ae, f. (Ἀστυρα), a river in Latium, still called Astura.

**asturco** -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse, Plin.

**Astûres** -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), the Asturians, a people in Spain; sing. **Astûr** -ûris, m.; hence, a, **Astûria** -ae, f. the country of the Astures; b, **Astûrius** -a -um, Asturian.

**astus** -ûs, m. cleverness, adroitness, cunning, Verg.; Liv.

**astûte**, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), cunningly, astutely, Cic.

**astūtia** -ae, f. *adroitness, astuteness, craft, Cic.*  
**astūtus** -a -um (astutus), *adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty, Cic.*

**Astyāges** -is, m. (Ἀστυάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phineus.

**Astyānax** -actis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

**Astyālaea** -ae, f. (Ἀστυγάληα), island near Crete. Adj., **1.** **Astyālaeensis** -e; **2.** **Astyālaeus** -a -um, belonging to Astyālaea.

**Asylum** -i, n. (ἀσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, *asylum*, Cic.; *templa quae asyla Graeci appellant*, Liv.

**Asymbolus** -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 Nasidienis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massilian, Cic. **B.** 1, in prayers, exhortations, etc., at videte 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, factumne sit? at constat, Cic.; **2**, but at least, yet at least; non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica, at in aris et focis, Cic.

**Atabulus** -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 Milanion by the aid of Aphrodite. Adj., **Atalantaeus** -a, m. of or belonging to *Atalanta*.

**attat**, **attat**, **attatae**, **attattatae**, etc. (ἀττάτ), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., oh! ah! alas! Plaut., Ter.

**Atavus** -i, m. **I.** the father of the *abavus* or great-great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** *atavi*, plur. = ancestors, 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; **Atellānius** -a -um.

**āter**, *atra*, *atrum*, black, dark (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Līt, nenus, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = *atratus*, clothed in black; flictore, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, mors, 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 aliquem*, Hor.

**Āthamānes** -um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες), the *Āthamānes*, inhabitants of *Athamania*; hence **Āthamānia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Epirus.

**Āthamas** -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of *Aeolus* and king of *Thessaly*, father of *Phrixus* and *Helle*, *Mellicerta* and *Learchus*; hence, **a.** **Āthamātheus** -a -um, aurum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b.** **Āthamantiādes** -ae, m. *Palaeon*, Ov.; **c.** **Āthamantis** -idis, f. *Helle*, Ov.

**Āthēnae** -arum, f. (Ἀθήναι), *Athens*; meton., *learning*, Juv.; hence, **a.** **Āthēnaeus** -a -um; **b.** **Āthēniensis** -e, *Athenian*. Subst., **Āthēnienses** -ium, m. the *Athenians*.

**Āthēnio** -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

**Āthēos** and **Āthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

**Āthēsis**, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθεσις), a river in *Rhaetia*, now *Adiga*, Etsc.

**athlēta** -ae, m. (ἀθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, Cic.

**athlēticus** -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete.

**Āthōs**, dat. -o, acc. -o, and -on, abl. -o (Ἄθος), and **Ātho** or **Āthōn** -ōnis, m. a rocky mountain at the end of the peninsula of *Chalcidice*.

**Ātilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; **1.** M. *Attilius Regulus* (see *Regulus*); **2.** M. *Attilius*, an early Roman poet. Adj., **Ātiliānus** -a -um.

**Ātina** -ae, f. a town in *Latium*, still called *Atina*; hence **Ātinas** -ātis, belonging to *Atina*.

**Ātlās** -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 *Tapetus* and *Clymene*, king of *Mauretania*, changed into a mountain by *Perseus*; hence, **a.** **Ātlatiis** -idis, f. a female descendant of *Atlas*, *Electra*, Ov.; *Calypso*, Tib.; plur., *Atlantides*, the *Pleiades* and *Hyades*; **b.** **Ātlatiōus** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c.** **Ātlatiōus** -a -um, finis, *Libyan*, Hor.; **d.** **Ātlatiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of *Atlas*, *Mercury* (son of *Maia*, daughter of *Atlas*); or *Hermaphroditus* (son of *Mercury* and great-grandson of *Atlas*).

**Ātōmus** -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 sunthoetes*, Sall.; with the pron., *hic, is, idem, etc.*, *negotium magnum est navigare atque id menae Quintill.* and especially, Cic.; so atque etiam, Cic.; **2.** with comparisons; **a.** with words expressing comparison, as *aeque, aequus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, totidem*; or expressing dissimilarity, as *aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus*; **b.** with comparatives, for quam, *artius atque hadera procer astringitur flect*, Hor.; **c.** simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; **3.** with negatives, and not rather (also with potius); *si hoc dissuadere 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 illis, 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.

**atque**, conj. (at and qui = quod = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. **I** Gen., atque non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. **II** Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

**ātramentum** -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 ("Arpax"), 1, a river in Aetolia; 2, a city in Thessaly; hence, a, **Atrāxides** -ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus, Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. Hippodamia, Ov.

**Atrēbātes** -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing., **Atrēbas** -bātis, m., Caes.

**Atrēus** -ei, m. (Arpēs), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence, **Atrides** -ae, m. Agamemnon or Menelaus; plur., Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

**ātrienis** -is, m. (atrium), a head slave, steward, Cic.

**ātrīolum** -i, n. (dim. of atrium), a little atrium, or fore-court, Cic.

**ātritas** -ātis, 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.; auctionarium, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.

**ātrocitas** -ātis, f. (atrox). **A** ferocity, 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.

**Atropēs** -i, f. (ἀτροπός, not to be averted), one of the three Parcae.

**ātrox** -ōcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus).

**I** Lit., terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible; rea scelerata, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Caniculae, 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 Catonis, unbending, Hor.

**Atta** -ae, m. a Roman surname; C. Quintius Atta, a comic poet (d. 102 B.C.).

**attactus** -ūs, m. (attingo), a touching, touch, contact, Verg.

**attāgen** -ēnis, m. (ἀτταγην), a woodcock, Hor.

**Attālus** -i, m. (Ἀτταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the last of whom, Attalus III, left his territory to the Romans; hence, a, **Attālicus** -a -um, belonging to Pergamos; agri, Cic.; hence rich, splendid; conditiones, Hor.; peripetasmata, woven with threads of gold, Cic.; b, **Attālis** -idis, f. (Ἀτταλίδης), name of a guild at Athens.

**attāmēn**, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

**attat** = **atat**.

**attēgia** -ae, f. a hut, Juv.

**attēpōrātē**, adv. (attēpōratus), in a fit or appropriate manner, Ter.

**attēpōro** (ad and tempōro), 1. to fit to, adjust to, Sen.

**attēdo** (ad and tendo) -tēdi -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 verum 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 possit de officiis legationis attendere, Cic.

**attēntē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (attēntus), attentively, carefully; audire, Cic.; cogitare, Cic.

**attēntio** -ōnis, f. (attēndo), attentiveness, attention; animi, Cic.

**attēnto** (ad-tēnto), or **attēptō** (ad-tēptō), 1. to strive after, to attempt; 1, ut praeteritū omnino fuerit satius quam attēntatum deserī, Cic.; 2, to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem, Cic.; 3, to attack; aliquid lingua, Cic.; aliquid vi, Tac.

**attēntus** (ad-tēntus) -a -um. **I** Partic. of attēndo and attēneo. **II** Adj. with compar. and superl. (attēnto), 1, attentive; animus, Cic.; cogitatio, Cic.; auditor, Cic.; judex, Cic.; 2, careful after one's property; attēntus quaesitis, Hor.; paterfamilias, Hor.; attēnta vita et rusticana, Cic.

**attēntiātē**, adv. (attēntus), simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

**attēntiātus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attēnto), made weak; of discourse, abbreviata; ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attēntata, Cic.; over-refined; ejus oratio nimia religione attēntata, Cic.

**attēntio** (ad-tēntio), 1. to make thin. **A** Lit., 1, corpus, Ov.; 2, of number, to lessen, legio proeliis attēntata, Caes.; 3, of strength, to weaken; vires diutino morbo attēntatae, Liv.; 4, of the voice, to make shrill, Cic. **B** Transf., curas, Ov.; insignem, degrade, Hor.

**attēro** (ad and tēro) -trivī (-tērvī), -tritum, 3. **A** Lit., 1, to rub against; leniter caudam, Mart. 2, to rub or wear away; attrita ansa, Verg. **B** Transf., to weaken, ruin; opes, Sall.; aliquem, Sall.

**attēstor** (ad and testor), 1. dep. to attest, bear witness to, Phaedr.

**attēxo** (ad and tēxo) -tēxī -tēxtum, 3. to weave or plait on or to. **A** Lit., lorica ex cratibus, Caes. **B** Transf., to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attēxitote mortalem, Cic.

**Attis** -idis, f. (Ἀττίς), Attic, Athenian, Mart. Subst., f. 1, Attica, Lucr.; 2, nightingale or swallow, Mart.; 3, name of a friend of Sappho, Ov.

**Attica** -ae, f. (Ἀττική), Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital.

**Atticō**, adv. (Atticus), in the Attic or Athenian manner, dicere, Cic.

**atticissimō**, 1. (Ἀττικισμῶ), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking, Plaut.

**Atticus** -a -um (Ἀττικός), 1, belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; virgo, i.e., Canephora, Hor.; pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. the Athenians, Cic.; 2, Attic, Athenian, with reference to style, art, etc., stilius, 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** -tintī -tentum, 2. (ad and teneo). **I** Transit., to hold near, keep. **A** Lit., aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia, Tac. **B**

**Transf.**, simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, *to amuse*, Sall. **II** Intransit., *to pertain to*, or *concern*, only in 3rd person; cetera quas ad colendam vitem attinebant, 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 attigisse putare, Cic.; 2, *to arrive at a place*; Italiam, Cic.; arcem ignes, Hor.; 3, *of places, to touch upon, border upon*, Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit, Cic.; 4, *to attack*; Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; 5, *to touch, i.e., to appropriate to oneself*; de praedia mea nec teruncium attigit, Cic.; 6, *to strike*, si digito quem attigisset, 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.; Graecia litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes.; b, *to glance at cursorily*; Ilbrum 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*; inoleum, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem vis, *to rise, appear*, Verg. **II** Transf., *to raise, elevate*; a, *voce*, Quint.; b, *to elevate, excite, distinguish*; animos ad spem consulatus, Liv.; rempublicam bello armisque, Tac.

**attondéo** -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.; attonitae Baccho matres, Verg.

**attono** -tōndi -tōntum, 1. *to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless*, Ov.

**attorquéo**, 2. *to whirl, swing upward*, Verg. **attractio** -ōnis, f. (attraho), *a drawing to oneself*; hence, litterarum, *assimilation*, Varr.

**attrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. *to draw to, attract*. **I** Lit. **A** Of things, magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahit, 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 Roman, Cic.

**attrectātus** -ū, m. (attrecto), *a handling, touching*, ap. Cic.

**attrecto**, 1. (ad and tracto), *to touch, handle*. **I** Gen., *blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attrectat*, Cic. **II** *A* *to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner*; libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attrectare, Cic. **B** *to lay hands on, to appropriate*; gazas, Liv.

**attrépido**, 1. *to stumble along*, Plaut.

**attribuó** -di -dum, 3. *to allot to, assign to*. **A** Lit. 1, *servos, pastores armat atque his 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 nihil natura pudoreque meus attribuit, Cic.; 2, *gramm. t. t. to add as an attribute*, Cic.; 3, *to ascribe, impute*; bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic.

**attributio** -ōnis, f. (attribuo), 1, *the assignment of a debt*, Cic.; 2, *rhet. t. t., an accessory or attribute*, Cic.

**attributum**, -i, n. (attribuo), *the predicate*, Cic.

**attritus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from attero). **A** *rubbed away, worn out*, Cic. **B** Transf., *frons, shameless*, Juv.

**Attus Navinus**, a celebrated augur of the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

**Atys (Attys)** -yos, abl. -ye, 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.

**auceps** -cūpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). **I** Lit., *a fowler, bird-catcher*, Plaut., Hor. **II** Transf., *peritissimum voluptatum aucupem sapientem esse*, Cic.; syllabarum, *a quibbling 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.; *propone, 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.

**auctito**, 1. (freq. of augeo), *to increase very much*, Tac.

**aucto**, 1. = auctito, 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 facinori deorat, Liv.; *me auctore, at my request*, Cic.; *auctor interficiendi alicuius*, Cic.; with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspacia ferendis auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendum (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, auctores esse, *to answer for, state positively*; nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flavius scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D** Esp., 1, *auctor legis or senatus*

consulti, *proposer*, Liv.; 2, *supporter of a law*, multarum legum auctor auctor dissuasor, Cic.; 3, *auctores sunt patres, the senators sanction a law*, Cic.; 4, *defender, protector*; praecularus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic.; 5, *the guarantee 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** -tis, f. (auctor), *continuance, a causing to continue*. I. A. *validity*, 1, in the case of property, usus 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 huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas prescriberetur, Cic. D. *authorisation, full power, legatos eum auctoritate mittere*, Cic.; hence, *power, might, command*; manere in alicuius auctoritate, Liv. II. *influence, authority*; 1, *of a person, a, 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.

**auctore**, 1. (auctor). I. *to hire for money*; refl. *auctore 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 (1. 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. (nucpe), *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, *quibbling*, Cic.

**aucupor**, 1. dep. (aucupe). 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.; contunderere et frangere, Cic.; plur., *audaciae, audacious deeds*, Cic.

**audaciter**, and **audacter**, adv., with compar. and 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 anentissimus, Cic.; paulo ad facinus audacior, 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 avildus), *to dare, venture*; audeo dicere, *I venture to assert*, Cic.; with acc., tantum facinus, Liv.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; with in and the abl., ausurus se in tribunis, *quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset*, Liv.; with pro and the abl., pro vita majora audere probavi, Verg.; absol., quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesaris acceptum referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audere 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*; audienti sensum carere, Cic. II. *to hear something*. A. clamorem, Caes.; galli cantum, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censorem audientium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saepe hoc majores 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 momentem, Cic.; dicto audientem esse; with dat., *to obey*; non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. C. *to be called (like Gr. ἀκούω)*, Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, *to be well spoken of*; a propinquis, Cic.

**audito** -onis, f. 1. (audio), *hearing, listening*; aliquid multa lectione atque auditiōe assequi, Cic.; 2, *hearsay report*; lexem auditiōem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur., *fictae auditiōes*, Cic.

**auditor** -oris, m. (audō), *a hearer, auditor, scholar*; alicui auditorem venire, Cic.

**auditorium** -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, abetuli, ablatum, 3. (ab and fero). I. *to carry away, carry off, remove*. A.

**lit.**, inter manus e convicio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alicuius, 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 pelam domum, Cic.; auriculum mordicus, to bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillea abstulit, Hor. **B. Transf.**, 1, illa autem, quae contrarius 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 *Afidena*.

**Aufidius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**Aufidus** -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

**ausūgio** -fūgi, 3. (ab and fugio), to flee away, Cic.

**Augē** -ēs, f. (Αὔγη), daughter of Aeneas and Neera, mother of Telephus by Hercules.

**Augēas** and **Augias** -ae, m. (Αὔγείας), king of the Epeans in Elis, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of Hercules.

**augēo**, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with *αὐξάνω*), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligens terram auget 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 hlmbris hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris est gutturis, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, set forth; hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento Augustae, Tac.

**augesco**, auxi, 3. (inch. of augēo), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et succo 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. (augēo), an increase, growth, Lucr.

**augur** -ūris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquae augur annosa cornix, prophetae of rain, Hor.

**augūrālis** -e (augur), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augūrāle** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

**augūrātio** -ōnis, f. (auguro), divining, sooth-saying, Cic.

**augūrātus** -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 they 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 anaculorum 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 auguratus, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. **II. Transf. A.** to prophesy, Cic. **B.** to have a foreboding or presentiment; praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavitatis Cic.

**augūror**, 1. dep. (augur). **I.** to perform the functions of an augur, to foretell by auguries; ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to foretell; alicui mortem, Cic.; 2, to guess; quantum auguror conjectura aut opinione, Cic.; quid ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perdidit 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 Eboracae (Merida), Augusta Vindellum (Augsburg).

**Augustālis** -e (Augustus), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

**augustē**, adv. with compar. (augustus), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

**Augustōdūnum** -i, town of the Aedui in Gaul, now *Aulun*.

1. **augustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (augēo), 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 *Sexilis*, 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 constituta, 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 Eburonices, in modern Normandy; b, Auleri Cenomani, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe; c, Auleri Brannovices, on the Loire; d, Auleri Diablintes or Diablanti, in modern Dép. de la Maine.

**aulicus** -a -um, (αὐλαῖος), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

**Aulis** -idis, f. (Αὔλις), a port in Boeotia, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

**auloedus** -i, m. (αὐλοῦδός), one who sings to the Aule, Cic.

**Aulōn** -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near Tarentum.

**Aulularia** -ae, f. the title of a comedy of Plautus.

**aura** -ae, old genit. aural (*aëra*), air. **A. 1.**, the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et auras cient mare, Liv.; **2.**, meton., plur. auras, *a. the heavens*; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; **3.**, 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.; auras popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4.**, the air that we breathe; auris vitalibus vasci, Verg. **B. 1.**, smell, Verg.; **2.**, glitter; auri, Verg.; **3.**, echo, Prop.

**aurarius** -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold, Plin. Subst., **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. 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).

**Aurélius**, M., v. Antoninus.

**aurēolus** -a -um (dim. of aureus). **A. Lit.**, golden, Plaut. **B. Transf.**, glittering, splendid, beautiful; libellus, Cic.

**aurēus** -a -um (aurum), golden. **I. 1.**, 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.** of the colour of gold; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg.

**aurichalchum** = orichalchum (q.v.).

**aurioōmus** -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II. Transf.**, golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

**auriōcula** -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I. Lit.**, auricula infima, Cic.; auriculum mordicus auferre, Cic.; praecipuum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II. Meton.**, plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

**aurifer** -fera -ferum (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.; aininis, Cat.

**aurifex** -fex, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

**aurifodina** -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

**auriga** -ae, c. (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.

**Anrigēna** -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Persens, son of Danaë, 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, admove, Cic., applicare, Hor.; to listen; praebere aures concivis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aures, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures (as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicere in aures alicui aliquid, Cic.; insurrexere ad aures or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuere aliquid, Cic.; servire alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aures, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B. Meton.**, a, the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech, Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae,

Cic. **II. Transf.**, aures; the earth or mould-boards of a plough, Verg.

**auriscalpium** -i, n. an ear-pick, Mart.

**auritillus** -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.

**aurora** -ae, f. (*āwos, dāw, jōw*), 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.

**Aurundi** -orum, m. the people of Aurunca; **Aurunca** -ae, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Aurunco** -a -um, Auruncan.

**Ausci** -orum, 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 deas, Cic.

**Ausētāni** -orum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence adj., **Ausētānus** -a -um, Ausetanian.

**Ausōnes** -um, m. (*Avōroves*), 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. Ausōnidiae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, Verg. **D. Ausōnis** -idis, Ausonian, Italian, Verg.

**auspex** -icis, c. (for avispex, from avis and specio). **I.** one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination; latore 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.

**auspicatō**, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspico), in a fortunate hour; urbein condere, Cic.

**auspicatus** -a -um (auspico), **1.**, consecrated by auguries; **2.**, favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

**auspicium** -ii, n. (for aviapicium), 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 atque 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.

**auspicio**, 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, austere, Cic.

**austeritas** -ātis, f. (austerus). **I.** Lit., a, harshness, sourness of taste, Plin.; b, darkness of colour, Plin. **II.** Transf., strictness, austerity, Quint.

**austerus** -a -um (αἰσθητός). **I.** sour, harsh in taste, Plin. **II.** Transf., **I.** strict, severe, austere; illo austero more ac modo, Cic.; **2.** sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome; labor, Hor.

**australis** -e (auster), southern, Cic.

**austrinus** -a -um (auster), southern, Verg.

**ausum** -i, n. (ausus, from audeo), 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. (ἀλλ), but, on the contrary, however, moreover; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tum, aut, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = *did I say?* num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

**authepsa** -ae, f. (αὐτὸς and ἔψω), a cooking-stove, Cic.

**autographus** -a -um (αὐτογράφος), written with one's own hand, Suet.

**Autolycus** -i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος), son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.

**automātus** (ὤς) -a -um (-ὸν), adj. (αὐτόματος), self-acting, Petr. Subst., **automāton** -i, n. an automaton, Suet.

**Automēdon** -ontis, m. (Αὐτομήδων), the charioteer of Achilles; appell., a charioteer, Cic.

**Autonōs** -ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), mother of Actaeon. Adj., **Autonōis** -a -um, heros, Actaeon, Ov.

**autumnus**, etc., v. auctumnus.

**autūmo**, l. (orig. aītumo, from alo), to say, assert, Plant., Ter.

**auxiliaris** -e (auxilium), giving help, assisting, auxiliary. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., auxiliaries, (sc. milites, cohortes), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac.; hence, belonging to the allied troops; auxiliaria stipendia, Tac.

**auxiliāris** -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. (auxilium), to help, assist, support; alicui, Cic.; especially used of medical aid, Ov.

**auxilium** -i, n. (augēo), help, aid, assistance. **I.** Gen., adjungere sibi auxilium, Cic.; arcescere aliquem auxilio, to help, Caes.; ad auxilium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; consult adversus intercessionem collegae auxilio esse, Liv.; alicui nemo auxilio est, quin, etc., Liv.; auxilio ei futurum ne causam dicat, Liv.; expetere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; alicui ferre auxilium, Cic.; ferre alicui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; implorare auxilium alicuius, Cic.; aliquem auxilio mittere, Cic.; petere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; olliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; plur., illorum auxiliis uti, Cic.

**II.** Esp., plur., a, military power; equitum peditumque, Caes.; b, auxilla, auxiliary troops, Cic., Caes.

**āvārē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), avariciously, covetously, Cic.

**Avāricus** -i, n. capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges.

**āvāritē**, 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., greedy after money, avaricious; homo avarus et furax, Cic. Subst., **āvārus** -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 (-volsi) -vulsam (-volum), 3. to tear away, pluck away. **I.** Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secetur 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), eaten; 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. (cf. Sanskr. av, to wish), lit., 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, ave, ave, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.

**āvērnus** -a -um (ἀόρνος), without birds; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., **āvērnus** -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., **āvērnus** -a -um, **āvērnalis** -e, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

**āvērrunco**, l. to turn away, avert; iram deorum, Liv.

**āvērsābilis** (aversor) that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lucr.

**1. āvērsor**, 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. āvērsor** -ōris, m. (averto), an embezzler; pecuniae publicae, Cic.

**āvērsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A.** turned away, backward, behind (opp. adversus); adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; quandam actorem aversum (turning his back on the people) solitum esse dicere,

Cic.; 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, prorsus avertit, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, to drive away by violence; barbarus 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 Aegyptiis, Cic.; quod omen dii avertant, Cic.; 2, to keep something dangerous or disgraceful off some one; qui me tanta infamia averterit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to turn away, divert (thoughts or wishes, etc.), Antonii furorem a perniciē reipublicae, Cic.; cogitationem a miseris, Cic.; aliquem a consiliis pacis; 2, to estrange; alicuius animum a se, Cic.

**avis** -ae, f. (avus), 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, appete, arripere, Cic.

**aviditas** -ātis (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 (I. aveo), vehemently desiring, greedily. **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 locupletum, 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 *avui*). **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 bouis Ov.; secundis, Liv., with good omens; avi mala, Hor.; sinistra, Plaut.; adversa, with bad omen, Cic.

**avitus** -a -um (avus), 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, untrodten; 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** -ōnis, 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 avocat a rebus gerendis, Cic.; 2, to relieve; luctum lusuibus, 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 (patruus, a father's brother); magnus, a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle, Cic.

**avus** -i, m. a grandfather, Cic.; generally an ancestor, Hor.

**Avēnus** (ἄενος, 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 ἄνυσι, ἄνυα), a board, plank, Caes.

**Axōna** -ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne.

## B

**B**, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

**bābae** (βαβαί, or παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! Plaut.

**Bābulo** -ōnis, m. a Babylonian; appell. = a nabob, Ter.

**Bābylon** -ōnis, f. (Βαβυλών), a city of Asia on the Euphrates. Hence, **A.** **Bābylonia** -ae, f. a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital. **B.** **Bābylonius** -a -um, Babylonian; Babylonica peristromata, embroidered tapestry, Plaut. **C.** **Bābylonius** -a -um; numeri, astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted, Hor.; Babylonii, inhabitants of Babylon. **D.** **Bābylonienensis** -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) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάκκαρις), the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus; also called nardum rusticum, a plant which yielded a kind of oil; Celtic 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.

**Bacchānal** -is, n. the place where the festival of Bacchus was held, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchānalia**, 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** -ōnis, f. 1, the celebration of the Bacchanalia, P. Ang.; 2, Bacchanalian revelling, Cic.

**Bacchoīus** -a -um, belonging to Bacchus; dona, Verg.

**Bacchēus** -a -um (Βακχίος), belonging to Bacchus; sacra, Ov.; ululatus, of the Bacchantes, Ov.

**Bacchiādae** -ārum, m. (Βακχιάδαι), the Bacchiadae, an ancient noble family of Corinth.

**Bacchis** -idis, f. = Baccha.

**Bacchius** -a -um, belonging to Bacchus, sacra, Ov.

**bacchor**, 1. 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 volupate bacchabere, Cic. **B.** to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitratetur, 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 Evox, Cat. **B.** Pass., of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revels; bacchata jugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacenis Taygeta, Verg.

**Bacchus** -i, m. (Βάκχος). **A.** the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. **B.** Meton., 1, the vine, Verg.; **2.** more frequently, wine, Verg.; **3.** the Bacchic cry (to Bacche); Baccho audit, Verg.

**Baccofer** -fēra -fērum, 1, bearing berries, Sen.; **2.** bearing olive berries, Pallas, Ov.

**Bacenis** -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.

**Bactra** -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; **Bactrianus** -a -um, **Bactrianus** -a -um, Bactrian.

**baculum** -i, n. and **baculus** -i, m. connected with βάκρον, from βάω, βάω, to go, a stick, staff, Liv.; a shepherd's staff, Ov.; an augur's staff, Liv.; a walking-stick, Liv.

**bacisso**, 1. (βάσιω), to walk, march, Plaut.

**Bacplus** -a -um, adj., name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphilus; hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).

**Baccula** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica.

**Baetis** -is, m. a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, **Baetigēna** -ae, born on the Baetis; **Baetiola** -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 Baetica; **Baeticatus** -a -um, clothed in Baetican wool, Mart.

**Bāgōus** -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (Βάγως), a eunuch at the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women, Ov.

**Bāgrāda** -ae, m. (Βαγράδας), a river near Carthage.

**Bājae** -arum, 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**, 1. (bajulus), to carry a burden, Plaut.

**bājūlus** -i, m. a porter, Plaut., Cic.

**bālaena** -ae, f. (βάλαινα), 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 beken-nut, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; or the tree which produces it, usually called myrobalanus, Plin.

**bālātro** -ōnis, m. a buffoon, jester, Hor.

**bālātus** -us, m. (balo), the bleating of sheep and goats, Verg., Ov.

**balbē**, adv. (balbus), in a stammering manner, Lucr.

**1. balbus** -a -um (connected with balare), stammering (opp. planus); quum (Demosthenes) ita balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.

**2. Balbus** -i, m. surname of the Attii, Cornelii, etc.

**balbutio**, 4. (balbus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to stammer, stutter, Cels. **B.** Transit., to speak obscurely; desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. **II.** Transit., to stammer or stutter out; illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor.

**Bālēāres** -ium, f. (Βαλεαίρῆς), insulae, or absol., the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca; hence, adj., **Bālēāris** -e, **Bālēāricus** -a -um.

**balineum** or **balneum** -i, n., **balīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; heteroclite p. **balīnēae** or **balnēae** -arum (Βαλνείων), a bath, bathing place, Cic.; a balineo or a balineis, after bathing, Plin.

**Ballio** -ōnis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus, Cic.

**ballista** (bālīsta), -ae, f. (βάλλω). **A.** a military engine for throwing large stones, Cic. Caes. **B.** Transit., the missiles thrown, Plaut.

**ballistarium** -i, n. = ballista (q. v.).

**balnēa**, v. balineum.

**balnēārius** -a -um (balneum), belonging to the bath; fur, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst., **balnēāria** -ōrum, n. baths, bathing-rooms, Cic.

**balnēātor** -ōris, m. (balneum), the keeper of a bath, Cic.

**balnēōlum** -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bath, Cic.

**balnēum**, v. balineum.

**bālo**, 1. to bleed, Plaut.; partic. balantes -ium and uni, 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; utulus, Verg.; b, a woman's girdle, Mart. (baltei dissyll., Verg. 10, 496).

**Bandusia** -ae, f. a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

**Bantia** -ae, f. (Bavria), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj., **Bantinus** -a -um.

**Baptae** -arum, m. (Βάπται = baptists, from the rite of initiation), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, Juv.

**baptistērīum** -i, n. (Βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath, Plin.

**bārāthrum** -i, n. (βάραθρον), **A.** the abyss, the lower world, Plaut.; barnithro donare (to squander), Hor. **B.** Transit., barathrum maselli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market, Hor.

**bārāthrus** -i, m. (βάραθρος), 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.** Transit., of plants, nucum, Plin.

**barbāre**, adv. (barbarus), 1, like a foreigner; loqui, Cic.; **2.** cruelly, barbarously, laedere oscula, Hor.

**barbāria** -ae, f. and **barbāries**, 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 barbaries commota est, Cic.; Persia, Cic.; Phrygia, Hor.; Gallia, Cic.; Scythia and Briannia, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** want of culture, rudeness, roughness;

haec turba et barbaries forensis, Cic.; so of mistakes in speech, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. **B. savageness**; inveteratam quandam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit, Cic.

**barbāricus** -a -um, *foreign*, i.e., not Greek or Roman; supellex, Liv.; esp., *eastern*; aurum, Verg.; ope barbarica, Verg.; manus (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.

**barbārus** -a -um (βάρβαρος). **I.** *foreign*, as opposed to Greek, *Italian*, *Roman*, poeta (Naevius), Plaut.; used for *Phrygian*, carmen, 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.

**barbātulus** -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 quid delectet barbaturum, a man grown up, Hor.; **2.** esp., **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.

**barbigēr** -gēra, -gērūm (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.

**Barcās** -ae, m. (Βάρκας, connected with Hebrew Barak, lightning), the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamibar; hence, adj., **Barcinus** -a -um, *Barcine*.

**Barcō** -ēs, f. (Βάρκων), town in Cyrenaica; **Barcaeī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Barce.

**Bardaeī** -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria. Adj., **Bardaeus** -a -um, calceus, a kind of soldier's boot, in jest = a centurion, Juv.

**bardōcōnūllus** -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool, Mart.

**1. bardus** -a -um (βάρδς), *stupid, slow, dull*, Cic.

**2. bardus** -i, m. a bard, a poet among the Gauls, Lucan.

**Bargyllae** -ārum, f. and **Bargylla** -ōrum, n. (Βαργύλια), a town in Caria. Hence, **a.** **Bargyllotae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Bargylliae; **b.** **Bargyllēticus** -a -um, relating to Bargylliae.

**baris** -idos, f. a small Egyptian skiff, Prop.

**baritus** v. barritus.

**Barium** -li, n. (Βάριον), a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic.

**bāro** -ōnis, m. a blockhead, simpleton, Cic.

**barrio** -īre (barrus), to roar (of elephants), Suet.

**barritus** -ūs, m. (barrio), **1.** the roar of an elephant; **2.** the cry of the Germans, Tac.

**barrus** -i, m. (an Indian word), the elephant, Hor.

**bascanda** -ae, f. a basket, Mart., Juv.

**basiatio** -ōnis, f. (basio), *kissing, a kiss*, Cat.

**basiātor** -is, m. (basio), a kisser, Mart.

**basilloē**, adv. (basillicus), *royally, splendidly*, Plaut.

**basillicus** -a -um (βασιλικός). **I.** Adj. *royal, kingly, princely*, Plaut.; vitis, a kind of vine,

Plin. **II.** Subst. **A. basillicus** -i, m. (sejunctus), the best sort of the dical, Plaut. **B. basillica** -ae, f. (βασιλική sc. εἰκία or στροά), 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 ornant, Cic.; basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic. **C. basilicum** -i, n. a splendid dress, Plaut.

**basiliscus** -i, m. (βασιλίσκος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, Plin.

**basio**, 1. to kiss, Cat., Mart.

**basis** -is and -eas, f. (βάσις), **1.** a pedestal, base; statue, Cic.; **2.** foundation, wall; villae, Cic.; **3.** mathemat. t.t., trianguli, base, Cic.

**basium** -ii, n. a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Cat.; basia jactare, to throw kisses, Juv.

**Baccharēus** -ei, m. (Βασσαρεῖς, from βασσάρα, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), a name of Lucchus, Hor.; hence, **Baccharicus** -a -um, adj., Prop.; **Bassaris** -idis, f. a Bacchante, Pers.

**Bastarnae** and **Basternae** -ārum, m. a German people near the mouth of the Danube.

**Batavia** -ae, f. the peninsula Batavia, Holland; **Batavi** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Batavia; **Batavus** -a -um, *Batavian*; Batavorum insula = Batavia, Tac.

**batillum** (vatillum), -i, n. a chafing-dish, Hor.

**batūla** -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 **Battiadēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Ov.

**baubor**, 1. dep., to bark, Lucr.

**beātō**, adv. (beatus), *happily*; bene et beato vivere, Cic.

**beātitas** -ātis, f. (beatus), *happiness, blessedness*, Cic.

**beātītudo** -inis, f. (beatus), *happiness, beatitude*, Cic.

**beātulus** -a -um (dim. of beatus), *somewhat happy*, Pers.

**beātus** -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, non beatus quidem est, Cic.; agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means, Hor.; **2.** of events or circumstances, beata mors, Cic. Neut. subst., **beātum** -i. *happiness*, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *wealthy, prosperous*; **1.** of persons, quise locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant, Cic.; **2.** of states, Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, Cic.; **3.** of property, possessiones, gazae beatae Arabum, Hor. **B.** *beatorum insulae, the islands of the blessed*, Cic.

**Bebrýces** -um, m. (Βεβρύκες), people in Bithynia. Adj., **Bebrýcius** -a -um, *Bebrýcian*.

**Belgae** -ārum, 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.

**bellāria** -ōrum, n. (bellus), *dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, Plaut.

**bellātor** -ōris, m. (bello), a warrior, Cic.; used adj., *warlike, courageous*; deus, Mars, Verg.; equus, Verg.; also absol., a war-horse, Juv.

**bellatōrius** -a -um (bello), *skilled in carrying on war*; stilus, a pugnacious, controversial style, Plin.

**bellatrix** -icis, f. (bellator), *a female warrior*; poet., adj., *warlike*; diva, Pallas, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; ira, Cic

**bellatulus** -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), *pretty*, Plaut.

**bellē**, adv. (bellus), *finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly*. I. Gen. scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, *politely*, Cic.; bellissime navigare, Cic.; praediola belle adificata, Cic. II. belle se habere, or esse, to be in good health, Cic.

**Bellerōphōn** -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellerōphontēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), *the slayer of the Chimaera*. Adj. **Bellerōphontēus** -a -um, equus, Pegasus, Prop.

**bellicōsus** -a -um (bellicus), *warlike, bellicose*. A. gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. B. Transf., differre sibi consulatum in belliciosorem 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. bellicum canere, Cic.; b. transf., to excite, Cic. II. Transf., *l. vigorous, fiery (of style), alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum*, Cic.; 2, *warlike*; dea, Pallas, Ov.

**belliger** -gēra -gērum (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 easse possit, Cic.

**bellipōtens** -entis (bellum and potens), *mighty in war*. Poet., subst. = Mars, Verg.

**bello**, 1. (bello, dep., Verg.). A. *to wage war*; cum aliquo, Cic.; adversus aliquem, Nep.; bellare bellum, Liv. B. Transf., *to fight*; pictis armis, Verg.

**Bellōna** -ae f. (bellum), *the goddess of war*, Verg.

**Bellōvaci** -drum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beaumont*.

**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.; concitare, excitare, suscitare, Cic.; movere, commovere, conficere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; in bellum incumbere, Caes.; instruere, Cic.; nuntiare, denuntiare, indicare, *to declare war*, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; indicare, 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.; impendē, 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. *tribunicium, contest*, Liv.; b. bellum indicare philosophia, Cic. III. Fig., *contention, fight*, Sall.

**bellus** -a -um (contr. from benulus, dim. of benus, 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.

**bēlta** -ae, f. (stem FE, whence fera and θῆρ), *1, any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale; quantum natura hominis pectus rebus liquique beluis antecedit*, Cic.; belus fera et im-

manis, Cic.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; 2, as a term of reproach, monster, brute, beast; taciturn et pestiferam beluam, Caes.

**bellūatus** -a -um (belua), *covered with figures of animals, of tapestry*, Plin.

**bellūosus** -a -um (belua), *full of monsters*; Oceanus, Hor.

**Belus** -i, m., Myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaus and Aegyptus; hence, A. **Bēlis** -idis, f., gen. plur., **Belides** -um, the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides, Ov. B. **Belides** -ae, m. Lynceus, 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* (εὐφημῶν), 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*, Catp; c. bene facis, excellent, I am much obliged, Plaut.; d. *to do good to*, Cic.; hence bene facta, benefits, Plaut.; 5. bene est or bene habet; a. alicui, 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.; 6. 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.

**benedictum** -i, n. (benedico), *praise*, Plaut.

**benedicō** -feci, -factum, 3. v. bene.

**benedicere** -i, n. v. bene.

**benedicentia** -ae, f. (beneficus), *kindness, liberality, beneficence*, Cic.

**benedicentiarius** -a -um (beneficium), *relating to a favour*, Sen. Subst., **benedicentiarii** -orum, 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.

**beneficium** -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 beneficium aspicere, compleri, 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 beneficium, Liv.; in beneficium loco, beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service, Cic.; beneficio tuo, by your kindness, Cic.; deorum beneficium, sortium beneficium, Caes. II. In political life. A. a favour, grant, distinction, promotion; populi, favour of the people, Cic.; centuriones sui beneficii, his creatures, Suet.; quin suo magno beneficio esset, since he owed much to his recommendation, Cic.; used of military promotions, tribuni militum quae antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; in beneficia 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.

**beneficius** -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio), *kind, generous, obliging*, Cic.

**Bēnēventum** -i, n. *of the Hirpini in*

**Samnium**, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, **Bénéventanus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. **Bénéventāni** -orum, m. the people of Beneventum.

**bénévolē**, adv. (benevolus), benevolently, kindly, Cic.

**bénévolens** -entis. **A.** Adj. well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, Plaut. **B.** Subst., friend, patron, Plaut., Ter.

**bénévolentia** -ae, f. (benevolens), good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence; alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; colligere, Caes.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

**bénévolus** -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus), (bene and volo), kind, obliging; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevolus domino, a faithful slave, Cic.

**bénigne**, adv. (benignus), **1.** kindly, obligingly, willingly; benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attenteque audire, Cic.; arma capere, Liv.; benigne dicis, 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.

**bénignitas** -ātis, f. (benignus), **1.** kindness, mildness, Cic.; **2.** liberality, generosity, Cic.

**bénigniter** = benigne, q.v.

**benignus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (contr. from benignus, from bonus and genus). **I.** kindly, friendly, mild, pleasing. **A.** homines benefici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, fortunate, Stat. **II.** liberal, generous; **A.** erga aliquem, Plaut.; alicui, Plaut., Hor.; vini somnique benignus, indulging in wine and sleep, Hor.; prodigal, Plaut.; **B.** rich, abundant; ager, Ov.; daps, Hor.

**béo**, **1.** (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; aliquem minere, Hor.

**Bérécynthus** -i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence adj., **Bérécynthius** -a -um, mater, Cybele, Verg.; heros, Midas, son of Cybele, Ov.; tibia, the flute used at the festivals of Cybele, Hor.

**Bérénice** -ēs, f. (Βερενίκη), **1.** queen of Ptolemy Euergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation; **2.** daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., mistress of Titus.

**Béroea** -ae, f. (Βερόεια) a town in Macedonia. Hence, **Béroecaeus** -i, m., and **Béroecensis** -is, m. an inhabitant of Beroea.

**beryllus** -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.

**Bérytus** -i, f. (Βηρυτός), an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, modern Beyrouth. Adj., **Bérytius** -a -um, and **Bérytensis** -e.

**bes**, 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), fenus ex triente līl. Quint. factum erat bessibus, 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.

**Bessi** -ōrum, m. (Βέσσιος), a people in Thrace. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

**Bessus** -i, m. satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomanus.

**bestia** -ae, f. (from stem **Fē**, whence **belua** and **fera**), an animal without reason (opp. homo), beast. **A.** Gen., bestiae mutae, Cic.; mala 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** (becto, bŕto), **3.** to go, Plaut.

**Bīas** -antis, m. (Bīas), 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 **bibliōthēcē** -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); gemmā, from a cup set with jewels, Verg.; sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; dare bibere, to give to drink, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases, **a.** aut bibat aut abeat (transl. of Greek ἢ πῖθ' ἢ ἀπέθ'), 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., amorem, Verg.; aure (of attentive listeners), to drink in, Hor.

**Bibractē** -is, n. a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui on the modern Mount Beurbray.

**Bibrax** -actis, f. fortress of the Remi in Gaul.

**bibulus** -a -um (biblo), fond of drinking. **I.** Act., fond of drinking; **1.** with genit., Falerni, Hor.; **2.** of inanimate things, lapis, sandstone, Verg.; lana, Ov.; nubec, Ov.; charta, blotting paper, Plin. **II.** Pass. drinkable, Falernum, Hor.

**biceps** -eipitis (bis and caput), having two heads, two-headed. **A.** Lit., puer, Cic.; Janus, Ov. **B.** Poet., Parnassus, double-peaked, Ov.

**biolinium** -i, n. (bis and λείν), a dining sofa for the use of two persons, Plaut.

**bicolor** -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.

**bidens** -entis (bis and dens), having two teeth; forx, Verg.; ancora, Plin. Subst., **a.** m. a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, Verg.; **b.** f. an animal for sacrifices whose two rows of teeth were complete, Verg., Ov.; and esp., a sheep, Phaedr.

**bidental** -ilis, 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 Bidia.

**biduum** -i, n. (bis and dies), the space of two days; in its operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur, Caes.; aliquem biduum cibo tectoque prohibere, Cic.; abl. biduo, in the course of two days, Cic.; eo biduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; biduo aut suumum triduo, in two days or three at the most, Cic.; biduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.; biduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done, Caes.; bidui iter abesse, to be two days' march distant, Caes.; so bidui by itself (iter understood), castra quae aberant bidui, Cic.

**biennium** -ii, n. (bis and annus), a space of two years; biennio jam confecto fere, Cic.; biennium jam factum est postquam abli 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** -fēra -fērum (bis and fero), of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year, Verg.

**bifidus** -a -um (bis and findo), split into two parts, Ov.

**biforis** -e (bis and foris); 1, having two doors, valves, or openings; valvae, Ov.; 2, with two openings; ubi biforeim dat tibia cantum, the changing deep and high notes of the flute, Verg.

**biformatus** -a -um, Cic. poet., v. biformis.

**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.

**bigae** -ārum, f. and P. Aug. **biga** -ae, f. contr. from **bijugae** or **bijuga**, a pair of horses, iv., Verg.

**bigatus** -a -um (bigae), stamped with a pair of horses; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bigatū** rum, m. sc. nummi, silver denarii so marked.

**bijugis** -e, v. **bijugus**.

**bijugus** -a -um (bis and jugum), yoked two either; certamen, a race between two-horse triots, Verg. Subst., **bijugū** -ōrum, m. a pair of horses, Verg.

**libra** -ae, f. (bis and libra), a mass of two mls weight, Liv.

**libris** -e (bis and libra), 1, weighing two mls; ōnae, Plin.; 2, containing two pounds; iii, Hor.

**linguis** -e (bis and lingua), having two ues; a, speaking two languages; canusini e bilinguis, Hor.; b, double-tongued, tra-nus, Verg.

**lis** -is, f. gall, bile. I. Lit., Cic.; suffusa, dice, Plin. II. Fig., a, anger, displeasure; novere, Cic.; b, atra bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), bile—i.e., melancholy, Cic.; madness, Plaut.

**lix** -icis (bis and liciam), only acc. sing. m. found, having a double thread, Verg.

**lustris** -e (bis and lustrum), lasting ten Ov.

**maris** -e (bis and mare), lying on two seas; thus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

**bimāritus**, m. (bis and maritus), the husband of two wives, ap. Cic.

**bimātēr** -tris, m. (bis and mater), having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

**bimātus** -ūs, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals), Plin.

**bimembris** -e (bis and membrum), having double members, half man, half animal; forma, used of the Centaurs, Ov.; bimembres, 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.

**bimūlus** -a -nm (dim. of bimus), two years old, Cat., Suet.

**bimūs** -a -um (bis and annus), two years old; equus, Plin.; vix binum hunc Tiberium Caesarem, Vell.; 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** -ae -a (sing., binus -a -um, Lucr.), two by two, Lucr.; 1, two apices, sometimes simply two; unigenique 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 litterae, 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., findi in bina, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.; si bis bina quot essent didicisset, if he had learnt that twice two is four, Cic.

**binootium** -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.

**Bion** -ōnis, m. (Bion), a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenate, then of the Stoic school; hence **Biōnēs** -a -um, sermons, witty, caustic, Hor.

**bios** -ii, m. (bios, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine, Plin.

**bipalmis** -e (bis and palmus), two palms or spans long or broad, Liv.

**bipartio**, or **bipertio** (-ivi), -itum, 4. (bis and partio), to divide into two parts, Cic.

**bipartito**, adv., from partic. of bipartio, in two parts, in two ways; distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes.

**bipatens** -entis (bis and patens), doubly open; open in two directions; portis bipatentibus, Verg.

**bipedālis** -e (bis and pedalis), two feet long, broad, thick, or high; trabes, Caes.

**bipennifer** -fēra -fērum, 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** -ēdis (bis and pes), having two feet, biped, Cic., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, men; omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimum, Cic.

**birēmis** -e (bis and remus). I. two-oared, Liv. Subst., **birēmis** -is, f. a ship 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 decem viri), Hor.; prov., **bis** ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), *to make the same mistake twice*, Cic.

**Bistōnes** -um, m. (Βιστόνες), 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.

**bisulcus** -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.; ungula, 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.; **Bithynia** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman, Ov.

**bitumen** -inis, n. asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.

**bituminus** -a -um (bitumen), bituminous, Ov.

**Bituriges** -um, m. a people of Aquitania Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Caes.

**bivium** -li, 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 (βλαυσός), lisping, indistinct; lingua, sonus, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot, Ov. Subst., madidi et blaesi, drunken men, Juv.

**blandē**, adv. (blandus), caressingly, softly, tenderly, flatteringly; rogare, Cic.; blandissime appellare hominem, Cic.

**blandificus** -a -um (blande and dico), flatteringly, Plaut.

**blandiloquentulus** -a -um, talking flatteringly, Plaut.

**blandiloquus** -a -um (blande and loquor), flatterer, 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 blandimentis expellunt famem, 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 blandimentis 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, blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, fortune favours his undertakings, Tac.; voluptas sensibus Cic.; blan-

dients 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. benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebres, Liv. B. that which is alluring or attractive; blanditiæ praesentium voluptatum, Cic.

**blanditiæ** -ei, f. = blanditia (q.v.).

**blandus** -a -um, flatterer, fondling, caressing; 1, blandum amicum a vero discernere, Cic.; voluptates, blandissimae dominae, Cic.; with dat., blandiores alienis quam vestras, Liv.; 2, of things, enticing, alluring, tempting; litterae, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consequuntur in dies blandius, ease becoming by habit every day more attractive, Liv.

**blātōre**, 1. to chatter, babble, Hor.

**blātio**, 4. to talk idly, babble; nugas, Plaut.

**blatta** -ae, f. a cockroach, chaser of uncertain species, Verg., Hor.

**blennus** -i, m. (βλεννός), a stupid fellow, Plaut.

**blitum** -i, n. (βλίτον), a tasteless herb used in salad, Plaut.; hence adj., **blitens** -a -um, insipid, silly, Plaut.

**boārius**, and **bovārius** -a -um (bos), relating to oxen; forum, the cattle market, Liv.

**Boocar** -aris m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.

**Boechus** -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 **Idos**, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., **Boebēus** -a -um.

**boeōtarchēs** -ae, m. (Βοιωτάρχης), the highest magistrate of Boeotia, Liv.

**Boeōti** -ōrum, m. (Βοιωτοί), and **Boeōti** -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; monia, Thebes, Ov.; **Boeōtus** -a -um, Boeotian.

**Bōthius** -li, m. (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; beheaded in prison (where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri v.) 524 A.D.

**Bogud** -ūdis, m. son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania Tingitana, ally of Caesar and afterwards of Antonius, taken prisoner by Agrippa and executed (B.C. 31).

**bōjæ** -ōrum, 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, **Bōia** -ae, f. the country of the Bōii; b, **Bōiohaemum** -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 **Bōlānus** -a -um, relating to Bola.

**Bolbitinē** -ēs, f. (Βολβιτινή), town in Upper

his, the *Boas*  
; charming, *Boa*

a cross, *Boa*,  
and not always  
; and *Boa*  
benevolence  
collige, *Boa*;  
that which is  
procedens

1.

ies, *Boa*,  
nere, *Boa*;  
; with  
Liv., 2,  
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*Boa*, now *Boa*; hence **Bolbitinus** -a -um, of *Bolbitine*; ostium, the *Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin.

**bolētus** -i, m. (Βολίτης), the best kind of mushroom, Plin.

**bōlis** -i, m. (Βόλις), 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 bōlis 'st, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or multare, or emungere aliquem, to cheat a man of his game, Plaut.

**bombax**, Interj. (Βόμβας), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? Plaut.

**bombycinus** -a -uni (bombyx), silken, Plin. Plur. subst., **bombycina** -ōrum, n. silken garments, Mart.

**bombyx** -fem., m. and f. (Βόμβυξ). 1. the silkworm, Plin. 2. silk, silk-stuff, Prop.

**Bōna Dēa**, the good goddess, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the Roman women.

**bonitas** -itatis, f. (bonus), goodness, excellence. 1. Of material things, agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic. 2. A. Of abstract things, naturae bonitatis, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. B. Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facti 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 Cis-alpine Gaul (now Bologna); hence adj. **Bōnōniensis** -e; 2, a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne); 3, a town on the Danube (now Banastor).

**bonum** -i, n. good, material or moral; 1, material, generally plural, **bōna** -ōrum, property; bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; ease in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, the supreme good (in philosoph. sense), 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 fuisset, for whose advantage, Cic.

**bōnus** -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. melior -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), good. 1. Physically and mentally, 1, good in itself; nummi boni, genuine coin, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, good things = jests, Enn.; bona indole, Cic.; esp., a, beautiful; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; b, of good birth; bono genere natus, Cic.; c, able, clever; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; jaculari, good at hurling the javelin, Verg.; hence, subet., **bōni**, able men, Cic.; d, in war, brave; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus milita, 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.; ietas bona, youth, Cic.; of the weather, bona empestas, Cic.; c, pleasant to the senses; bonae es, good things, delicacies, Nep.; d, of news, ona faina, good news, Cic.; e, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, good voyage, Cic.; mors, a happy death, Plin.; na gratia, in all kindness, Cic.; bona venia, th your permission, Cic.; bonae res, good tune, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to be in good part, Cic.; f, of time, lucky (poet.); g, Verg.; g, of good omen, auspicium, Cic.; a verba, auspicious words, Qv.; quod bonum : faustumque sit, Cic.; 3, good, with regard

to some object; aetas tirorum plerumque mellor, 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. 2. 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. (Boōo), to shout, roar; of places, to echo; redde meum! 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., **Bōrēus** -a -um, northern.

**Bōria** -ae, f. a kind of jasper, Plin.

**Bōrysthēnes** -is, m. (Βορυσθῆνης), a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dnieper); hence **Bōrysthēnidae** or -itae -ārum, m. dwellers on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnis** -iditis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, belonging to the Borysthēnes.

**bōs**, bōvis, c. (Bois), 1, ox, bullock, cow, Cic., Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Lucr.; prov. bovi cilleas 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.

**Bōspōrus** (Bosphorus), -i, m. (Βόσπορος), 1, Bosphorus Thracicus, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosphorus Cimmerius, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale); hence a, adj., **Bōspōranus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; b, **Bōspōrtus** and **Bōspōrtus** -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. (Borriaea), a district of Macedonia; hence **Bottiaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the district.

**Bōvianum** -i, n. (Bovianov), town in Samnium (now Bovino); hence adj., **Bōvianus** -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., **Bōvillianus** -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.

**brābēuta** -ae, m. (Βραβέρτης), 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** (braccatus) -a -um (bracae). 1. Lit., wearing breeches. 2. Transf., A. foreign, barbarian, effeminate; natio, Cic. B. Asceograph.

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.

**braces**, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

**brachialis** -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

**brachiolium** -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

**brachium** -ii, n. (ῥαχίον). **I.** the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacetus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Gen., the whole arm. **A.** Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu jactato brachio scutum enittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, porrectio brachii, Cic.; in dancing, brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov., esp., brachia sua praebere sceleri, 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 nautilus, 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 Piræus, Liv.

**bractea** (brattēa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, Lucr., Verg., Ov.

**bracteatūs** -a -um. **A.** Lit. covered with gold leaf. **B.** Transf. 1, gilt, glittering like gold, magnificent; 2, glittering, unreal, delusive; felicitas, Sen.

**bractēola** -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a little leaf of gold, Juv.

**Branchus** -i, m. (Ῥαχχός), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Ῥαχχίδαι), 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. (Ῥέννος), 1, leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 389; 2, leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. Adj. **Brennīus** -a -um.

**brēviarius** -a -um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **brēviarium** -i, n. short summary, report, epitome; imperii, statistical report, Suet.

**brēviciūlus** -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

**brēvilōquens** -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

**brēvilōquentia** -ae, f. (brevilōquens), brevity of speech, Cic.

**brēvis** -e (Ῥραχίς). **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; brevis rata, Verg. Subst., **brēvia** -ium, n. shallow, 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, lilium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.; 3, of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; 4, of discourse or writing, short, concisus; 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.; so meton. of persons, quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

**brēvitas** -ātis, f. (brevis), shortness. **I.** Of space, 1, in regard to length or breadth, spatii, Caes.; 2, of height, brevis nostra, our short stature, Caes. **II.** Of time, A. Lit., temporis, diu, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; b, of speech and writing, brevitas, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

**brēviter**, 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.

**Briareus** -ei, m. (Ῥαίρης), also called Aegæon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centumgeminus, Verg. Hence **Briareus** -a -um.

**Brigantes** -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland; hence adj., **Brigantīcus** -a -um, surname of Julius, nephew of Civilis.

**Brigantia** -ae, f. town of the Vindelici on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantīnus** -a -um, Brigantine.

**Brimo** -ūs, f. (Ῥίμων), 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 Breton, 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. (Ῥιτόμαρτις), 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.

**brocchitas** -ātis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

**broochus**, (brochus, bronchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

**Brōmūs** -ii, m. (Ῥρόμος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

**Bructeri** -brum, m. a people of North Germany.

**brūma** -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 iners, Hor.; **III.** Meton., the year, Mart.

**brūmālis** -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., **Brundisīnus** -a -um, Brundisian.

3, of the quan-  
Cic.; 4, of dis-  
breves litterae  
brevi, in a few  
ill makes it short,  
Cic.; so meton-  
ent esse, longi-  
ro, Hor.

shortness. I  
gth or breadth,  
tas nostra, our  
A. Lit., tem-  
of the quantity  
of speech and  
rarum, Cic.; on-  
adity brevity, Cic.  
ly. I. of space,  
tantly of sylla-  
in speaking or  
rare, Cic.  
also called Ae-  
with a hundred  
geminus, Verg.

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Britanniae  
and the British  
ions -a -um,  
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**Bruttii** (**Brütii**, **Brittill**) -orum, m. the  
Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity  
of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore); hence adj.,  
**Bruttius** -a -um, **Bruttian**.

1. **brütus** -a -um (connected with βαρύς and  
βράβυς), 1, heavy, immovable; pondus, Lucr.;  
2, dull, insensible, without feeling or reason;  
allorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes  
putant, Cic.

2. **Brütus** -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman  
Gens Junia. 1, L. Junius Brutus, relative of  
Tarquinius 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., **Brü-  
tinus** -a -um, belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus;  
consilia Brutina, Cic.

**Bübastis** -is, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian  
goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

**bübile** -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall, Plaut.

**bübo** -önis, m. (βῦας, βύβα), the screech owl,  
Verg.

**bübuloör**, 1. dep., and **bübuloöte**, 1. to  
be a cow-herd, Plaut.

**bübulous** -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with  
oxen, Cic.

**bübulus** -a -um (bos), relating to cows or  
oxen; caro, Plin. Subst., **bübula** -ae, f. (sc.  
caro), beef, Plaut.

**bücaeda** -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., buccas inflate, to swell with rage,  
Hor.; prov., quod in buccam venerit, scribitur,  
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. bucina, etc.

**bucco** -önis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish  
fellow, Plaut.

**buccula** -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); 1, the cheek,  
Juv. Plaut.; 2, the beaver, the visor, the part of  
a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.

**bucculentus** -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked,  
Plaut.

**Bücephälās** -ae, acc. -an, and -us -i, m.  
(Macedonian Βουκεφάλας, Gr. Βουκεφάλος), the  
horse of Alexander the Great. **Bücephäla** -ae,  
f. and **Bücephälē** -ēs, f. (Βουκεφάλη), a town  
founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.

**bücerōs** -ön, and **bücerius** -a -um, Lucr.  
(Βούκερος), having ox's horns, Ov.

**bücina** -ae, f. (from the sound bu and cano,  
or contr. from bucinna, 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 (=  
vigiliam), Liv.; c, the trumpet used to summon  
the popular assemblies, Prop. II. Triton's horn,  
Ov.

**bücinātor** -ōris, m. a trumpeter, Caes.

**bücinum** -i, n. 1, the sound of a trumpet,  
Plin.; 2, a shell fish, Plin.

**bücōlicus** -a -um, and -ōs -ē -ön (Βου-  
κόλικός), relating to shepherds, rural; modí, Ov.

**bücula** -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer, Verg.,  
Cic.

**büfo** -önis, m. a toad, Verg.

**bulbus** -i, m. (βολβός), an onion, Ov.

**büleutäron** -ii, n. (Βουλευτήριον), the  
of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.

**bulia** -ae, f. a hollow swelling, a blo  
bubble. I. Lit., a water bubble; ut pluvie  
lucida caelo surgere bulia solent, Ov. II. Tr.  
A. a boss, stud; 1, on girdles, aurea bulli-  
gula, Verg.; 2, on doors, bullas aureas o  
ex his valvis non dubitavi auferre, Cic. B.  
aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etr  
origin), worn by triumphing generals at  
boys of good family, laid aside by the  
when the toga virilis was put on; hence d  
bulia = childish, Juv.

**bullätus** -a -um (bulia). I. inflated,  
basic, or perishable, transitory, Pers. II. Tr.  
1, furnished with a bulia, in the sense of a  
knob, cingulum, Varr.; 2, wearing the i  
and consequently not yet arrived at yea  
discretion, heres, Juv.

**bullo**, 4. (bulia), to well up, bubble up  
up, Pers.

**Bullis** (Byllis) -idis, f. an Illyrian town  
district between Dyrrhachium and Apoll  
hence **Bullidenses** -ium, m. inhabitants  
Bullis; also **Bullenses** -ium, m. and **Bu-  
örum**, m.

**bümastus** -i, f. a kind of vine bearing  
large grapes, Verg.

**Büra** -ae, f. (Βούρα), and **Büris** -is,  
town in Achaia, forty stadia from the sea.

**Burdigäla** -ae, f. a town in Aquitania  
Bordeaux.

**büris** -is, m. the crooked hinder part  
plough, Verg.

**Büsiris** -ridis, m. (Βούσιρις), an old ki  
Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came  
country.

**bustiräpus** -i, m. (bustum and rap  
robber of tombs, Plaut.

**bustüarius** -a -um (bustum), belongi  
the place where corpses were burned; glad  
one who fought at a funeral pile in honour  
dead, Cic.

**bustum** -i, n. (from buro, old Lat. for  
I. the place where corpses were burned,  
II. a grave, sepulchre. A. Lit., Cic. B.  
tu bustum republicae, the destroyer of the  
Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Terentius with  
his own son, Ov.

**Buthrötum** -i, n. and -rös -i, f. (Βουθ  
and -rös), a town on the coast of Epirus, op  
Corcyra, now Butrinto.

**büthýsia** -ae, f. (Βουθυσία), a sacrifice of  
Suet.

**Butrötus** -i, m. a river in Bruttium,  
Bruciano.

**Buxentum** -i, n. a town in Lucania,  
Policastro.

**buxifer** -a -um (buxus and fero), prod  
the box-tree, Cat.

**buxus** -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (βύξος  
1, the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; 2, box-wood,  
II. Meton., articles made of box-wood—e.g.,  
Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-ti  
Prop.

**Byrsa** -ae, f. (Βύρα), the citadel of Carth

**Byzantium** -ii, n. (Βυζάντιον), Byzan  
a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposi  
Asiatic Chalcedon (now Constantinople).

**Byzantinus** -a -um, **Byzantius** -a  
Byzantine.

## 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 Châlon-sur-Saône.

**Cābiri** -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace.

**cāchinattiō** -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. (καχινός), loud laughter, jeering; cackinnos irriditulum commovere, Cic.; poet. trans., the splashing of the sea, Cat.

**cācō**, 1. (κακάω), 1. to void the excrement, Hor.; 2. to defile with excrement, Cat.

**cācōēthēs** -is, n. (κακῶνθης), an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion; scribendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.

**cācōla** -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.

**cācūmino**, 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 expectabam, 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, Theban, Prop.; hence subst., **Cadmēa** -ae, f. the citadel of Thebes, Nep.; **Cadmēis** -idis, f. arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., a female descendant of Cadmus, Ov.

**cādō**, cēcidi, cāsum, 3. to fall. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1. of lifeless things, arma aliquid 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 furl, 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 rantis, 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 killed; 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.; inasperanti 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 quesi, 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.

**cādūcōr** -ōris, m. (caduceus), a herald, Liv.

**cādūcōs** -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 dulces 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 humane fragiles caducaeque, Cic.

**Cādūci** -ōrum, m. a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures; hence a, adj., **Cādūrus** -a, -um; b, subst., **Cādūrum** -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.

**Cādūsi** -ōrum, m. (Καδούσιοι), a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea.

**caecias** -ae, m. (κακίας), a north-east wind, Plin.

**caecigenus** -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 Balericus for his victories over the Balearics; 3, Caecilia, the daughter of Balericus, 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.; **Caecilianus** -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 obesset caecitas plus quam libidinis, Cic.

**caeco**, 1. to make blind, Lucr.; fig., largitiones mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, made obscure, Cic.

**Caecūbū** -i, r. and **Caecūbū** -i, n. a district in Latium, famed for its wine; hence adj., **Caecūbus** -a -um, Caecuban; vinum Caecubum and simply Caecubum, wine of Caecubum, Hor.

ion, to fall to the  
to fall under a  
rationis, Cic.; 4,  
stem, Cic.; 5, to  
non cadit in hos  
in ista auspicio,  
adversum casum  
le, Caes.; cadere  
to effect, Liv.; in-  
dic.; 7, to fall in  
iter, Cic.; to low  
icio, Cic.; casus,  
emus ita cadere  
sp., A. to be de-  
Ov. B. Of per-  
is cadunt, Caes.;  
ait suicide, Tac.;  
s cadit deo, Ov.  
ceus, a herald,

staff, Cic.; the

nd fero), he that  
Mercury, Ov.;

which has fallen  
fallen in war,  
bona, a legacy  
of incapacity of  
or to the cap-  
is necnon et  
it., inclined or  
flos, Ov.; 2,  
eath; juvenis  
de, transitory;  
Cic.

people in Aquin-  
manufacture;  
n; b, subel-  
A, a cover-  
the marriage

r; capite su-  
wine, Hor.;  
money, Mart.;

), a scurilla

th-east wind,

signo), born

debrated ple-  
ity of which  
t illustrious  
for B.C. 148,  
ests in Mac-  
llus, consul  
his victories  
daughter of  
ne Clodius;  
to poet, con-  
B.C. Adj.,  
le ambitus),  
of Caecilius  
ume, Cic.  
ness, Cic.;  
et caecitas

fig., largi-  
tate cas-

ager, a  
ence adj.,  
caecubum  
m. 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, appearances, etc., invisible, unseen; fores, Verg.; pericula, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, dark, unintelligible, unknown; fata, Hor.; 2, blind, uncertain, objectless; caeca expecta-  
tione, Cic.

**caedes** -is, f. (caedo). **A.** a cutting off, a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage; a, caedem facere, Cic.; plur. multae et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; b, killing of victims for sacrifice; hidentium, Hor. **B.** Meton., a, the persons slain; caedis 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 axis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic.; silvam, Caes. **B.** Transf., testibus 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.

**caelāmēn** -inis (caelo), n. a bas-relief, Ov.  
**caelār** -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** -lībis, 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** -tis, m. (caelebs), celibacy, Suet.

**caelicolā** -ae, m. (caelum and colo), a dweller in heaven; poet., a god, Verg.

**caelifer** -fēra -fērum, bearing the heavens; Atlas, Verg.

**Caellus** -a -um. **I.** name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Caellius Calvus, Roman orator and lawyer; 2, L. Caellius Antipater, annalist of the Second Punic War, contemporary of the Gracchi; 3, M. Caellius Rufus, intimate friend and client of Cicero. **II.** Caellus Mons, a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine (now the Lateran). Adj., **Caellianus** -a -um, Caellian.

**caelo**, 1. (1. 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 G. hollow), 1, the heavens; caelum totum distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; non de immisos, sed qui patrem clere possent, L. lum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere aratro, to do something impossible, Ov.; h of a great height, it caelo clamor, Verg. caelo montium juga, Liv.; minari in Verg.; b, fig., as the height of joy, etc., esse in caelo, Cic.; aliquem or aliqu ad or in caelum, Cic.; 2, the heavens, s home of light, clouds, etc., caelum nocti nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo c meteoris, Liv.; caelum discedit, light, Cic o caelo, Cic.; b, the air, caelum liberu of climate, gravitas huius caeli, unhea Cic.; caelum crassum, Cic.; 3, heaven home of the gods, de caelo delapsus, senger of the gods, Cic.; non ad mortem verum in caelum videri ascendere, Cic me caelum sperare iubebas, marriage wit Verg.

**Caelus** -i, m. = Caelum personified son of Aether and Dies.

**caementum** -i, n. (caedo), rough sto the quarry, Cic.

**Caeneus** -ēi, m. (Καινεΐς), origini maiden, daughter of Eratost, changed by into a boy and then into a bird.

**Caenina** -ae, f. (Καΐνιν), town in I hence adj., **Caeninensis** -e and **Ca** -a -um, of or belonging to Caenina.

**caenōsus** -a -um (caenum), muddy, J **caenum** -i, n. (connected with in- mud, dirt, filth; male olerio omne caenum as a term of reproach, labes illa atque c Cic.

**caepa** (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe an onion, Hor.

**Caepio** -ōnis, m. the cognomen of a p branch of the gens Servilia.

**Caerē**, n. indecl., and **Caerēs** -itis f. a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the voting; hence, **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, be to Caere; subst., **Caerites** or **Caerētē** m. the inhabitants of Caere; Caerite ca tabula) digni = deserving of civic degra Hor.

**caerimōnia** -ae, f. **I.** holiness, sac deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic. **II.** 1, ho reverence; summa religio caerimoniau conficere, Cic.; 2, religious usage, sacri mony (gen. in plur.), Cic.

**Caerocesi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia near modern Luxemburg or Lüttich.

**caerulēus** (poet. **caerūlus**) -a -u- nected with caesius). **I.** dark-coloured blue, epithet of the sea and sky; a, of t caerula caeli, or simply caerula, the azur sky, Lucr., Ov.; b, of the sea, aquae **caerūla** -orum, n. the sea, Enn.; of se deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; Triton, Ov.; via, Ov.; puppis, Ov.; c, of Thybris, Verg.; d, of other things, a Verg.; Germanorum pubes, blue-eyed, Subst., **caerūlūm** -i, a blue colour, **II.** Poet., dark green, Ov.; dark, Verg.

**Caesar** -āris, m. a Roman family nam gens Julia, the most famous of which were Julius Caesar, who conquered Pompeius, on the power of the senate, was made Dictator supreme power, and was murdered by Brut Cassius, 44 B.C.; 2, his nephew, Octavius, u his name, with the addition of Octavianus, established the empire. After him all the em bore the name of Caesar with the title Aug

till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar. Adj., **A. Caes-ārens** -a -um, belonging to Julius Caesar; sanguis, Ov. **B. Caesariānus** -a -um, Caesarian; subst. Caesariani, the partisans of Caesar. **C. Caesariēnsis** -e, Mauritanian, the east part of Mauritania. **D. Caesariūnus** -a -um, of (Julius) Caesar; celeritas, Cic.

**Caesariōn** -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.

**caesaries** -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), petere 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; caesiis oculos Minervae, caeruleos Neptuni, Cic.; leo, with grey eyes, Cat.

**caespes** (caespes) -itis (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 circumdedit, 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 sward; graminicus, Verg.

**1. caestus** -ūs, m. (caedo), gavellet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, Cic.

**2. caestus** -i, m., v. cestus.

**caeterus**, etc. . . . v. ceterus, etc.

**Cāicus** -i, m. (Καῖκος), a river in Mysia flowing into the Sinus Euxinus.

**Cājāta** -ae (and -ē -ōs), f. **I.** the nurse of Aeneas. **II.** a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania, now Gaeta.

**Cājus** (poet. Cānus), -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 Cājus, ego Cāja; **2**, the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century.

**Cālābri** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Calabria; hence, **Cālāber** -bra -brum, belonging to Calabria; poet., Pierides, the poems of Ennius, Hor.; **Cālābria** -ae, f. the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy.

**Cālactē** -ēs, f. (Καλή ἀκτίς), a town on the north coast of Sicily; hence, **Cālactinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calacte.

**Cālāgūrris** -is, f. a town in Spain, now Lohurrie; hence **Cālāgūrritāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Calagurris.

**Cālāis**, acc. -in, abstr. -i, m. (Κάλαϊς) son of Borras and Orithyia, brothers of Zetes, who accompanied the Argonauts and drove off the Harpies.

**Cālāmis** -midis, m. (Κάλαμης), one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias.

**cālāmistēr** -tri, m. and **cālāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus). **A.** a curling-iron for the hair; frons calāmistri notata vestigis, Cic. **B.** Transf. excessive ornament or flourish in discourse; ineptis fortasse gratum fecit, qui volent illa calāmistris inuase, Cic.

**cālāmistrātus** -a -um, curled with the curling-iron; coma, Cic.; saltator, Cic.

**cālāmitas** -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.

**cālāmitōsē**, adv. (calamitosus), unfortunately; vivere, Cic.

**cālāmitōsus** -a -um (calamitas), **1**, act., causing loss, destructive; tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic.; **2**, pass., suffering great loss, miserable; agri vectigal, oppressore, 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.

**cālāthiosus** -i, m. (dim. of calathus), a small wicker basket, Cat.

**cālāthūs** -i, m. (κάλαθος), **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 **Cālātiao** -ārum, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Cālātinius** -a -um, Calatine.

**cālātor** -ōris, m. (**1.** calo), a servant, attendant upon priests, Suet.

**cālāutica** -ae, f. a kind of female headress with pendent lappets, Cic.

**caloanēum** -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; admovere, Cic.; gen. in plur., alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

**calceāmentum** -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.).

**calceō**, **1.** to shoe, provide with shoes; homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.

**calceōlārius** -i, m. (calceolus), a shoemaker, Plaut.

**calceōlius** -i, m. (dim. of calceus), a half shoe, Cic.

**calceus** -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. (Κάλχας), son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy.

**Calchedon** -ōnis and -ōnos, acc. -ōnem and -ōna, f. (Καλχηδών), town in Bithynia on the Propontis, opposite Byzantium. Adj., **Calchedōnius** -a -um, Calchedonian.

**calcio** = calceo (q.v.).

**calciatrātus** -ūs, m. a kicking, Plin.

**1. calciro**, **1.** (**1.** calx). **A.** Lit. to strike with the heel, kick, Plin. **B.** Transf. to oppose perversely and obstinately, Cic.

**2. calciro** -ōnis, m. (**1.** calciro), a kicker, Varr.; of men, a bully, blusterer, Plin.

age, loss, failure.  
Transf. misfortune  
tolerare,  
m. Cic.; plur.  
illy misfortune,  
lamitas, Cic.  
is), unfortunate

nilas), 1, act.,  
s, Cic.; bellum,  
ring great loss,  
Cic.; homines  
lpa calamitosi,

**L.** a reed. **A.**  
ticles made of  
reed-pipe, Pax-  
ching-vod, Or.;  
**II.** any reed-

athus), a small

a wicker bas-  
rg.; for spin-  
rns of metal or  
ne-bovel, Verg.  
um, f. a town  
-a -um, Cal-

ant, attendant

ale headdress

(.?)

**L.** Lit. equo  
aribus couci-  
sponte cur-  
**II.** Transf.  
ic.; gen. in  
ribus, Cic.;

a covering  
callum, Cic.  
shoe money,

um (q.v.).  
es; homines  
i, Cic.  
shoemaker,

is), a half

shoe, dis-  
s covering  
of Semian  
their shoes  
scere = to  
to become  
shoe worn

ntem and  
theayer to

onem and  
n the Pro-  
chedo-

to strikes  
to oppose

a kicker,

**calcoo**, 1. (1. calx), to tread, to tread upon.  
**I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. aliquem pede, Tac. **B.** Transf.,  
to trample under foot, conquer; amorem, 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  
Iatruiculi or Duodecim scripta; calculum redu-  
cere, to retract a move, Cic.; **b**, a voting pebble,  
a white one being thrown into the urn to ac-  
quit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to  
negative; album calculum adiciere errori nostro,  
Plin.; **c**, a counter for reckoning, hence a calcula-  
tion; ad calculos vocare aliquem, 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.

**calēfācio** (calfacio) -fēcī -factum, 3., pass.  
**calēfio** (calfo) -factus sum -feri. **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 luculento calefecerat Mummium, Cic.;  
calcfacta corda tumultu, Verg.

**calēfacto**, 1. (intens. of calefacio), to make  
warm, heat, Hor.

**Calēndae** (Kälēndae) -ārum, f. (from calare,  
to call, the calends being the day on which the  
times of the Nones and the festivals were pro-  
claimed), 1, the first day of the month; Cal.  
Februariae, the first of February; femineae Calen-  
dae, 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 Calendae -i.e., for debtors -Hor.;  
as there were no calends in the Greek year, ad  
Graecas Calendas solvere = never to pay, Suet.;  
2, month, Ov.

**Calēnus**, v. Cales.

**calēo** -ui, 2. (connected with καίω), 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; calebat in agendo, he was all  
fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc  
recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidine laudis, Ov.; so  
of love, to be in love with; juvene, 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 res recenti, Cic.

**Cāles** -ium, f. town in Campania, famous for  
its wine, now Calvi. Adj., **Cālenus** -a -um, of  
or belonging to Cales.

**calēscō**, 3. (inch. of caleo), to become warm,  
to grow hot; calescere vel aplicatione vel igni,  
Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones,  
Ov.; fig., of love, quo propior nunc es, flamma  
propiore caleasco, Ov.

**Calēti** -ōrum and **Calētes** -um, m. a Gallic  
tribe in Normandy on the Seine.

**callāndrum** -i, n. v. callendrum.

**callidē**, adv., with superl. (calidus), warmly,  
speedily, Plaut.

**callidus** (calidus) -a -um, warm, hot. **A.** Lit.,

dies, Cic. Subst., **a**, **callida** -ae, f. (sc. i.  
warm water, Plin.; **b**, **callidum** -i, n. warm  
and water, Plaut. **B.** 1, hot, fiery, passi-  
violent; equus, Verg.; calidus juvenis,  
consilium calidum, Cic.; 2, quick, speedy;

**callēndrum** -i, n. a head-dress of 1

women, Hor.

**calligā** -ae, f. (connected with calceo  
calx, heel), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's shoe, C

**calligatus** -a -um, wearing the caliga,  
gatum venire, booted and spurred, Juv. 2  
m., a common soldier, Suet.

**calliginōsus** -a -um (1. caligo). **I.**  
foggy, misty; caelum nebulosum et caligin-  
Cic. **II.** Transf., dark; nox, the unknown f

Hor.

1. **caligo** -inis, f. **I.** fog, mist, vapour; 1  
nubis caligo crassa, Verg. **II.** Meton.,  
ness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tetrae tenebrae et c  
Cic.; 2, esp., mist before the eyes; aliqu  
nere quasi per caliginem, Cic. **B.** Trans  
mental darkness, dulness; haec inductorum  
mis offusa caligo, Cic.; 2, calamity; sup  
anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.; 3, gloom  
sadness, Cic.

2. **caligo**, 1. (1. caligo). **I.** to spread a  
mist around, Verg.; meton., caligantes fene  
making dizzy, Juv. **II.** to be dark; ca-  
lucus, Verg. **II.** Esp. of the eyes, to be i  
caligant oculi, Lucr.; transf., to be in dar  
Plin.; prov., caligare in sole, to grope in day  
Quint.

**Calligula** -ae, m. (dim. of caliga, lit., a  
soldier's shoe), nickname of C. Caesar, the  
Roman Emperor, so called because when a  
the camp of his father Germanicus he was a  
as a common soldier.

**callix** -icis, m. (καλίσ), 1, a goblet, dri-  
vessel; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, a cooking vesse

**Callaedi** (Gallaeci) -ōrum, m. a people  
north-west of Spain. Hence **Callaedia**  
laecia) -ae, f., the country of the Callaeci;

**Callaeos** -a -um and **Callaëus** -a -um

**callēo**, 2. (callum). **I.** to be thick-sk-  
Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Intransit., to be  
experienced, ap. Cic.; usu alicuius rei, Liv  
Transit., to know by experience, under  
Poenorum jura, Liv.

**Callioratidas** -ae, m. (Καλλιρατίδης  
Spartan commander, killed at the battle o  
ginusae.

**Calliōla** -ae, f. a small hill in Campa-  
**callidē**, adv. (callidus), in a good  
cleverly; in a bad sense, cunningly, slyly; c  
arguteque dicere, Cic.; omnia decreta eius  
tissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

**calliditas** -ātis, f. **I.** In a good sen-  
pertness, cleverness; vincere omnes calli  
et celeritate ingenii, Nep. **II.** More frequ  
in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice; ac  
quae est remota ab iustitia calliditas -  
quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; stratag-  
varum, Liv.; in oratory, artifice; genus elu  
calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.

**callidus** -a -um (calleo), 1, clever by  
of experience, dexterous, skillful, sly, cum  
**a**, abol., agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.;  
scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; a comm  
in art, Hor.; **b**, with ad and the acc., ad fra-  
Cic.; **c**, with in and the abl., in dicendo  
mens et callidus, Cic.; **d**, with the genet., re-  
taris, Tac.; **e**, with the abl., homines i-  
usu, Cic.; 2, of things, cunningly or sly-  
vised; audacia, Cic.; nimis callida juris  
pretatio, too subtle, Cic.

**Callifae** -ārum, f. a town in Samnium.

**Callimachus** -i, m. (Καλλίμαχος), a celebrated Greek poet of Cyrene.

**Calliōpē** -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, vos, O Calliope, 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; Italiane 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.

**Callisto** -īs, 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 Helice.

**callōsus** -a -um (callum), having a hard skin, hard; ova, Hor.

**callum** -i, n. and **callus** -i, m. **I.** the hard skin of animals; calceamentum callum solorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., insensibility; ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduerat, Cic.

1. **calō**, 1. (καλῶ), to call, summon; t. t. of religious ceremonies, Quint.; comitia calata, an assembly of the curiae for merely formal business, Cic.

2. **calō** -ōnis, m. (perhaps contr. for caballo, from caballus), a horse-boy, groom, a litter-bearer, Cic.; a soldier's slave, camp-menial, Caes.

1. **calōr** -ōris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat. **I.** Phys., A. Gen., vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. **B.** Esp., heat of the sun or day; vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas aqueleveram, Cic.; calores maximi, Cic.; mediis caloribus, 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. **Calōr** -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 Flamma, Asprenas, 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 Caesar; 9, T. Calp. Siculus, Roman bucolic poet of third century A.C. Adj., Calpurnian, Calpurnia lex; a, de repetundis of L. Calp. Piso Frugi; b, de ambitu of the consul C. Calp. Piso.

**caltha** -ae, f. a plant, prob. the common marigold, Verg.

**calthula** -ae, f. (caltha), a woman's robe of a yellow colour, Plaut.

**calumniā** -ae, f. (Old Lat. calvère, connected with carpere), trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; a, Gen., inimicorum calumniā, Cic.; religionis calumniā, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calumniā adhibere, Cic.; in hac calumniā timoris, mis-

giving caused by ill-grounded fear, Cic.; b, esp., false accusation, malicious prosecution; calumniā litium alienos fundos petere, Cic.; calumniā iurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic.; meton., action for false accusation; calumniā privato iudicio non effugere, Cic.

**calumniator** -ōris, m. (calumniator), an intriguer, pettifogger; scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

**calumniōr**, 1. dep. (calumniā), to contrive tricks, to attack with artifice; jacet res in controversiis isto calumniante biennium, Cic.; calumniātor 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. Sabinus, legate of Caesar; 2, Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, the mother of Nero.

**calvitēs** -ēi, 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, calibus, 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. (χαλξ), a stone. **I.** a pebble used as a counter in various games, Plaut. **II.** lime, chalk; linitibus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, cimenta convehere, Cic.; as the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, meton. = a goal, end (opp. carceres, the starting-point); quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, cum iisdem 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. (Καλύδων), a very ancient city in Aetolia. Hence adj., 1, **Calýdonius** -a -um, Calydonian; heros, Meleager, Ov.; amnis, the Achelous, Ov.; regna, the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy, Ov.; sus, aper, the boar slain by Meleager, Mart.; 2, **Calýdonis** -idis, f. Calydonian; subest = Delantra, Ov.

**Calypso** -ūs, acc. -o. f. (Καλυψώ), a nymph, daughter of Atlas, who entertained Ulysses in the island of Ogygia, and kept him there seven years.

**camāra** = camera (q. v.).

**Cāmērina** (Cāmērina) -ae, f. (Καμάρina), town in the south-west of Sicily, now Camerina or Camarana.

**Cambūnī** montes, m. mountains forming the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia.

**Cambyses** -is, m. (Καμβύσις), 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.

**camēlus** -i, m. and f. (κάμηλος), a camel, Cic.

**Cāmēna** (Camoena) -ae, f. (from cano, orig. casmena, then carmena), gen. plur. the prophesying goddesses of springs, in later times identified with the Greek Muses; meton., poetry, Hor.

**camēra** (camara) -ae, f. (καμάρη), a vaulted

sear, Cic.; b, esp.,  
 assection; calumnia  
 e, Cic.; calumnian  
 nation is not malici  
 or false accusation;  
 on effugere, Cic.  
 (calumnior), as in  
 sequi calumni  
 luntatem scriptoris  
 sic.

umnia), to contrin  
 ; jacet res in con  
 biennium, Cic.;  
 etc., I made myself

bald scalp of the

r, bald, Plin.  
 name, 1, C. Calv.  
 Calvisius, the ar  
 of Nero.

alidness, Suet.  
 baldness, Cic.  
 intrigues, decem,

t hair, Plant  
 mity of the gre

tare pugnis, rel-  
 , to tread close to  
 e, to kick, Nep;  
 s (sc. jactare), to

(χαλός), a stone  
 various games,  
 ous in eam in-  
 entia convehere  
 se was marked  
 t (opp. carceres,  
 tamquam e car-  
 i ad calcem, ut  
 eres a calce re-  
 id to the begin-

rock) I, a river  
 Cilicia at the

a very ancient  
 Hydōnūs -a  
 ; Ov.; annis,  
 ngdom of Dio-  
 aper, the bar  
 ydōnūs -ilis,  
 Ov.

(καυδρῖος), a nymph,  
 L'ysseus in the  
 seven years.

(Κανάρια),  
 Camarina or

tins forming  
 ucelloniu.

2, son and

), a kind of

camel, Cic.  
 cano, orig.  
 e prophesy -  
 s identified  
 y, Hor.

2, a vaulted

chamber, vault, Cic.; 2, a kind of flat covered  
 boat, Tac.

**Cāmēria** -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -li, n.  
 town in Latium. Adj., **Cāmērianus** -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.

**camīnus** -i, m. (κάμινος), 1, a forge, Ov.;  
 prov., semper ardente camīno, with ceaseless in-  
 dustry, Juv.; 2, a fire-place, Hor.; meton., fire;  
 luculentus, Cic.; prov., oleum addere camīno,  
 to aggravate an evil, Hor.

**cammarus** -i, m. (κάμματος), a crab, lobster,  
 Juv.

**Campānia** -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. cham-  
 pagne, the level country), a district of Central  
 Italy, the capital of which was Capua, now Terra  
 di Lavoro. Adj., **Campānus** -a -um, Campa-  
 nian; 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 (Saona), Hor.; colonia, Capua,  
 Cic.; arrogantia, Cic. Subst., **Campāni** -ōrum,  
 m. the inhabitants of Campania, Cic.

**campester** -tris -tre (campus), 1, relating  
 to level country, flat; loca campestris, Liv.; iter,  
 march in a level country, Caes.; hence subst.,  
**campestris** -ium, n. a plain, Tac.; 2, a, relat-  
 ing to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exer-  
 cises; ludus, Cic.; hence subst., **campestre** -is,  
 n. (sc. velementum), a covering worn by wrestlers  
 round their loins, Hor.; b, relating to the  
 comitia; certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

**campus** -i, m. (connected with κῆπος), 1, a  
 flat spot, a plain; campos et montes peragrarē,  
 Cic.; hence, a meadow, field; herbidus aquosus-  
 que, 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 Camp-  
 us Martius at Rome, the place of meeting of the  
 comitia centuriata; hence meton., the comitia,  
 fors domina campi, Cic.; also used as a place of  
 exercise, Cic.; meton., any free space, field, or  
 theatre of action; quum sit campus, in quo ex-  
 ultare possit oratio, Cic.

**Camulōdūnum** -i, n. a town of the Trinobantes  
 in Britain, now Colchester.

**camūr** -a -um (connected with κάμνω),  
 hooked, curved, Verg.

**Cānōēs** -ēs, f. (Κανέην), daughter of Aeolus.

**Canae** -ārum, f. a coast town in Aeolis, now  
 Kanot-Koei.

**cānalis** -is, m. (orig. adj. of canna, in the  
 shape of a reed), a waterpipe, channel, canal, Verg.,  
 Caes.

**cānārius** -a -um (canis), relating to a dog,  
 canine, Plin. Adj. prop., **Cānāria** (insula),  
 one of the Happy Islands in the Atlantic; plur.  
**Cānāriae**, the Canaries.

**cancelli** -ōrum, 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 καρκίνος),  
 A. the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun  
 is at the summer solstice, Ov. B. Meton., a, the  
 south, Ov.; b, summer heat, Ov.

**Candāvia** -ae, f. (Κανδαβία), a mountainous  
 district of Illyria.

**candēficio** -fēcī -fēcium (candeo and facio),  
 to make of a shining white, Plaut.

**candēla** -ae, f. (candeo), 1, a wax or tallow

candle, taper; candellam apponere valvis, t  
 the house on fire, Juv.; 2, a rope coated with  
 to preserve it from decay; fasces involuti cand  
 Liv.

**candelābrum** -i, n. (candela), a ca  
 stick, candelabrum, Cic.

**candēo** -ūi, 2. (from caneo as ardeo  
 areo). A. to be of a shining white, to shine, gli  
 candet ebur solis, Cat. B. Esp., to glow  
 heat; candente carbone, Cic.

**candeseo**, 3. (inch. of candeo), 1, to b  
 to shine, Ov.; 2, to begin to glow with heat, I

**candidatōrius** -a -um, relating to a ca  
 date; munus, Cic.

**candidātus** -a -um (candidus), clothe  
 white, Plant. Subst., **candidātus** -i, a  
 candidate for office, who, among the Romans,  
 always clothed in white; consularis, for the  
 consulship, Cic.

**candidē**, adv. (candidus), 1, in white, Pl  
 2, clearly, candidly, ap. Cic.

**candidūlus** -a -um, (dim. of candi  
 shining, dazzling; dentes, Cic.

**candidus** -a -um (candeo), shining u  
 glittering white (albus, dead white). I. Lit  
 lilia, Verg.; tunicae lintea, Liv.; tentoria,  
 candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; hence su  
**candidum** -i, n. white colour, Ov.; candi  
 ovi, the white of the egg, Plin.; b, of the hai  
 beard, silver white, silver grey, barba, Verg.  
 of the body, snow-white, corpora (Gallor  
 Liv.; brachia candidiora nive, Ov.; of daz  
 beauty; puer, Hor.; of animals, avis, the  
 s Verg.; of deities, Bassareus, of heavenly be  
 Hor.; d, of the stars or the day, bright; l  
 Verg.; dies, Ov.; e, of the white toga of c  
 dates, Cic.; f, of a white stone, (a) candida  
 tentia, an acquittal, Ov.; (β) a sign of a lucky  
 candiore or candidissimo calculo notare d  
 Cat. II. Transf., a, of time, happy; hora,  
 b, of writing, clear, lucid; genus dicendi,  
 c, of character, honest, straightforward;  
 peris ingenium, Hor.

**cander** -ōris m. (candeo), dazzling a  
 colour. I. Of paint, fucati medicamenta  
 doris et ruboris, Cic. II. As a quality, y  
 ness, lustre. A. candor marmoreus, Lucr.  
 of the body, candor huius et proceritas, I  
 2, of the sun or stars, solis, Cic.; of the M  
 Way, via candore notabilis ipso, Ov.  
 Transf., of character, sincerity, candour; an  
 Ov.

**canens** -entis, partic. of caneo and can

**cāneo** -ūi, 2. (from canus, as albeo i  
 albus), to be white or hoary; temporibus can  
 canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina gen  
 of dew, Verg.; partic. canens, hoary.

**cānēphōros** -i, f. (κανέφορος), a basket-be  
 and plur. **cānēphōros** (κανέφοροι), statu  
 Greek sculptors representing Athenian mai  
 bearing sacrificial baskets.

**cāneseo**, 3. (inch. of caneo), to become  
 or hoary. I. canescere aequora, Ov. II. Tra  
 to become old, Ov.; fig., quum oratio nostra  
 canesceret, Cic.

**cānicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of canis). I. A. a  
 dog, Plin. B. Appell., a violent woman, P  
 II. A. the dog-star, Sirius; canicula exor  
 Cic.; sitions, Hor. B. the worst throw upo  
 dice, all aces, Pers.

**cāninus** -a -um (canis). A. relating  
 dog, canine; lac, Ov. B. Transf., 1, littera  
 letter R, Pers.; 2, of character, snarling, s  
 ful; latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.

**cānis** -is, c. a dog. I. Lit., venaticus, t  
 alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem

ware of the dog, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov. cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor. **II.** Trausf., 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 damnos, Prop.

**cānistrā** -ōrum, n. (κάναστρα), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, Cic.

**cānitēs**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canus). **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** -ia, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάναβις), **cannābus** -i, m., **cannābum** -i, n. hemp, Plin.

**Cannae** -arum, f. a small town in Apulia, near the Afulus, 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**, cecini, cantum, 3. to sing. **I.** Intransit. **A.** 1, of men, voce, Cic.; ad tibicinem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery, inclinata ululanteque 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, fidibus, Cic.; canere receptui, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv.; 2, of instruments, tubae cornuque 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 tibiam 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 videntur, Cic.; with acc and infin., te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit, Liv.; of fame, to announce; fama facta atque infecta canens, Verg.

**Cānōpus** -i, m. (Κάνωπος), 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 raul, Verg.

**cānōrus** -a -um (canor), melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding. **I.** Neut., profluentis 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. (Καντάριοι), 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.

**cantōrinus** (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. (κανθάρης), a beetle, the Spanish fly, Cic.

**canthārus** -i, m. (κανθαρος), 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, Pers.

**canticum** -i, n. (canto), 1, a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person and accompanied by music and dancing, Cic.; canticum agere, Liv.; 2, a song, Mart.; a sing-song delivery in an orator, Cic.

**cantilēna** -ae, f. an old song, twaddle, chatter; ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.

**cantiō** -ōnis, f. (canto), 1, a song, Plaut.; 2, an incantation, enchantment; veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

**cantio**, 1. (freq. of canto), to sing repeatedly; carmina in epulis, Cic.

**Cantium** -ii, n. (Κάντιον), a district on the south-east coast of Britain, now Kent.

**cantionotia** -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), a flattering, enticing song; si cantionculia tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic.

**canto** -vi -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; avenis, Ov.; of the instrument itself, buccina 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; convivia, 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; vera cantas, 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 Euphronis, 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; buccinarum, 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 445 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.

**Cānūlium** -ii, 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.; **Cānūinātus** -a -um, clothed in such a garment, Suet.

**cāpācitās** -ātis, f. (capax), breadth, roominess, Cic.

in a hapless con-  
dent person, Plaut.  
v. capis, a bottle, the  
pos), 1, a large goblet  
lout; 2, a kind of  
the tire of a wheel;

1, a scene in the  
one person and re-  
acting, Cic.; casti-  
Mart.; a sing-song

ng, fuscidille, chatter;  
stilenam suam, Cic.  
a song, Plaut.; 2;  
veneticis et ca-

to), to sing repeat-  
ly, a district on the  
W Kent.

of cantio), a fat  
lanculus tantus vir

itens. of cano), b  
b. Of the voice, a  
historical, to sing  
an actor, Cic.; 2;  
of the creak, a  
strument; arena  
suecina cantat, Or.  
8. II. Transl.  
gnate object, can-  
um, the snags of  
in singing; can-  
worthy to be can-  
ise; nam ut can-  
rem, Cic.; 3, is  
tounce, tell; rem  
incantation; can-  
cantatae herbae.

a singer, poet;  
arp, Hor.; can-  
a, Cic.; cantores  
an actor, esp.  
end of the piece,

Female singer,

melody, poetry,  
dory. A. Gen.  
b, of animals,  
ment, playing,  
a, prophecy;  
tion, Or.

Roman plebeian  
jus, tribute of  
law permitting  
striculus.

sh-grey, grey;  
of hair, can-  
(sc. capilli)  
gen; senectus,

Apulia (now  
m, Campania;  
ry celebrated,  
sc. vestis) a  
; Cándia  
ment, Suet.  
candit, room-

**Cāpāneus** -ēi, acc. -ēa, voc. -en, m. (Καπ-  
νέως), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes,  
killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

**cāpax** -ācis (capio), able to hold. I. Lit.,  
able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy; urbs, Ov.;  
with genit., circus capax populi, Ov.; cibi vini-  
que 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.

**cāpēdo** -inis, f. (capis), a bowl used in sacri-  
fices, Cic.

**cāpēduncula** -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), a  
small bowl, Cic.

**cāpella** -ae, f. (dim. of capra), 1, a she-goat,  
Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

**Cāpēna** -ae, f. a town in Etruria, at the foot of  
Mount Soracte. Adj., **Cāpēnās** -ātis, **Cāpē-  
nus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena; porta  
Capena, a gate in Rome at the commencement of  
the via Appia.

**cāper** -ri, m. A. Lit., a he-goat, Verg. B.  
Meton., the smell under the arm-pits, Ov.

**cāpēro**, 1. (caper), to be wrinkled, Plaut.

**cāpesso** -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; reipublicam, 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.; Melitam, Cic.; Italiam, Verg.; reflex., so  
in altum, Plaut. (perf. inlin., capessisse, Liv.).

**Cāphāreus** and **Cāphēreus**, or **Cāpē-  
reus** -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφ-  
ρεΐς), a dangerous promontory on the south coast  
of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from  
Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Cāphāreus** -a  
-um, of or belonging to Caphareus.

**cāpillātus** -a -um (capillus), hairy, having  
hair; adolescens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum  
capillato diffusum consule, made when long hair  
was worn (i.e., very old), Juv.

**cāpillus** -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,  
any hair); compositus, Cic.; plur., compti  
capilli, Cic. B. Transf., the hair of animals,  
Cat.

**cāpio**, cēpi, 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 anguries, templā ad inaugurandum, Liv.  
B. Transf., a, of acts, to take in hand, to be-  
gin; fugam, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; b, of an  
opportunity, satis seilte et commodē tempus  
ad aliquem adveniendi, Cic.; c, to take as an ex-  
ample or proof, documentum ex aliquo, Cic.;  
d, of a quality, to take, adopt; avi prudentiam,  
Cic.; e, to take as a companion, aliquem con-  
siliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number,  
in singulos annos sacerdotem Jovis sortito, Cic.;  
aliquem flaminem, as a flamen, Liv. C. to take  
possession of by force, in a hostile manner; 1, lit.,  
a, lubido reipublicae capienda, Sall.; b, in  
war, (a) to take booty, etc.; agros de hostibus, Cic.;  
(b) to take a town, etc.; urbem, castra hostium,  
Cic.; (γ) to take prisoner; bellum nefarium duces, Cic.;  
partic. as subst., **captus** -i, m. (= captivus)

a captive, Nep.; c, to take animals; pisces, Cl.  
2, transl., a, to seize, take possession of; a  
miratio, metus capit aliquid, Liv.; nos po-  
reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.  
b, esp., to attack, to injure; pass. capi, to  
injured or diseased; oculis et auribus capti  
blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracte  
Cic.; c, to deceive; adolescentium animos doli  
Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem -si  
humanitate, Nep. II. to take, receive. 1  
Lit., a, with the hand, per aliquem aut ho-  
ores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take mon-  
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; son-  
num capere non posse, Cic.; aliquid detrimen-  
(esp. in the formula, videant consules ne qui  
respublica detrimenti capiat), Cic.; laetianum  
Cic. III. to contain. A. Lit., una domo cap-  
non possunt, Cic. B. Transf., to allow of,  
comprehend; nullam esse gratiam tantam quan-  
non capere animus meus posset, Cic.

**cāpis** -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel  
used in sacrifices, Liv.

**cāpistro**, 1. (capistrum), to fasten with  
halter, Cic.

**cāpistrum** -i, n. a halter, Verg.

**cāpītal** -ālis, n. (capitalis), sc. facinus,  
capital crime, Cic.

**cāpītālīs** -o (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, mortis  
hatred, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic.; 2, first  
chief, distinguished; Siculus ille capitalis  
creber, acutus, Cic.; ingentium, Ov.  
**cāpīto** -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large  
head, Cic.

**Cāpītōlium** -ii, 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., **Cāpītōlinus** -a -um, **Capī-  
tolīne**; ludī, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus,  
Liv.; hence subst., **Cāpītōlini** -ōrum, m. the  
superintendents of these games, Cic.

**cāpītūlatim**, adv. (capitulum), briefly,  
summarily, Nep.

**cāpītūlum** -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little  
head, Plaut.

**Cappādōceus** -um, m. (Καππαδόκες), the in-  
habitants of Cappadocia; sing., **Cappadox**  
-ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; **Cappādōcia** -ae, f.  
a district of Asia Minor, the most eastern Asiatic  
province of the Romans. Adj., **Cappādōceus**  
and **Cappādōceus** -a -um, Cappadocian.

**capra** -ae, f. (caper). I. a she-goat. A. Lit.,  
Cic.; ferae, perhaps chamois, 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.

**cāprā** -ae, f. (capra), a roe, roebuck, Verg.;  
prov., prius jungentur caprae lupis quam, etc.  
(of an impossibility), Hor.

**Caprēae** -ārum, f. (Καπραί), 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.

**cāprīcornus** -i, m. a sign of the Zodiac,  
Capricorn, Hor.

**cāprīfōnus** -i, m. the wild ash-tree, and its  
fruit, Pers.

**caprīgēnus** -a -um (caper and gigno), born of goats, Verg.

**caprimulgus** -i, m. (capra and mulgeo), a goat-milker -i.e., a countryman, Cat.

**caprinus** -a -um (caper), relating to a goat; pellis, Cic.; prov., de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles, Hor.

**capripes** -pēdis (caper and pes), goat-footed; satyri, Hor.

1. **capas** -ae, f. (capio), a box or case for books, Cic.

2. **Capas** -ae, f. (Κάψα), a town in Byzantium, now Kapsa (south of Tunis); hence, **Capenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capas.

**capēarius** -i, m. (capas), a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, Suet.

**capēula** -ae, f. (dim. of capas), 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; aurae 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 (capto), 1, deceitful; societatem captiosam et indignam, Cic.; 2, sophisticated, captious, insidious; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic. Subst., **captiosa** -ōrum, n. sophistries, Cic.

**captiunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of captio), fallacy, quibble; omnes captiunculas pertinere, 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, clives Romani, Cic.; gen. subst., **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -ae, 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; sermone allicitus, 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., **Cāpūānus** -a -um.

**cāpūlus** -i, m. (capio). **I.** a coffin; ire ad caputlum, 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 alieui auferre, abscidere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, to put their heads together (of secret conversation), Liv.; per capitque 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; judicium 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.; capiti minor, a person who has suffered a loss of caput, Hor.; so capite deminui or minui, to lose caput, to suffer a loss of status, to suffer a loss of political or social rights, Cic.; 2, of animals, jumentum, 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; amnis, 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., 1, of persons, the head, chief; omnium Graecorum conciliandorum, Cic.; 2, a, of things without life, the chief, principal; cense, 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 Assaracus, 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 **Cārālitanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caralis.

**carbāsūs** -a -um (carbassus), made of canvas; vela, Cic.

**carbāsus** -i, m. (κάρασος), plur. heterocl. gen., **carbāsa** -ōrum, fine Spanish flax; gen. meton., articles produced from it, a linen garment, a sail, Verg.

**carbātīnus** (carpathinus), -a -um (καρβάτινος), of untanned leather; crepidae, 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. carboneum pro thesauris invenire, to find something of little value, Phaedr. **II.** cognomen of the Papirii.

**carbōnārius** -ii, m. (carbo), a charcoal burner, Plaut.

**carbunculūs** -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. ἐρεος), 1, a prison, jail, cell; in carcerem ducere, condere, conjicere, 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 effudisti, 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 aliquo, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, Cic.

**carcērārius** -a -um (carcer), belonging to a prison, Plaut.

**Carohēdōnīus** -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), Carthaginian, Plaut.

**carochesium** -li, n. (καροχέσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, Verg.

**cardaces** -um, m. (Persian carda, brave, warlike), a Persian troop, Nep.

**cardiacus** -a -um (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, καρδαίω, 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 axis, 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; aestinare, ap. Cic.

**carēotum** -i, n. (for caricetum, from carex), a sedge spot, Verg.

**carēo** -āi -itūrus, 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, lawless, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to make no use of; terneto, Cic.; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from; foro, senatu, publico, Cic.; patria, to leave Rome, 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**, Cāris. Hence, **Cāria** -ae, f. (Καρία), the most southerly district of Asia Minor. **Cāricus** -a -um, Carian. Subst., **Cārica** -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 planiores quam nostrarum navium, 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.

**carīosus** -a -um (caries), rotten, decayed, carious; dentes, Plin.; transf., senectus, Ov.

**carīs** -idis, f. (καρίς), a kind of crab, Ov.

**carīstia** = charistia (q.v.).

**carītas** -ātis, f. (carus), dearth, high price. **I.** Lit., nummorum, scarcity of money, Cic.; absol. (sc. annonae), high price of the necessities 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.; completi aliequum 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. cminen, then casmen, then carmen), a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental. **I.** Gen. carmina vocum, Ov.; the song of the swan, Ov.; the screech of the owl, Verg. **II.** Esp. **A.** poetry, a poem of any kind; a, fundere, condere, contexere, Cic.; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; b, lyric poetry, Hor.; amabile, erotic poetry, Hor.; c, a part of a poem, Lucr.; a passage in a poem; illud mollissimum 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 carminis, 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 sclerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed; plur., **Carmentalia** -ium, n. the festival of Carmentis.

**Carmo** -ōnis, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Carmone, 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** -li, n. (caro), the larder, pantry, Plaut.; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, Plaut.

**Carnēades** -is, m. (Καρνεάδης), philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third Academic school, opponent of Zeno.

**carnifex** -icis, 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.

**carnifex**, 1. (carnifex), to slay, behead, Liv. **Carnūtes** -um, m. people in the middle of Gaul, whose chief town was Genabum, the modern Orleans, Caes.

1. **carō**, 3. to card wool, Plaut.

2. **carō**, carnis, f. flesh. **I.** Lit. **A.** lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur., carnes vivere, Ov. **B.** Meton., used contemptuously of a man, ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. **II.** Transf. the pulpy parts of fruit, Plin. (old nom. carnis, Liv.).

**Carpāthus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Κάρπαθος), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto. Adj., **Carpāthus** -a -um; vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.

**carpentum** -i, n. 1, a two-wheeled carriage, a coach; carpento in forum inveli, Liv.; 2, a baggage waggon; 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, ἀρπάσσω) **I.** to pluck, pluck off. **A.** Lit. 1, with the hand, flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmitē, 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.; paucos ad ignominiam, Cic.; b, poet., (a) to enjoy; diem, Hor.; auras vitales, Verg.; (β) of places, to pass over, hasten over; prata, fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov.; 2, a, to carp at, slander, calumniate; aliequum maledico dente, Cic.; b, milit. t.t., to annoy, harass; equitatu agmen adversariorum, Caes.; c, to weaken; vires paulatim, 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. Sall.; 2, in different places; aggredi, Liv.; 3, at different times; dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

**carptor** -ōris, m. (carpo), one who carves food, Juv.

**carriūca** -ae, f. a kind of four-wheeled carriage, Suet. Digitized by Google

**carrus** -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, *Caes.*

**Carseōli** (Carsōli) -drum, m. (Καρσεόλοι) a town in Latium, now Arsoi; hence, **Carseōlānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carseoli.

**Cartēja** -ae, f., 1, a town in Hispania Baetica; hence, adj., **Cartējānus** -a -um; 2, town of the *Oleades* in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Carthaea** -ae, f. (Καρθαία), town on the south coast of the island *Cea*; hence adj., **Carthaeus** -a -um, and **Carthaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carthaea.

**Carthāgo** -inis, f., 1, the city of Carthage in N. Africa; 2, Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Carthagenā. Adj., **Carthāginiensis** -e, Carthaginian.

**caruncula** -ae, f. (dim. of caro), a small piece of flesh, *Cic.*

**carus** -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.*

**Cāryae** -ārum, f. (Κάρυαί), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cāryātidēs**, 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, *Vitr.*

**Cārystos** -i, f. (Κάρυστος), 1, town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble; hence adj., **Cārystēus** -a -um, and **Cārystius** -a -um, of or belonging to Carystos; 2, town of the Ligurians.

**castra** -ae, f. (root CAS, whence castrum), a hut, cottage, cabin, *Cic.*; barrack, *Caes.*

**caseōlus** -i, m. (dim. of caseus), a little cheese, *Verg.*

**caseus** -i, m. (cāseum -i, n., Plant.), a cheese; caseum premere, to make cheese, *Verg.*; collect., villa abundat caseo, *Cic.*

**casia** -ae, f. (κασία), 1, a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, *Verg.*; 2, the sweet-smelling mezerion, *Verg.*

**Casilinum** -i, n. a town in Campania on the Volturnus; hence, **Casilinātes** -um, and **Casilinenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Casilinum.

**Casinum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Casinas** -ātis, of or belonging to Casinum.

**Caspium mārē** or **pēlāgus**, and **Caspus oceaenus** (τὸ Κασπίον πέλαγος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspinus** -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.

**Cassandrea** and **ia**, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεια), the town of Potidaea in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander; hence, a, **Cassandrenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Cassandrea; b, **Cassandreus** -ēi, m. (Κασσανδρεὺς) = Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea, *Ov.*

**cassee**, adv. (cassus), in vain, without result, *Liv.*

**casida** -ae, f. a helmet, *Verg.*

1. **Cassiope** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a star.

2. **Cassiope** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), town in Cereya.

1. **cassis** -idis, f. A. a metal helmet, *Caes.* B. Meton., war, *Juv.*

2. **cassis** -is, gen. plur. **casses** -ium, 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.*

**castellum** -i, n. (καστρέπος), tin; hence **Cassiterides** -um, f. (Κασσιτερίδες), 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; judex, 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 Parmensis, a poet, another of Caesar's murderers; 5, C. Cassius Longinus, a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius.

**cassus** -a -um (perhaps from careo). I. Lit., empty, hollow; nux, *Plaut.*; poet., with abl. or genit., deprived of; lunine cassus or aethere cassus, dead, *Verg.* II. Transf. worthless, useless, vain; cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, *Cic.*; in cassum, in vain, *Liv.*

**Castalia** -ae, f. (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Adj., **Castālius** -a -um, and **Castālis** -idis, f. Castalian; sorores, the Muses, *Mart.*

**castanea** -ae, f., 1, the chestnut-tree, *Col.*; 2, the chestnut; castaneae nuxes, *Verg.*

**caste**, adv. (castus). I. purely, spotlessly; caste et integre vivere, *Cic.* II. a, innocently, chastely, *Cic.*; b, piously, religiously; caste ad deos salire, *Cic.*

**castellānus** -a -um (castellum), relating to a fortress; triumph, on the capture of fortresses, *Cic.* Subst., **castellāni** -ōrum, m. the garrison of a fortress, *Sall.*

**castellātū**, adv. (castellum), in single fortresses; dissipat., *Liv.*

**castellum** -i, n. (dim. of castrum). I. A. a castle, fortress, fort, *Cic.* B. Transf. protection, refuge; omnium scelerum, *Liv.* II. a dwelling on a height, *Verg.*

**castēra** -ae, f. a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, *Plaut.*

**castigābilis** -e (castigo), worthy of punishment, *Plaut.*

**castigātio** -ōnis, f. (castigo), punishment, chastisement, reproof; afflicere aliquem castigationibus, *Cic.*; verborum, *Liv.*

**castigātor** -ōris, m. (castigo), one who reproves or punishes, *Liv.*

**castigatōrius** -a -um (castigo), correcting, *Plin.*

**castigātus** -a -um (partic. of castigo), checked, restrained, hence small, neat, as a term of praise; pectus, *Ov.*

**castigo** (castum-ago, as purgo = purum ago), 1, to reprove, chasten, punish. I. Lit., pueri verbis, verberibus, *Cic.* II. Transf., a, to correct, amend; carmen, *Hor.*; b, to check, restrain, fig., examen in trutinā, to amend one's opinion, *Pers.*

**castimōnia** -ae, f. (castus), 1, bodily purity, *Cic.*; 2, moral purity, *Cic.*

**castitas** -ātis, f. (castus), abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, *Cic.*

1. **castor** -ōris, m. (κάστωρ), the beaver, *Cic.*

2. **Castor** -ōris, m. (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. *Ecastor*, *mecastor*, *By Castor!* a common form of oath in Rome.

**castōrum**, -i, n. an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver, Verg.

**castrēnsis** -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 Inul in Latium. **II.** Plur., **castra** -ōrum, n. **A.** Lit., 1, a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted 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 Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus, 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, magnū 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, Cassii castissima domus, Cic. **C.** of religion, pius, religious, holy; hac casti manent in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

**castula** -ae, f. (dim. of casa), a little hut, cottage, Plin.

**casus** -ūs, m. (cado), a falling, fall, Liv. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., a, nivis, Liv.; b, of a season, end; extreme sub casum hiemis, 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 ac casum victorie inventurum, Sall.; c, accident, event, occurrence; novi casus temporum, Cic.; ahl. casu, by chance; evenire non temere nec casu, Cic.; d, disaster, mishap; meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; repulibac, Sall. **II.** destruction, ruin; a, 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 Akabah.

**catādromus** -i, m. (καταδρομος), a rope for rope-dancing, Suet.

**Catādūpa** -ōrum, n. (Καταδούπα), the Nile enters on the Ethiopian frontier, now cataracts of Wady Halfa.

**catāgēlasmus** -a -um (καταγέλασμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

**catāgraphus** -a -um (κατάγραφος), printed, parti-coloured, Cat.

**Catāmitus** -i, m. the Latin name for Gany-medes.

**Catāōnia** -ae, f. a district of the Roman province Cappadocia.

**catāphractes** -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tac.; hence, adj.,

**catāphractus** -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.

**catāpultarius** -a -um (catapulta), relating to a catapult, Plaut.

**catāraota** (catarr.) -ae, f., and **catāraotes** -ae, m. (καταράκτες), 1, a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile, Sen.; 2, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin.; 3, a porticulis, Liv.

**catēsta** -ae, f. (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Pers.

**catē**, adv. (catus), skillfully, cleverly, Cic.

**catēja** -ae, f. a kind of dart, Verg.

1. **catēlla** -ae, f. (dim. of catula), a little bitch, Juv.

2. **catēlla** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), a little chain, Liv.

**catellus** -i, m. (dim. of catulus), a little dog, Cic.

**catēna** -ae f. (root CAT, CAS, whence cassis), 1, a chain, fetter; aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; aliquem in catenas conjicere, Liv.; aliquid catenas inficere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caesar; fig., restraint; legum catenae, Cic.; 2, a chain, series, Lucr.

**catēnatus** -a -um (catena), chained, bound; Britannus, Hor.; labores, unremitting, Mart.

**catēva** -ae, f. crowd, troop. **I.** Of men, **A.** 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.

**catēvārius** -a -um (caterva), belonging to a troop, Suet.

**catēvātīm**, adv. (caterva), in troops, in masses, Sall., Lucr.

**catēhēdra** -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.

**Catēlina** -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., **Catēlinārius** -a -um, Catilinarian.

**catēllo**, 1. (catillus), to lick plates, Plaut.

1. **catēllus** -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate, Hor.

2. **Catēllus** -i, m. son of Amphiaranus, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

**Catēna** -ae, f. (Κατάνη), and **Catēnē** -ēs, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna, now Catania. Adj., **Catēnensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

**catēnum** -i, n. and **catēnus** -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 uprightness 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, Catonian. 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** -ae, f. *cat* or *weasel*, Mart.

**cātīla** -ae, f. a *little bitch*, Prop.

**cātīlinus** -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog; caro, Plant.; or subst., **cātīlina** -ae, f. dog's flesh, Plin.

**Catullus** -i, m., Q. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman elegiac and epigrammatic poet, born in or near Verona, B.C. 87. Adj., **Catullianus** -a -um.

1. **cātūlus** -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. **Cātūlus** -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.

**cātus** -a -um, 1, sagacious, acute, clever (opp. stultus), Cic.; 2, cunning, sly, in a bad sense, Hor.

**Caucāsus** -i, m. (Καυκάσος), mountains separating Asia from Europe. Adj., **Caucāsius** -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, Plant.

**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; furtulae, 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. (Καυλόν), Italian town in Brutium.

**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** (caussa) -ae, f. (cado), a cause, reason, motive, inducement. A. 1, magna, levis, justa, Cic.; eum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason 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, excusae; causam accipere, Cic.; 3, pretext; causas 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 discedendi, 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.t., invalided, discharged on account of illness, Liv.

**causā** -ae, f. (καυρία), 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.

**causula** -ae, f. (dim. of causa), 1, a little lawsuit, Cic.; 2, a slight occasion, Auch 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 cavatio, from caveo). I. caution, care, foresight, precaution; cautionem adhibere, Cic.; hence, res cautionem habet, a, the affair needs caution, Cic.; b, aliorum 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 cautions, Cic.; b, sly; vulpes, Hor.; 2, of property, made safe, secured; quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic.

**cavāedium** -i, n. = cavum aedium, the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, Plin.

**cavēa** -ae, f. (cavus). I. a hollow place, cavity, Plin. II. Esp. A. an inclosure, a den for wild animals, Luc.; esp. a, a birchage, 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.

**cāveo**, cāvi, cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, 1. 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 accidat 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 ad, 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 praediis populo, Cic.; 2, to get security; ah nease 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, cavern, Cic.; navis, the hold, Cic.; coeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

**cāvilla** -ae, f. (dim. of cavus), empty jesting, railery, scoffing, Plaut.

**cāvillatio** -ōnis, f. (cavillor), railery, jesting, irony, Cic.

**cāvillator** -ōris, m. (cavillor), a jester, joker, humourist, Cic.

**cāvillor**, 1. dep. (cavilla), to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; 1, cum aliquo, Cic.; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.; alicuius praetextam, Cic.; tribunus 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; rupes, 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.; flumina, deep-channelled, Verg.; luna, waning, Plin. **II.** Meton., empty; imago formae, Verg.

**Cāystrus** -i, m. (Καῖστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence adj., **Cāystrus** -a -um, Caystrian; ales, the swan, Ov.

**cā**, an inseparable particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hisce, Cic.

**Cēa** -ae, f. and **Cēoa**, acc. Cēo (Κέος), one of the Cyclades Islands, birthplace of the poet Simonides. Adj., **Cēus** -a -um, Cean, Camenae, the poetry of Simonides, Hor.

**Cebenna** (Gebenna) mons, m. a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cevennes).

**Cēbrēn** -ēnis, m. (Κεβρόν), a river-god in Thrac, father of Oenone and Hesperie. Hence, **Cēbrēnis** -idis, f. the daughter of Cēbrēn, i.e., Hesperie, Ov.

**Cēorops** -ōpis, m. (Κέορως), the first king of Attica, mythical founder of Athens; hence, a, **Cēorōpides** -ae, m. descendant of Cēorops, e.g., Theseus, Ov.; plur. the Athenians, Verg.; b, **Cēorōpis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Cēorops, e.g., Aglauros, daughter of Cēorops, Ov.; Proctus and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Proctus, Ov.; c, **Cēorōpius** -a -um, Cēoropian, arx, Ov.; and subst., **Cēorōpia** -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 full 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.; honos cedunt et dies, Cic.; e patria, or (slimply) 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; mihi alicuius, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; praedibus 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 bonorum, Cic.; with acc., multa multis de iure, Cic.; permissio aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.

2. **cēdō** and plur. **cēttō** (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. (κεδρος). **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** -ārum, f. (Κελαίαι), a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander, Liv. Adj., **Cēlaenaeus** -a -um, Celaenae.

**Cēlaeno** -ūs, f. (Κελαίνο), **I.** daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades. **II.** one of the Harpyiae. 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, famous; 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 attendances upon a festival, celebration; ludorum, Cic.

**cēlēbrator** -ōris, m. (celebro), one who prizes or extols, Mart.

**cēlēbratus** -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 African, Liv.; 2, known; a, res celebratissimae omnium sermone, Cic.; b, praised, honoured; eloquentia, Tac.

**cēlēbritas** -ātis, f. (celeber), 1, a frequenting in large numbers, numerous attendance at; loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration; supremi diei, at a funeral, Cic.; 2, a multitude, concourse; virorum ac mulierum, Cic.; 3, fame, renown; celebratatem 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 consulē Murenam nuntii litteraeque

celebrabant, Cic.; 4, to praise, honour; egres-  
sum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen  
alicuius scripta, Cic.; 5, to practise often,  
exercise; artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divina-  
tionis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

**Cēlenna** -ae, f. a town in Campania, not  
far from Teanum.

**cēler** -ēris, -ēre (root CEL, connected with  
cello, celox, κέλος, κέληρ), swift, quick, rapid. I  
Lit., navis, Ov. II Transf., A. 1, in a good  
sense, mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; 2, in  
a bad sense, hasty, rash, precipitate; consilia  
celeriora, over hasty plans, Liv.

**cēlērē**, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plant.

**Cēlēs** -um, m. (connected with κέληρ),  
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., equestrum, Cic. II Transf.,  
orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

**cēlērītōr**, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Cic.

**cēlērō**, 1. (celer). I Transf., 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, Plant. Subst., **cellārius** -i, m. a store-  
keeper, cellarer, Plant.

**cellūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little cham-  
ber, or cell, Ter.

**cēlo**, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; senten-  
tiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et tacit-  
urnitate 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 in-  
sidiiis te celare noluit, Cic.

**cēlox** -ōcis, f. (root CEL, v. celer), a swift  
vessel, or yacht, Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Plant.

1. **celsus** -a -um (from \*cello, lit. driven  
up on high), high, upright. A. Lit., natura  
hominis humo excitatos celso et erectos con-  
stitutit, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of rank, eminent;  
celsigissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic.; 2,  
morally, lofty, elevated; celsum et erectus, Cic.;  
3, in a bad sense, proud, haughty, Cic.; celsi  
Raimnes, Hor.

2. **Celsus** -i, m. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer  
on medicine.

**Celae** -ārum, m. the Cells. Adj., **Celticus**  
-a -um, Celtic.

**Celtibēri** -ōrum, m. the Celtiberians, a race  
in the middle of Spain of mixed Celtic and Iber-  
ian blood. Adj., **Celtibēr** -ēra -ērum and  
**Celtibērius** -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.

**cēnāculūm** -i, n. (cenae), literally an eating-  
room, Varr.; and as these were often in the  
upper storey, the upper storey of a house, the gar-  
ret, attic; Roma cenaculis sublata atque sus-  
pensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

**Cēnaeum** -i, n. (Κηναῖον ἄσπερ), the north-  
western promontory of Euboea, on which was a  
temple of Jupiter; hence, adj., **Cēnaeus** -a  
-um, of Cēnaeum; Juppiter, Ov.

**cēnātīus** -a -um (cena), relating to dinner;  
spes, Plant.

**cēnātīo** -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, din-  
ing-hall, Plin.

**cēnātōrius** -a -um (cena), relating to dinner.  
Subst., **cēnātōria** -ōrum n. clothes to dine in,  
Petr.

**cēnātūrio**, 4. (ceno), to wish to dine, Mart.

**cēnātus** -a -um, v. ceno.

**Cenchreae** -ārum, f. (Κενχρεαί), port of the  
Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., **Cen-  
chreus** -a -um, Cenchrean.

**cēnō**, 1. (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be  
accustomed to dine; apud aliquem, Cic.

**cēno**, 1. (cena). I Intransit., to take the  
cena, to dine, sup, eat; cenare bene, Cic.; cenare  
apud aliquem, Cic.; impers., quum cenaretur  
apud Vitellios, Liv.; partic. perf., cenatus, with  
a middle meaning, having dined, after dinner;  
cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. II Transf.,  
to dine on, to eat; aprum, Hor.

**Cenomāni** -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul.  
Adj., **Cenomānus** -a -um, Cenomanian.

**censēo** -sdi -sum, 2. (root CENS, CONS,  
whence consulo), to give an opinion I Gen.,  
to appraise, estimate. A. Lit., 1, si 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 pecuni-  
asque censento, Cic.; capite censi, the lowest  
class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were  
counted, Sall.; sintne ista praedia censui censendo?  
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., censeri  
de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain  
person, Ov. II A. to express an opinion, be of  
an opinion; ita prorsus censēo, Cic.; tibi igitur  
hoc censēo, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.;  
with the subj. alone, magno opere censēo de-  
sistas, Cic.; with infin., delubra esse in uribus  
censēo, Cic. B. to vote, recommend by vote or  
advice; captivos reddendos in senatu non cen-  
suit, Cic.; pars deditionem, pars eruptionem  
censebant, Caes. C. Of the senate (as iubere  
for the populus), to resolve, order; senatus cen-  
suit uti, etc., Caes.

**censio** -ōnis, f. (censēo). A. an assessment,  
estimate, esp. the censor's estimate, Plant. B.  
Transf., in jest, bubula, a scourging, Plant.

**censor** -ōris, m. (censēo), 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.; castigatorem censorum minorum, Hor.

**censorius** -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.

**censura** -ae, f. (censor), the censor's dignity, the censorship; censuram gerere, Cic.

**census** -us, m. (censeo). **A.** the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; censum habere, Cic.; agere, to take a census, Liv.; census prohibere, Cic.; census excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, Liv.; censum perficere, Liv.; censum accipere, Liv.; censumaliculosaugere, 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 honores, Ov.

**centauræum** -ei, n. and **centaurium** -ii, n. (κентаύρεον), the plant centaur, Verg.

**Centaurus** -i, m. (Κένταυρος). **I.** a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, Verg.; nobilis, Chiron, Hor.; hence adj., **Centaurus** -a -um. **II.** f. the name of a ship, Verg.

**centenarius** -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 Clodii, 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); binao centesimae = 24 per cent.; quaternae, Cic.; perpetuae, compound interest, Cic.

**centiceps** -eplitis (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. (κέντρον), patchwork, a covering of rugs; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires, Cæsar.

**centum**, indecl. numer., 1, a hundred, Cic.; 2, hyperbol., any indefinitely large number; centum puer artium, Hor.

**centumgeminus** -a -um, hundred-fold; Briareus, hundred-armed, Verg.

**centumpondium** -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, Plaut.

**centumvir** -i, m., plur. **centumviri** -ōrum, m. a college of 105 magistrates (increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having jurisdiction over cases relating to inheritance, Cic.

**centumviriālis** -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, Cæsar, Cic.

1. **centuriatus** -ūs, m. (1. centurio), the division into companies or centuries, Liv.

2. **centuriatus** -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the centurion's office, Cic.

1. **centurio**, 1. (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** -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the election of centurions, Tac.

**Centuripae** -ārum, f. and **Centuripa** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κεντροῖα), a town in Sicily, now Centorbi; hence, **Centuripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Centuripa.

**centussis** -is, m. (centum and as), a hundred asses, Pers.

**cenula** -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal, Cic.

**cenum**, v. caenum.

**Cēos**, v. Cea.

**cēpa**, v. caepa.

**Cēphallēnia** -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cephalonia); hence, **Cēphallēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephalonia.

**Cēphāloedis** -idis, f. (-ium -ii, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cēphāloeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis.

**Cēphēnes** -um, m. (Κηφίνες), 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 Cēpheus; virgo, Andromeda, Ov.; arva, Aethiopia, Ov.; **Cēpheus** -a -um, Ethiopian; also, **Cēpheis** -idos, f. Andromeda, Ov.

**Cēphissus**, or **Cēphissus** -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κηφισσός). **I.** a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence, **Cēphissus** -ii, m. = Narcissus, Ov. Adj., **Cēphissis** -idis, f. of or belonging to Cēphissus; undae, Ov. **II.** a river of Attica, Ov. Adj., **Cēphissias** -adis, f. of or belonging to the Cēphissus.

**cēra** -ae, f. (connected with κηρός, wax. **A.** Lit., molissima, 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, Sall.

**Cērāmicus** -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.

**cērarium** -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document, Cic.

**cērastēs** -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake, Plin.

1. **cērāsus** -i, f. (κέρσος), 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 (*κεραυνός*), *ceraunia* gemma, or subst., **cēraunium** -ī, n., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

**Cēraunī montes**, and alone **Cēraunīa** -ōrum, n. mountains in Epirus.

**Cērbēros** and -us -ī, m. (*Κέρβερος*), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus. Adj., **Cērbērus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

**Cerēina** -ae, f. (*Κερκίνα*), a large island off the African coast, now Kerke or Cherkara or Zerbi.

**cēroōphthēōs** and -us -ī, m. (*κεροφιδης*), a kind of long-tailed ape, Mart., Juv.

**cērcūrus** -ī, m. (*κέρκυρος*), 1, a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus, Liv.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

**Cērocyō** -ōnis, m. (*Κερόκυω*), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj., **Cērocyōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cērocyō.

**cerdo** -ōnis, m. (*κέρδος*), a handicraftsman, artizan, Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

**cērbērosus** -a -um (*cerebrum*), hot-brained, hot-tempered, Hor.

**cērbērum** -ī, n. **A.** the brain, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the understanding, Hor.; b, anger, Hor.

**Cēres** -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence *creo*). **I.** the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine; prov., Cēresi has nuptias facere, i.e., without veils, Plaut. **II.** Meton., grain, corn, Verg., Hor.; whence the proverb, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Adj., **Cērēalis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, Ov.; papyrus, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cenae, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres, Plaut.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence subst., **Cērēalia** -ium, n. the festival of Ceres.

**cēreus** -a -um (*cera*). **I.** waxen, Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. Subst., **cēreus** -ī, m. a wax taper, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, wax-coloured; pruna, Verg.; brachia Telephi, smooth as wax, Hor.; 2, flexible like wax; cerena in vitium flecti, Hor.

**cērintha** -ae, f. (*κερίνθη*), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond, Verg.

**cērinus** -a -um (*κερίνος*), wax-coloured, Plin.

**cerno**, cerni, cētum, 3. (Root CER, CRI, Gr. KPI, whence *κρίνω*, cribrum.) **I.** to separate, sift; aliquid in cribris, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** to distinguish; 1, with the senses, a, ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; b, esp. of the eyes, acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae 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; magnus in rebus inter se, Lucr.; 2, to resolve, determine; quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; 3, as legal t.l., to accept an inheritance; hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

**cernūns** -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., cerata tabella, Cic.

**cēroma** -ātis, n. (*κρίμα*). **A.** an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers, Juv. **B.** Meton., a, the arena for wrestling, Plin.; b, wrestling itself, Mart.

**cēromātious** -a -um (*κεροματικός*), anointed with the ceroma, Juv.

**cērritus** -a -um (contracted from *cerebritus*, from *cerebrum*), frantic, mad, Plaut., Hor.

**cerrus** -ī, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Plin.

**cērtāmen** -inis, n. (2. certo), contest; a, in gymnastics; gladiatorum vitae, 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.

**cērtātīm**, adv. (certatus, from 2. certo), emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, Cic.

**cērtatio** -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.

**cērtē**, 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. **cērtē**, adv. (certus), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase, certo scio, I am sure of it, Cic.

2. **cērtē**, 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.

**cērtus** -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 iudiciis 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.; of persons, homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; 3, true, undoubted, sure; argumentum odii 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; quamdiu astitura 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.; ad certum rodigere, to make it certain, Liv.; certum (as adv.), nondum certum constituerat, Cic.; of persons, certi patres, undoubted, Cic.; 4, certain of a thing; certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic.; certum facere aliquem, to inform, Verg.; in prose, certiore facere aliquem; with genit., sui consilii, Cic.; with de, Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin., P. Africanum simulacrum Dianae majoribus suis restituasse, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid egerim, Cic.; with subj. (without a particle), paulisper intermittere proelium, gives orders to, etc., Cic.

**cērtīla** -ae, f. (dim. of *cera*), a little piece of wax; miniatia, a kind of red pencil for marking errors in MSS., Cic.; cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, criticismas, Cic.

**cērra** -ae, f. (cervus), a hind, Liv.; poet., deer, Verg.

**cervarius** -a -um (cervus), relating to deer, Plin.

**cervical** -ālis n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster, Plin.

**cervicula** -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck, Cic.

**cervinus** -a -um (cervus), relating to a stag; pellis, 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 cervices alicui, to submit to death, Cic.; also, cervices securi subijcere, Cic.; fig., imponere in cervicibus alicuius sempternum dominium, to lay the yoke of mastery on, Cic.; in cervicibus alicuius esse, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity, Liv. **II.** Used of inanimate things, amphorae, Mart.; Peloponnesi, the Isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

**cervus** -i, m. (κερως), 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.

**caespes**, v. caespes.

**cessatio** -ōnis, f. (cessus), 1, a delaying, Plaut.; 2, inactivity, cessation, laziness, leaving off, idleness; libera atque otiosa, Cic.

**cessator** -ōris, m. (cesso), one who lingers and lingers; cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris, Cic.

**cessio** -ōnis, f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession; legal t.t., in iure cessio, a fictitious surrender, Cic.

**cesso**, 1. (freq. of cedo). **I.** Lit., to leave off, linger, delay, cease; si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to loiter, to be idle; a, quid 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 infin., 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 Letoidos aras, remained unvisited, Ov.; of land, to lie fallow; alternis cessare novales, Verg.

**cestrosphendōne** -ēs, f. (κεστροσφενδώνη), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

1. **cestus** -i, m. (κεστός), a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus, Mart.

2. **cœstus** -ūs, m. v. caestus.

**cetarius** -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. **I.** Adj., Tac. **II.** Subst. **A.** **cetarius** -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter. **B.** **cetaria** -ae, f. and **cetarium** -ii, n. (κερία), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

**cete**, v. cetus.

**cetorœqui** or **cetorœquin**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

**cetœrus** -a -um (= ἕτερος), the other, the rest; (sing. only used collectively, cetœra classis, Liv.; noun. sing. masc. not found); usually found in the plur. **cetœri** -ae -a; omnes cetœrae res, Cic.; et cetœra or simply cetœra, and so on, Cic.; adv., ceterum, for the rest, moreover, Cic.; cetœra, besides, Cic.; so, de cetero, Cic.; ad cetœra, Liv.

**Cethegus** -i, m. the name of an old patrician family of the gens Cornelia, to which belonged C. Cornelius Cethegus, a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero.

**cetra** -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, Verg., Liv.

**cetratus** -a -um (cetra), armed with the cetra, Caes., Liv.

**cette**, v. cœdo.

**cētus** (κῆτος), -i, m. and cētōs, plur. cēte, n. (κῆτος, contr. κῆτη), 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 habenis, aequora, Verg.

**Centrōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. 1, a people in Gallia provincia; 2, a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Ceyx** -ycis, m. (Κῆψ). **I.** king of Trachin, husband of Alcione, changed with her into a kingfisher, Ov. **II.** Plur., appel. **cōyces** -um, m., the male kingfishers, Plin.

**Chaeonēa** -ae, f. (Χαρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, birth-place of Philarch, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians.

**Chalcioecōs** -i, f. (Χαλκιοίκος), with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, the temple of Minerva.

**Chalciope** -ēs, f. (Χαλκίωπη), daughter of Aetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phryxus.

**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, Cmae, 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, **Chaldaei** -a -um, Chaldaic.

**chalybēus** -a -um, made of steel, Ov.

**Chalybes** -um, m. (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel.

**chalybs** -ybis, 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.

**chamaeleon** -ōnis and -ontis m. (χαμαιλέον), the chamaeleon, Plin.

**Chaeones** -um, m. (Χαίονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj., **Chaeonian** -a -um, Epirote; pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chaeonia** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov.; arbos, the oak, Ov. **Chaeonia** -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

**chōos**, acc. chaos, 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. (χαρίστια), 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 (pura Lat. Gratiae), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, Ov.

**Charmādās** -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. (Χαρώνδας), 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.; non charta nos prodat, 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; Charybdis bonorum, voragineis potius dixerim, Cic.; quanta laborabas Charybdi, Hor.

**Chatti** (Catthi, Catti) -orum, m. (Χάττοι), a German people (in modern Hesse).

**Chauli** -orum, m. a German people on the sea-coast.

**chēlē** -ēs, f. (χηλή), 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.

**chēlydrus** -i, m. (χελύδρος), an amphibious snake, Verg.

**chēlyx**, 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. (Χερρόνησος). 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 Chimaera, an epithet of Lycia.

**Chione** -ēs, f. (Χιώνη), 1, mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence **Chionides** -ne, 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.; **Chil** -orum, m. the Chians, Cic.

**chiragra** -ae, f. (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, Hor., Mart.

**chirographum** -i, n. (χειρογράφον), an autograph, a person's own handwriting; alienius chirographum imitari, Cic.

**Chiron**, **Chiro** -ōnis, m. (Χείρων), a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyra, the preceptor of Aesculapius, Jason, and Achilles, killed by Hercules.

**chirōnōmos** -i, c., and **chirōnōmōn** -ontis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονόμων), one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime, Juv.

**chirurgia** -ae, f. (χειρουργία), surgery; fig., sed ego diaeta curare incipio, chirurgiae taedet, violent remedies, Cic.

**chlāmýdatus** -a -um (chlāmyna), clothed in the chlāmyna, Cic.

**chlāmyna** -yllis, f., and **chlāmýda** -ae, f. (χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often of purple and gold, worn in Greece, Cic., Verg.

**Chlōria** -idis, f. (Χλόρις, the green one), a, = Lat. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov.; b, a Greek female name, Hor.

**Choerilus** -i, m. (Χοείλος), a poet who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Persian expedition.

**chōrāgium** -li, n. (χορήγιον), the training of a chorus, Plaut.

**chōrāgus** -i, m. (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus and all appurtenances, Plaut.

**chōraulēs** -ae, m. (χοραυλῆς), a flute-player, Mart.

**chorde** -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 **chōrius** -i, m. (χορείος), the metrical foot — u, afterwards called a trochee, Cic.

**chōrōcitharistēs** -ae, m. (χοροκίθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus on the citharu, 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; Catilinam stipatum choro juventutis, Cic.

**Chrēmos** -mētis, m. an old miser in several of the plays of Terence.

**Christianus** -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. (Χρῖση), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

**Chrysās** -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Dittaino.

**Chrysēs** -ae, m. (Χρῖσης), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrysōis** -idos, f. (Χρυσόης), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

**Chrysippus** -i, m. (Χρῖσιππος), 1, Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, b. 282, B.C.; 2, a freedman of Cicero's. Adj., **Chrysippous** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

**Chrysīs** -idis, f. (Χρυσίς), name of one of the female characters in the Andria of Terence.

**chrysōlithus** -i, m. and f. (χρυσόλιθος), chrysolite, or topaz, Plin.

**chrysōphrya**, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, Ov.

**chrysos** -i, m. (χρυσός), gold, Plaut.

**cibus**, v. congius.

**cibarius** -a -um (cibus), relating to food. **A.** Lit., uva; used for eating only, not for wine, Plaut. Subst., **cibaria** -orum, n. food, rations, fodder; 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** -us, m. (cibo), food, nourishment, Plaut.

**cibo**, 1. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

**ciborium** -ii, n. (κιβώριον), and **cibōria** -ae, f. literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; 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. (Κίβυρα), a town in Pisidia; hence, **A. Cibyrites** -ae, c. of Cibyra. **B. Cibyriticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra. **cicada** -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket, Verg.; expectate cicadas, summer, Juv.

**cicatriciosus** -a -um (cicatrix), covered with scars, Plant.

**cicatrix** -icis, f. a scar, cicatrix; 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. (κικκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless; ciccum non interduim, Plaut.

**cicor** -eris, n. a chick-pea, Hor.

**Cicero** -onis, 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., **Cicéronianus** -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.

**cicour** -ūris, tame; bestia, Cic.

**cicuta** -ae, f. **A.** hemlock, Hor. **B.** Meton., **1.** poison extracted from the hemlock, Hor.; **2.** a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, Verg.

**cicō**, civi, ciltum, **2.** (connected with *civō*, *civēre*), to cause to move, to move, shake. **I.** a, natura omnia ciens et agitant motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; b, legal 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 client, 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 acies, Liv.; seditiones, Liv.; b, to utter; gemitus, 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.** **Cilicifus** -a -um, Cilician. Subst., **Cilicium** -li, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of Cilician goats' hair.

**cillium** -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** -drum, m. (Κίμβροι), the Cimbrians, a German tribe who invaded the Roman Empire and were defeated by Marius; sing., **Cimber** -bri, m. a Cimbrian. Adj., **Cimbricus** -a -um, Cimbrian.

**cimex** -icis, m. a bug, Cat.; as a term of reproach, Hor.

**Ciminius** -i, m. and **Ciminius** lacus, a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name.

**Cimmērii** -drum, m. (Κιμμεῖοι). **I.** a

Thracian people, living on the Dnieper. 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.

**cinaedus** -a -um (cinaedus), unchaste, Plaut.

**cinaedus** -i, m. (κίναδος), 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. cincinnatus** -a -um (cincinnus), having curled hair, Cic.; of comets, stellae eas quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, Cic.

**2. Cincinnatus** -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.

**cinctura** -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Suet.

**cinctus** -us, m. (cingo), a girding; **1.** Gabinus, 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.

**cinctus** -a -um (cinctus), girded, Hor., Ov.

**cinefactus** -a -um (cinis and facio), changed into ashes, Lucr.

**cinērius** -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 Cinca.

**Cingetōrix** -rigis, m. **I.** a prince of the Treveri in Gaul. **II.** a prince in Britain.

**cingo**, cinxī, 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; euse, 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, enclose; tellus oras maris undique cingens, Lucr.; colles cingunt oppidum, Caes.; milit. t. t., to surround with hostile intent or for protection; hiberna castra vallo, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Verg.; transf., Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic.; **2.** to surround a person in society, accompany; cingere alicui latius, Liv.; **3.** to circle round a place; polum coetu (of swans), Verg.

**cingula** -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Ov.

**1. cingulum** -i, n. (cingo), a girdle, a sword-belt (plur.), Verg.

**2. Cingulum** -i, n. a town in Picenum.

**cingulus** -i, m. (cingo), a girdle of the earth, a zone, Cic.

**cíniso** -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

**cínis** -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with *κίνης*, ashes. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., in cinerem dilabi, to become ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for scouring came the prov. hulus sermo cinerem haud quaeritat, Plaut. **B.** Esp., **1.** the ashes of a corpse after being burned; *cinis atque ossa alicuius*, Cic.; **2.** ruins of a city that has been burnt; *patriae cineres*, Verg. **II.** Transf., as a symbol of destruction; *Troja virum atque virtutum omnium acerba cinis*, the grave, Cat.

**Cinna** -ae, m. the name of a family of the Corneli and Helvi. **I.** 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 **cinnāmmum** -i, n. (*κιννάμωμον*, *κιννάμωμ*), cinnamon, Ov.; as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**Cinyph** -sphis, m. (*Κίνυφ*), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence adj., **Cinyphius** -a -um, **1.** relating or belonging to the Cinyph, Verg.; **2.** African, Ov.

**Cinyras** -ae, m. (*Κίνυρας*), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj., **Cinyreus** -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* acc.). **I.** Adv., round about; *gramen erat circa*, Ov.; hence, *circa esse*, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, Liv.; sometimes directly connected with the subst. without esse, *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 casam*, 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 = *circeiter, about*; *ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta*, Liv.; **4.** about, in respect to; *circa bonas artes publica socordia*, Tac.

**circāmoerium** -ii, n. = pomœrium (q.v.), Liv.

**Circō** -ēs and -ae, acc. -am, abl. -a, f. (*Κίρκη*), an enchantress who lived in the neighbourhood of Circeii, where she turned her victims into swine, mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence adj., **Circæus** -a -um, **Circæan**; *poculum, enchanted*, Cic.; *moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus*, Hor.; *litus, the promontory of Circeii*, Ov.

**Circœii** -ōrum, m. the town of Circeii on a promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj., **Circœjensis** -e, of or belonging to Circeii.

**circœnsis** -e (circus), belonging to the circus; *Indi, the games in the circus*, Cic. Subst., **circœnes** -ium, m. (sc. Indi), the circus games, Sen.

**circīno**, **1.** (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle, Plin.; poet., *easdem circinat auras*, flies through in a circle, Ov.

**circīnus** -i, m. (*κίρκινος*), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Caes.

**circīter**, 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; *millit. t. t. patrol*, Liv.; **2.** a roundabout way of speaking or acting; *quid opus est circūmitione et anfractu*, 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, **a.** the path traversed in going round, a roundabout way, *circuitous course*; *longo circuitu petere aliquem locum*, Caes., Liv.; **b.** in rhetoric, a period, Cic.; **c.** compass, circumference, extent; *eius munitionis circuitus XI millia passuum tenebat*, Caes.

**circūlātio**, adv. (circulor), circle-wise, in a circle, Suet.

**circulor**, **1.** dep. (circulus), **a.** to gather in groups for conversation, Caes.; **b.** to enter a group, to converse, Cic.

**circūlus** (syncop. circulus) -i, m. (dim. of circueo), a circle, circular figure. **I.** circulus aut orbis, qui *κεκλός* Graece dicitur, Cic.; *primumque hoc circulo excedas*, Liv.; hence, *the orbit of a planet*; *stellae circulos suos orbisque confluunt celeritate mirabili*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a.** any circular body; *flexilis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = a golden collar*, Verg.; *circulus muri exterior*, Liv.; **b.** a circle or group for conversation; *circulos allicos et sessunculas consecretari*, Cic.

**circum** (prop. acc. of circueo = *κίπεω*, 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 commorabor*, 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 circumnegit*, Liv. **II.** to turn or twist round. **A.** Lit., *equos frenis*, Liv.; *circumagente se vento*, Liv. **B.** Transf., quo te circumnagas? how wilt thou evade the difficulty? **Juv.** **III.** to lead or drive about from one place to another. **A.** Lit., *huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi*, Tac.; *nilhil 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.

**circumcīdo** -cidi -cīsum, **3.** (circum and caedo), to cut round, to cut, trim. **A.** Lit., *ars agricolarum quae circumcīdat*, Cic.; *caesidem gladiis*, Caes. **B.** Transf., to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off; *multitudinem*, Cic.; *sumptus*, Liv.

**circumcirā**, adv., all round about, ap. Cic., Plaut.

**circumcisus** -a -um, p. adj. (from circumcidō), 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; circumcludi duobus exercitibus, Caes.; transf., Catilina meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclūsum, Cic.

**circumcōlo**, 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 subducere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma humeris, Verg.; in thesis, collo dare brachia circum, Verg. B. Transf. to supply, paci egregium famaui, 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 rediis et carris, Caes.; oppidum coronā, Liv. C. Transf., exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus, Cic.

**circumdūco** -dūxi -ductum, 3. I. to lead round, move 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 dis-course, 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.

**circūmeo** (circūseō) -ivi or -ī -itum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round. I. A. Gen., 1, in a circle; flagrantēs aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; 2, a, to go round in a curve; metam serventi rota, Ov.; b, transf., (a) to cheat, Ter.; (b) to express by circumlocution; Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitalundi circumbant, 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.; urbem, Liv.; plebem, Liv.; praedia, to visit, Cic.; oram maris, Cic.; vigillas, Liv. B. Esp., to go round to canvass or solicit; senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; circumire ordines et hortari, Caes.

**circūmequito**, 1. to ride round; moenia, Liv.

**circūmerro**, 1. to wander round, Sen.

**circumfero** -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry round, bring round. I. 1, circumferuntur tabulae inspicendi nominis causa, Cic.; poculum circumfertur, Liv.; 2, to spread around; circa ea omnia templa infestos ignes, Liv.; incendia et caedes et terrorum, 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 circumfari posse videatur, Cic.

**circumfluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. I. to flow round, Ov. II. A. to overflow; fig., nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, diffuse, Cic. B. Transf. to abound in; circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic.; gloria, Cic.

**circumflūus** -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** -fudi -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 orivoluptatibus, Cic. II. to encompass, surround. A. Lit., 1, act., mortuum cera, 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 Stolorum libris, Cic.

**circumgēmo**, 3. to grovel round about; ovile, Hor.

**circumgesto**, 1. to carry round; epistolani, 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.).

**circuminjicio**, 3. to throw around; vallum, Liv.

**circumjōco**, 2. to lie round about, adjoin; quaeque circumjacent Europae, Liv.

**circumjēctus** -ūs, m. (circumjicio). I. a surrounding, enclosing; qui (aether) tenero terram circumjēctu amplectitur, Cic. II. Meton., ut ita munita arx circumjēctu arduo niteretur, Cic.

**circumjicio** -jēci -jēctum, 3. (circum and jacio); 1, to throw round, put round; multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes.; hence of localities, circumjēctus -a -um, surrounding, adjacent; nationes, Tac.; aedificia circumjēcta muris, Liv.; 2, aliquid aliqua re, to surround, enclose with anything, Cic.; circumjicere extrenitatem coeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

**circumlivo** -liro -liro, 3. 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 stuppae, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

**circumliño**, no perf. -liñum, 3. and also

**circumfuso** -fusi, 4. 1, to smear anything on anything; sulfura taedis, Ov.; 2, to besmear with anything, to cover; circumfusus auro, Ov.; circumfusa saxa musco, Hor.

**circumlito**, 3, to wash round, flow round; quo (mari) in paeninsulae modum pars maior (arcis) circumluitur, Liv.

**circumlustrans** -antis, illuminating all round, Lucr.

**circumlūvio** -ōnis, f. (circumluo), the formation of an island by the encroachment of a river, Cic.

**circummitto** -misi -missum, 3. I. to send by a roundabout way, to send round; tribuno cum duorum signorum militibus circummisso, Liv. II. to send round about, to send in all directions; legationes, Caes.

**circummunio** (circummoenio, Plaut.), 4, to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation; Uticam vallo, Caes.

**circummunio** -ōnis, f. (circummunio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

**circumpōdānus** -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.; collum opere, Caes.

**circumplico**, 1, to fold round, wind round; si augem vectis circumplivisset, Cic.

**circumpōno** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3, to place or put round, encircle; nenus stago, 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.; to circumrētum frequentia populi Ronsai videro, 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 Theonino quum circumroditur, slandered, Hor.

**circumscipio** -scipiens, 4, to hedge round, enclose; corpus armatis, Liv.

**circumscindo**, 3, to tear off, strip; quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliarē lieto, 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, circumscribe, hamper, restrain; tribunalum plebis, Cic. C. 1, to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare; fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripsi, Cic.; 2, to defraud; adolescentulos, Cic.; vectigalia, to embezzle, Quint.; 3, to put aside as invalid, invalidate, annul; sententias, Cic.

**circumscripsi**, adv. (circumscripsi), in rhetorical periods; circumscripsi numerosque dicere, Cic.

**circumscriptionis** -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), encircling. I. Lit., concrete, circumfere, Cic. II. Transf., A. outline, boundary; 1, gen., terrae, Cic.; temporis, limit, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, a period, Cic. B. deceit, swindling, defrauding, esp. in pecuniary matters; adolescentum, Cic.

**circumscripser** -ōris, m. (circumscribo), a cheat, swindler, Cic.

**circumscripsi** -a -um, p. adj. (from circumscribo), concise; brevis et circumscripser quaedam explicatio, Cic.

**circumsecō** -sectum, 1, to cut round about; aliquid serra, Cic.

**circumsecō** -sēdi -sēssum, 2. I. Gen., to sit round, Sen. II. Esp., to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleaguer; aliquem vallo, Cic.; transf., a lacrimis omnium circumsecutus, assailed, Cic.

**circumsecio** -ōnis, f. (circumsecō), an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, Cic.

**circumseido** -sēdi, 3, to sit down before a place, besiege; oppidum, Sall.

**circumsalio**, 4. (circum and salio), to leap or jump round; (passer) circumsalientis, Cat.; transf., to surround; morborum omne genus, Juv.

**circumstilo** -stēti, or (more rarely) -stēti, 3, to place oneself round, to surround. A. Gen., aliquem, Caes. B. Esp., to surround hostily, press round; plures paucos circumstabant, Caes.; sex lictores circumstant, Cic.

**circumsonō** -sonāti -sonātum, 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.

**circumsonus** -a -um (circumsono), sounding around; turba canum, Ov.

**circumspectatrix** -icis, f. (circumspecto), a female who looks round about, Plaut.

**circumspectio** -ōnis, f. (circumspecto), foresight, circumspection, caution; circumspectio aliqua et accurata consideratio, Cic.

**circumspecto**, 1. (freq. of circumspecto), to look around. I. Intransit., to look round repeatedly; circumspectant bestiae in iactu, Cic.; fig., dubitans, circumspectans, haecitans, Cic. II. Trans., 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 circumspecto), 1, pass., of things, deliberate, well considered; verba circumspecta, Ov.; 2, active, of persons, circumspect, cautious, Sen.

2. **circumspectus** -us, m. (circumspecto), 1, looking round, Plin.; transf., attention to; detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv.; 2, prospect, view on every side, Cic.

**circumspectio** -speri -spectrum, 3, to look round. I. Intransit. A. qui in auspicio adhibetur nec suspecti nec circumspecti, Cic.; circumspecti (looks round anxiously), aestuant, Cic. B. Transf., to consider; circumspecte celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. II. Trans., 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., Caes.; saxum ingens, Verg.; 2, transf., to look for, seek for; externa auxilia, Tac.

**circumsto** -stēti, 1. I. to stand round or in a circle, to surround, encircle; sellam, Liv.; hence partic. substat., circumstantes, the bystanders, Liv. II. to surround with hostile intent, to beleague. A. Lit., circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obidire cum gladiis curiam, Cic. B. Transf., quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.

**circumstrēpo** -strēpū -strēpitum, 3, to roar, make a noise round, shout clamorously around; legatus clamore seditiosorum circum-

strepitur, Tac.; with acc., quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

**circumstrūo** -struxi -structum, 3. to build round, Suet.

**circumurgens** -entis, rising round, Tac.

**circumtēgo**, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (7).

**circumtēro**, 3. to rub against on all sides; poet., to crowd round, Tib.

**circumtextus** -a -um, woven all round; circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

**circumtōno** -tōnūi, 1. to thunder round; qua lotum Nerens 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.

**circumvālo**, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleaguer; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

**circumvectio** -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1. a carrying round of merchandise; portorium circumvectionis, transit ducis, Cic.; 2, solis, circuit, revolution, Cic.

**circumvector**, 1. dep. (intens. of circumvehor), 1, to ride or sail round; Ligurum oras, Liv.; 2, poet., to go through, describe; singula dum circumvectamur, Verg.

**circumvēhor** -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 oram, Liv.; transf., frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, try to describe at once, Verg.; 2, to ride or sail in every direction, Liv.

**circumvōlo**, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides; aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

**circumvōlo** -vōni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. I. Gen. A. Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. B. Of places, Rhemus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. II. to surround with hostile intent. A. Lit., 1, of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2, of things, cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. B. Transf., 1, to beset, oppress, assail; aliquem judicio capitis, Cic.; 2, to cheat; innocentem pecunia, Cic.

**circumversor**, 1. dep., to twist or turn round, Lucr.

**circumverto** (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 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** -vinctus, 4. to bind all round, Plaut.

**circumviso**, 3. to look all round, Plaut.

**circumvōlto**, 1. 1, to fly round; lacus circumvolavit 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 magnus circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

**circus** -i m. (κίρκος). I. a circular line;

candons, the milky way, Cic. II. a circus, hippodrome. A. in Rome; 1, Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse 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 Anagnin, Liv.; 2, any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

**ciris** -is, f. (κίρως), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, Ov.

**cirrātus** -a -um (cirrus), curled, crisped, Mart.

**Cirra** -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocia, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhæus** -a -um, relating to Cirra or Apollo.

**cirrus** -i, m., 1, a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2, the fringe of a garment, Plaut.

**Cirta** -ae, f. (Κίρρα), 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, Caes.

**cisium** -ii, n. a light two-wheeled gig, Cic.

**cisrhénanus** -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

**Cisseus** -ei, m. (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cisseis** -idis, f. (Κισσηίς), daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

**cista** -ae, 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, Plant.

**cistellatrix** -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, Plaut.

**cistellula** -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plaut.

**cisterna** -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

**cistifer** -feri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

**cistophórus** -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, Plant.

**citātum**, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

**citātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhemus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

**citē** -tra -trum (cis), on this side. I. Positive, Cato. II. Compar., **citior** -us, genit. -ōris, on this side. A. Gallia, Cic. B. Transf., 1, ad haec ceteriora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2, of time, earlier; ceteriores nondum audiebamus, Cic. III. Superl., **citimus** or **citimū** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

**Cithaerōn** -ōnis, m. (Κίθαρις), 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.

**citharista** -ae, m. (κίθαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

**citharistria** -ae, f. (κίθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

**citharizo**, 1. (κίθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

**citharoedus** -a -um (κίθαροεδός), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

**citharoedus** -i, m. (κίθαροεδός), 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. Citius** -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citius** -ei, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citius). **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 = cieō). **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; "Cita," 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 iuraverunt, Liv.; e, in a court of justice, (a) the jury; si Lysicles citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (b) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes si 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 victoricae, Cic.; (z) the condemned; praecox audita vox citantis nomina damnatorum, Liv.; f, to call upon a god for help; aliquem falso, Ov. **II.** a, to shout out; psanem, Cic.; b, to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinio citatur, Cic.

**citra**, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citer). **I.** on this side; citra Velliam, 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 ultro; ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, ultro ac citro, up and down, hither and thither, Cic.

**citrū** -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 Thuia orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

**citus** -a -um, p. adj. (from cieō), 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.

**civilis** -e (civis). **I.** relating to a citizen, civic, civil. **A.** Lit., conjunctio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; ius, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. ius naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. ius publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., a, becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen; nulli civilis animus, Liv.; b,

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilis illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; a, scientia, Cic.; civium rerum peritus, Tac.; b, civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

**civilitas** -atis, f. (civilis), 1, the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of ἡ πολιτική; 2, politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

**civiliter**, adv. (civilis), 1, like a citizen; vivere, Cic.; 2, politely, Ov.

**civis** -is, c. (from cieō or cieo, 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** -atis, 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, impetrare, 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 institui, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

**clades** -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.; geninus Scipiadis cladem Libya, Verg. **C.** Esp., misfortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

**clam** (old Lat. clām or cālm, from root CAL, CEL, whence cel-o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam remove, Cic. **II.** Prep. a, with abl., clam vobis, Caes.; clam istis, Cic.; b, gen. with acc., clam me est, it is unknown to me, Cic.

**clāmator** -ōris, m. (clamo), a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

**clāmō**, 1. (intens. of clamo), to cry loudly, shout violently; 1, absol. or with acc., Canneus clamitabat, cried Aps of Canneus, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsam caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare calliditatem 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 liberaque civitatis esse, Caes.; 4, with the acc., aliquem sycophantam, Ter.

**clāmo**, 1. (connected with κλέω). **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.** Transf., 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 triumphel 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.

**clāmō** -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inimicus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditor, Caes.; esp., 1, shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.; 2, wild cry; aliquem clamoribus et con-

viciis 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.

**clanculūm**, adv. (clam), secretly, in secret, Plaut., Ter.; prep. with acc., clanculum patres, Ter.

**clandestinus** -a -nm (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.; genere, Cic. II. Transf. A. clearly, distinctly; apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint. B. illustriously; splendescere, 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, illustrious, Enn.

**clāresco**, clārū, 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.; ex gente Domitii duae familiae clarescerunt, Suet.

**clārīgātio** -ōnis, f. (clarigo), 1, the demand of satisfaction and declaration of war by a Fetialis, Plin.; 2, the fine imposed on a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, Liv.

**clārigo** (clare—i.e., clara voce—and ago), 1. to declare war, used of the Fetialis, Plin.

**clārisonus** -a -um (clarus and sono), clearly sounding; vox, Cat.

**clārītās** -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.

**clārītudo** -inis, f. (clarus), clearness, brilliancy. I. Lit., of the sight, deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. II. Transf., fame, renown, celebrity, Sall.

**clārō**, 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.

**clārōr** -ōris, m. (clarus), brightness, Plaut.

**Clārōs**, 1, f. (Κλάρως), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence **Clārīus** -a -um (Κλάρως), Clarian, surname of Apollo, Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.

**clārūs** -a -um (connected with κλαίω), 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 oppugnatione fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxurii superbiisque clarus, Liv.

**classārius** -i, m. (classis), 1 (sc. miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; 2 (sc. nauta), a rover, 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 κλάω, κλῆσις, 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. 30.

**Clasidūm** -i, n. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chiviggio.

**Clāterna** -ae, f., stronghold in Cispadane Gaul (now Maggio).

**clātri** -ōrum, m. and **clātra** -ōrum, n. (κλῆτρα), 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 quacunque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

**Claudīanus** -i, m. (Claudius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

**claudicō** -ōnis, f. (claudico), a limping, Cic.

**claudico**, 1. (claudus), to limp, be lame; graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob reipublicam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclinet, Lucr.; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

**Claudius** (Clōdīus) -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 decemviri. 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., **Claudīanus** -a -um, **Claudīalis** -e, **Clōdīanus** -a -um, Claudian,

**1. claudo**, clausi, clausum, 3. and **clūdo**, clūsi, clūsum, 3. (root CLA, whence clavis, Gr. Dor. *κλεις* = *κλεις*). **I.** Gen., to shut close (opp. aperire). **A.** Lit., 1, forem cubiculi, Cic.; portas alieui, Caes.; Janum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv.; fig., claudere aures alieui 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 clauduntur, 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 alio claudit; b, milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa efringere, 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.** = interclude, to dam up, stop, intercept; rivus, Verg.; commeatu, 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** = claudo (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, waverling; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** waverling, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

**claustrum** -i, n. (claudō), gen. plur. **I.** a bolt, bar; claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturae efringere, 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 feræ, 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 reffregissem, Cic.**

**clausula** -ae, f. (claudō), the end, conclusion. **A.** Gen., epistolae, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (mino) 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, Plant.

**clāvicula** -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 key-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

**2. clāviger** -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus as god of doors, Ov.

**clāvis** -is, f. (clavis, κλεις), 1, a key; adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves admire uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; 2, a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; 3, clavis adunca trochi, a stick for wrundling a hoop, Prop.

**clāvus** -i, m. a nail. **A.** Lit., clavis ferrels confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spoke, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix Army, Cic.; annals, 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 anni movebis, reckons the beginning of the year, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a helm, rudder, Verg.; fig., clavum imperii 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 impetravi, 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.

**Clāsménæ** -arum, f. (Κλασμῆναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

**Cléanthēs** -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Cléanthous** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

**clēmens** -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; flamen, 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 alieuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. **B.** Transf., mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

**Cléombrotus** -i, m. (Κλέομβροτος), 1, a general of the Lacedaemonians; 2, a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

**Cléon** -ōnis, m. (Κλέων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

**Cléonæ** -arum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Cléonæus** -a -um, Cleonæan.

**Cléopātra** -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.

**clēpō**, clēpai, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

**clepsydra** -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, Plant.

**clibānus** -i, m. (κλιβανος), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

**cliens** -entis, m. (archae clienus, from cluo, κλυω, to hear, lit. a listener). **I.** In Rome, a client, dependent, 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.

**clientela** -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** clientship, *the relation between the client and his patron; esse in alius clientela, Cic.*; in alius clientelam se conferre, Cic. **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), *clients, Cic.* **II.** the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, *dependence; magnae eorum erant clientelae, Caes.*; dicare se allicui in clientelam, Caes.

**clientulus** -i, m. (dim. of cliens), a little client, Tac.

**clinamen** -inis, n. (\*clino), the inclination of a thing, Lucr.

**clinatus** -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), inclined, bent, leaning, Lucr., Cic. poet.

**Clinius** -ae, m. (Κλεινίας), the father of Alcibiades; hence, **Cliniades** -ae, m. Alcibiades.

**Clío** -ta, f. (Κλειώ), 1, the Muse of history; 2, a daughter of Oceanus.

**clipeo** (clupeo), 1. to provide with a shield; clipeata agmina, Verg. Subst., **clipeati** -orum, 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.

**Clithēnēs** -is, m. (Κλειθένης), 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.

**Clitōmachus** -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades.

**Clitor** -ōris, m. (Κλειτώρ) and **Clitōrium** -ii, n. a town in Arcadia. Adj., **Clitōrius** -a -um, Clitorian.

**Clitumnus** -i, m. a river in Umbria, now Clitunno.

**clivus** -a -um (clivus), hilly, steep, precipitous, rus, Verg.; Olympos, 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 molle, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.; no 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 cloacas exhaurire, 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.

**Clodius** = Claudius (q.v.).

**Cloellus** (Clullus) -a -um, name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most

fossae Cloelliae, Liv.; 2, **Cloellia** -ae, f. a Roman maiden, hostage to Porcena, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

**Clōthō** -ōis, f. (Κλωθώ), the spinner, one of the Parcae.

**clūeo**, 2. (κλῡω), I hear myself called, I am called, am named; quaecunque cluent, 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. Ἀσωπεία), a promontory and town in Byacium in Africa.

**Clusium** -ii, n. a town of Etruria. Adj., **Clusinus** -a -um, of Clusium.

**Clusius** -ii, m. (cludo), the shutter, epithet of Janus.

**Clūmēne** -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Aethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phaethon; hence adj., **Clūmēnius** -a -um; proles, Phaethon, Ov.

**clūstēr** -ōris, m. (κλυστήρ), 1, a clyster, Suet.; 2, syringe, Suet.

**Clūtaemēstra** -ae, f. (Κλυταμένηστρα), daughter of Ieda, sister of Helen, Custor, and Polux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus.

**Clūtē** -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium.

**Cnidus** (-ōs), or **Cnīdus** (-ōn), -i, f. (Κνίδος), a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus. Adj., **Cnidius** -a -um, Cnidian.

**coacervatio** -ōnis, f. (coacervo), a heaping up (of proofs), Cic.

**coacervo**, 1. to heap up, accumulate; pecuniae coacervantur, Cic.; transf., argumenta, Cic.

**coācesco** -ācti, 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.

**coactio** -ōnis, f. (cogo), a collecting; collectiones argentariae facilitavit, Suet.

**coacto**, 1. (intens. of cogo), to compel, Lucr.

**coactor** -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.

**coactum** -i, n. (cogo), a coverlet of thick cloth, Caes.

**coactus** -ūs, m. (cogo), a compulsion, compelling; coactu atque effingitatu meo, Cic.

**coaddo**, 3. to add in with, Plant.

**coaedifico**, 1. to build on; campum Martium, Cic.

**coaequo**, 1. to level, make plain, even. **A.** montes, Sall. **B.** Transf., omnia ad libidines suas, placed on the same footing, Cic.

**coagmentatio** -ōnis (coagmento), a connection, binding together; corporis, Cic.

**coagmento**, 1. (coagmentum), to fix together, stick together, join together. **I.** Lit., opus ipsa aenum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. **II.** Transf., verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; pacem, to conclude, Cic.

**coagmentum** -i, n. (cogo), a joining together, a joint; lapidum, Caes.

**1**, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, unite; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (militēs) coalescere, 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 coalescat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; fig., vixidum coalescens foveat regnum, Liv.

**coangusto**, 1. to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

**coarcto**, etc. = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

**coarguo** -gūi -gūtum, but -gūturus, 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 alliciens, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiam, repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit, Cic. **II**. **A**. to prove to be false; **1**, of things, id quidem coarguere nihil attinere 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 augustiae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B**. Transf., **1**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatat nobis, Cic.; **2**, of time, to shorten; consulatum aliorum, Tac.

**coaxo**, 1. (onomatop.), to croak (of a frog), Suet.

**coocinatus** -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

**coocinēus** -a -um (coecum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

**coocinus** -a -um (coecum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coocina** -orum, n. scarlet clothes, Mart.

**coocum** -i, n. (κόκκος). **A**. the berry of the scarlet oak (quercus coquifera, 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.

**cochlea** -ae, f. (κοχλίας). **A**. a snail, Cic. **B**. Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

**cochlear** -āris, n. and **cochleārium** -ii, n. Plin., and **cochleāre** -is, n. Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

**Coeles** -itis, m. the one-eyed man, Plaut.; esp. Horatius Coeles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porcena.

**coctana** = cottana (q.v.).

**coctilis** -e (coquo), baked; Interes, Varr.; nuri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

**Cōcūtes** and **tes**, -i, m. (Κακύντες, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj. **Cōcūtus** and **Cōcūtiūs** -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** (codicarius) -a -um (codex), made of wooden blocks, naves, Sall.

**codicilli** -drum, 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.

**coelicola** -ae, v. caelicola.

**coelifer**, v. caelifer.

**Coelius**, v. Caelius.

**coelo** = caelo, q.v.

**coelum** -i, v. caelum.

**coemo** -emi -emptum, 3. to buy in large quantities, buy up; to quae te 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.

**coemptionalis** -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

**coena**, &c., v. cena.

**coenosus** -a -um, v. caenosus.

**coenula** -ae, f., v. cenula.

**coenium**, v. caenium.

**coeo** -ii (rarely -ivi) -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 collisse 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 periculum 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 immittia, Hor.; **2**, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; **3**, to curdle; coit foetidine sanguis, Verg.; **4**, to be frozen; nientiar, 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 quoniam tallia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Cic.; si quae rapinas fieri coeperant, 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.** Transit. to begin or undertake eagerly; with infin., coercere seditionem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic. **B.** Intransit., coeptantem conjunctionem disiecit, Tac.

**coeptum** -i, n. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Liv.

**coeptus** -us, m. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

**coepulōnus** -i, m. a fellow-reveller, Plant.

**coerose** -edi -ctum, 2. (com and arceo).

**I.** Gen., to enclose on all sides and hold fast; to encompass, enclose; mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, to confine, restrain; (aqua) jubetur coerceri, Cic.; quibus (operibus) intra muros coeretur hostis, Liv.; 2, to keep in order; virgā levem aureā turbam, Hor.; 3, to prune; vitem ferro amputans coeret, Cic.; 4, to check, curb; cupiditates, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.; 5, to punish; magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coereto, Cic.

**coerottio** -ōnis, f. (coerose), 1, a confining, restraining; profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; 2, punishing; magistratus, Liv.

**coeruleus** = caeruleus (q.v.).

**coetus** -us, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** a meeting together, Lucr. **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. (Koios), a Titan, father of Latoa.

**cogitātō**, adv. (cogitatus, from cogito), carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration; scribere, Cic.

**cogitatio** -ōnis, f. (cogito), thinking. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., a, the act of thinking, conception; diebas, 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 thought, idea; num ullam cogitationem habuisse videantur illi, 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 thought, plan, purpose; minor cogitatio intervenit majori, Liv.; magnae cogitationis manifestis, Tac.; 3, the faculty of thought and reflection; homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic.

**cogitatus** -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cogitata** -ōrum, 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., cui vivere est cogitare, Cic.; with acc., beneficia alicuius, Cic.; Scipionem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., homines ea si bis accidere 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, intend, plan; nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, Caes.; qui noceri alteri cogitat, Cic.; de parricidio, Cic.; ellipt. (in letters), inde ad Taurum cogitabam, I intended to go, Cic.; b, to be disposed to; si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic.

**cognatio** -ōnis, f. (com and gnascor = nascor). **I.** Lit., relationship, connexion by blood. **A.** Lit., cognatio quae mihi tecum est, Cic.; cognatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse, Cic.; aliquem cognatione attingere, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons related, kindred, family; cognationis

magnae homo, with a large connexion, Caes. **II.** Transit., 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.** Transit., related, similar, cognate; nihil 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; **I.** gen., cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.; plur., meton., an idea, a conception; insitas 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.

**cognōmēn** -inis, 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 Capitoni 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, Plant.; 2, a name, Tac.

**cognōminātus** -a -um (com and nominatus) = *συνώνυμος*, of the same meaning; verba, synonyma.

**cognōminis** -e (cognomen), having the same name; gaudet cognomine terra, Verg.; with dat., cognomine Insubribus pago, Liv.

**cognōmino**, 1. (cognomen), to give a surname, to call by a surname, Varr.

**cognosco** -gnōvi -gnitum (com and gnosco = 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 pudenter et officiosum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi, Cic.; abl. absol., cognito, it being known, cognito vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv.; with relative sentence, cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur, Cic. **II.** a, to recognise; quum eum Syracusis 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.; Iudices, Cic.; comitulum, Caes.; c, to bring together gifts or money; pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; d, to unite, gather together; nubes impres 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**, milit. t. t., agmen cogere, to bring up the rear, Caes.; fig., to be the last; ut nec duces sinus 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 literas 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; Bolos 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 Heraculum 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** -ae, f. (cohaereo), a coherence, connexion; mundi, Cic.

**cohaerere** -haesi -haesum, 2. **I**. **A**. to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with; cohaerens cum corpore meinbrum, 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.

**cohaerescere** -haesi, 3. (inchoat. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere; atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

**coherere** -edis, m. a cohere, Cic.

**cohibere** -ti -itum, 2. (com and habeo). **I**. to hold, contain, hold together; brachium togæ, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. **II**. to confine, restrain. **A**. Lit., ventos carceres, Ov.; crimem nodo, to tie, Hor. **B**. Transf., to hinder, hold back, control, repress; conatus allicuius, Cic.; manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazeque regia, Cic.; foll. by quominus and the subj., Tac.

**cohonesto**, 1. (com and honesto), to honour or reverence; statuas, Cic.

**cohorresco** -horridi, 3. (com and horresco), to shudder or shiver; quo (sudore) quum cohorruisset, Cic.; esp., to shudder from fright, to be horrified at; quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorruil, Cic.

**cohors** (cors, chors) -tis, f. (connected with  $\chi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ). **I**. an enclosure for cattle, Ov. **II**. Meton. **A**. a troop, throng; fratrurn stipata, Verg.; februm, Hor. **B**. Esp. milit. t. t., 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** -onis, 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. to pollute, defile, Col.

**coitio** -onis, f. (coeo), 1, a coming together, meeting, Ter.; 2, a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy; suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilitum juventutem ortae, Liv.

**coitus** -us, m. (coeo), a coming together, union, connexion, Ov.

**colaphus** -i, m. (κόλαφος), a box on the ear; colapho ictae, or ferite aliquem, Plaut., Nep.

**Colchis** -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence adj., **Colchis** -idis, f. 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.

**colens** -entis, p. adj. (colo), honouring, reverent; qui sunt religionum colentes (cives), Cic.

**colēus** -i, m. a testicle, Cic.

**coliphia** (coliphia) -drum, n. a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, Juv.

**colis** = caulis (q.v.).

**collabasco**, 3. (com and labasco), to begin to fall, to totter, Plaut.

**collabefacto**, 1. (com and labefacio), to cause to totter, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

**collabeficio** -factus -fieri (com and labefacio). **A**. Lit., to be made to totter or fall; altera (navis), praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, was dashed to pieces; igni collabefacta, melted, Lucr. **B**. Transf., a Themistocle collabefactus, overthrown, Nep.

**collabor** -lapsus sum, -labi, dep. (com and labor), to fall down, sink down, collapse; **a**, of buildings, towns, etc., collapsa quaedam ruinis sunt, Liv.; **b**, of persons, to fall down in a swoon or death; cecidit collapsus in artus, Verg.

**collacératus** -a -um (com and lacero), very much lacerated or torn; corpus, Tac.

**collacrimatio** -onis, f. (collacrimo), a weeping, Cic.

**collacrimo**, 1. (com and lacrimo), to break out into tears, Cic.; with acc. to bewail, weep for very much; histrio casum meum totiens collacrimavit, Cic.

**collectus** -i, m. -a -ae, f. a foster-brother, or sister, Juv.

**collare** -is, n. (collum), an iron collar or chain for the neck, Plaut.

**Collatia** -ae, f. town of the Sabines near Rome; hence, **Collatinus** -a -um, belonging to Collatia; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

**collatio** -onis, 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.

**collativus** -a -um (collatus), brought together, united; venter, swollen, Plaut.

**collator** -oris, m. (confero), a contributor, Plaut.

**collatus** -a -um, partic. of confero.

**collaudatio** -onis, 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** (collectitiuus) -a -um (1. col-

**ligo**, gathered together; exercitus, quickly levied, Cic.

**collectio** -ōnis, f. (1. 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. (1. colligo), contracted, concise, concentrated; dicendi genus, Tac.

**collega** -ae, m. (com and lēgo), 1, one who is deputed with another, a colleague, partner in office; alicuius collegam in questura fuisse, Cic.; 2, a comrade, Juv.

**collegium** -ii, n. (collega). **I.** Abstract, collegueship, the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office; P. Decius per tot collegia expertus, Liv. **II.** Concrete, persons united in colleagueship, a body, guild, corporation, college; a, of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; b, of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; c, a political club; innumerable quaedam collegia ex omni saepe 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 **collibet** -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** -lasi -lsum (com and laedo), 3. to strike together, dash together; 1, humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimi collidique possit, Cic.; 2, pass, 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 pack 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 aliquid, Cic.; b, to gain, acquire; ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnamque 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 interitu 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 colligenter 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.

**collineo**, 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 -lītum, 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.

**colligefactus** -a -um (com and liquefio), liquefied, melted, Cic.

**collis** -is, m. a hill, high ground, Cic.

**collocatio** -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 collocactionem dissolvere, Cic.

**colloco** (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 aae, quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco collocandas, 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 hibernis, 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; aliquem in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic.; 3, of money, to invest; pecuniam in praediis collocare, Cic.; or to employ, spend; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.; 4, to arrange in proper order; verba diligenter collocata, Cic.; 5, to direct, manage; rem militarem, Cic.

**collocuplato**, 1. (com and locuplato), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

**colloquatio** -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; colloquutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

**colloquium** -ii, n. (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conferens; 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 congre-di, Liv.; dirimere, Caes.; interrumpere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

**colloquor** -cūtus or -quītus sum, -loqui (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.

**colloco**, 2. (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque collocate, Cic.; colloquent moenia flammis, Verg. **II.** Transf., vidi col-luocera omnia furtilis tuis, Cic.

**colludo** -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 inuasit, *fell on his neck*, Cic.; collum torquere, *to drag before a tribunal, or to prison*, Liv.; posuit collum in pulverem, Hor.; **2**, the neck of a bottle, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

**collūo** -lūi -lūtum, 3. (com and luo), *to wash thoroughly, rinse; os*, Plu.; *ora*, to quench the thirst, Ov.

**collus** -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

**collusio** -ōnis, f. (colludo), *collusion, a secret understanding; cum aliquo*, Cic.

**collūsor** -ōris, m. (colludo), **a**, a play-fellow, Juv.; **b**, a fellow-gambler, Cic.

**collustro**, 1. (com and lustrō). **A**. to illuminate on all sides; sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, *brilliant colouring*, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to survey, look at on all sides; omnia oculis*, Cic.

**collūtulentō**, 1, *to dirty or defile all over*, Plaut.

**collūvīo** -ōnis, and **collūvīēs** -ēi, f. (colluo). **A**. a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Plin. **B**. Transf., *rabble, medley, offscourings; omnium scelorum*, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluvione discadam, Cic.

**collūbus** -i, m. (κόλλυβος). **A**. the agio or percentage charged in money-changing, Cic. **B**. Transf., *the money-changer's occupation*, Cic.

**collūra** -ae, f. (κόλλυρα), *a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth*, Plaut.

**collūricus** -a -um, jus, *the broth with which the collura was eaten*, Plaut.

**collūrium** -ii, n. (κόλλυριον), *eye-salve*, Hor.

**colō**, colui, cultum, 3. **I**. 1, *to cultivate, till the ground, farm; agrum*, Cic.; praedia studiosae, 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; formam 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 mihi honore, Verg.; **b**, of men, *to honour, reverence, court; aliquem summā observantiā*, Cic.

**colōcāsia** -ae, f. and **colōcāsium** -ii, n. (κολοκασία), *the Egyptian bean*, Verg.

**colōna** -ae, f. (colonus), *a country woman*, Ov.

**colōnae** -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), *a town in Troas*.

**colōnēus** -a -um, *belonging to the Attic deme Colonus; Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles*.

**colōnia** -ar, 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.

**colōnīus** -a -um (colonus), **1**, *relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm; leges*, Varr.; **2**, *relating or belonging to a colony, colonial; cohorts, levied in Roman colonies*, Caes.

**colōnus** -i, m. (colo), **1**, *a farmer, agriculturist*, Cic.; **2**, *a colonist, inhabitant of a colony*, Cic.; poet. transf. = *inhabitant*, Verg.

**Colōphōn** -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), *one of the twelve Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry*. Adj., **Colōphōnīcus** -a -um, **Colōphōnīus** -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; nihilum ne crede 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.

**colōrō**, 1. (color). **A**. Lit., *to colour; a*, corpora, Cic.; **b**, *to tan (of the sun); quum in sole ambulem naturā sit ut colorer*, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to give tone or colour to style; urbanitate quandam quasi colorata oratio*, Cic.

**colossēus** -a -um (κολοσσάιος), *colossal, gigantic*, Plin.

**colossicus** -a -um (κολοσσικός), *colossal, gigantic*, Plin.

**colossus** -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 -ūrum, n.), *the first milk after calving, blessings*, 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 fero), *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. (columba), *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 columba), *a little pigeon*, Plin.

**colūmbus** -i, m. *a male dove or pigeon*, Hor.

**1. colūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columba), *a little column*, Cic.

**2. Colūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, *a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cudis, 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; column amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius*, Cic. **II**. a pillar. **A**. Lit., Cic. poet. **B**. Transf., *columnen republicae, support*, Cic.

**colūmna** -ae, f. (connected with columen), *a pillar, column*. **A**. Lit., *marmorea*, Cic.; prov., *incurrere amentem 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 Caipae and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar*, Plin. **B**. Transf., **a**, *a support, pillar of the state; injurioso ne pede prostratus stantem columnam*, Hor.; **b**, *a water-spout*, Lucr.

**colūmnārius** -a -um (columna), *belonging*

to a pillar. Subst., 1, **columnārī** -ōrum, in those who have been punished at the columna Maenia (v. columna), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; 2, **columnārīum** -ī, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

**columnātus** -a -um (columna), supported on columns, Varr.; os, resting on the hand, Plaut.

**colurnus** -a -um (for corulus, from corulus), made of hazel wood; hastilla, Verg.

**colus** -ī and -ūs, abl. colo, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

**com**, old Latin = cum, in classical Latin; only found in composition.

**coma** -ae, f. (κόμη). **A.** Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the leaves of trees, Hor.; 2, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

**comans** -antis (coma), hairy; colla equorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, covered with leaves, Verg.

**comarchus** -ī, m. (κομάρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

**comātus** -a -um (coma), 1, hairy, Mart.; comata Gallia = Transalpina, Plin.; 2, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. **combibe** -bibi, 3. to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A.** Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B.** Fig., quas (artes) si diu est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. **combibe** -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

**Combultēria** -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

**comburo** -bussi -bustum, 3. (com and uro). **A.** Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; liberos, 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** -ī, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

**Comē** -ēs, f. (κομή, village). **I.** Hiera Come, a place in Caria. **II.** Xylina Come, a place in Pisulia. **III.** Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

**comēdo** -ēdi -ēsum (-essum) or -estum, 3. to eat up, consume entirely. **A.** Lit., ex se natos (of Saturn), 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.

**comes** -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), 1, a companion, comrade, associate; seditionum, Tac.; fugae, Cic.; victorias, 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.

**comētēs** -ae, m. (κομήτης), a comet, Cic.

**comico**, adv. (comicus), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

**comicus** -a -um (κωικός). **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** = comminus (q.v.).

**comis** -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.

**comissabundus** -a -um (comissor), reveling, rioting; temulentio agmine per Indiam comissabundus incessit, Liv.

**comissatio** -ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel, riotous feasting, Cic.

**comissator** -ōris, m. (comissor), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; transf., comissatores conjurationis, accomplices, Cic.

**comissor** (κομίζω), 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.

**comitas** -ātis, f. (comis), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. gravitas, severitas); comitas affabilitate sermonis, Cic.

**comitatus** -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 societas atque comitatus, Cic.; esp. a, in imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; b, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

**comitor**, adv. (comis), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

**comitia**, v. comitium.

**comitiālis** -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., **comitiālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

**comitiātus** -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

**comitium** -ī, n. (comeo = coeo). **I.** Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II.** Plur. **comitia** -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 instituire, obire, dimittere, Cic.

**comito**, 1. = comitor, partic. comitatus, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; abs. bene comitare, Cic.

**comitor**, 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 infinito ambitu, Cic.

**Commagēnē** -ēs, f. (Κομμαγήνη), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., **Commagēnensis** -a -um, Commagenian.

**commānicipiālis** -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same maniple or company, a comrade, Tac.

**commēstus** -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 comineo esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; cum comineo Syracusis remanere, Cic.; 2, that which is going or coming; a, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et comineatuum maxime celebre, Tac.; b, supply of provisions, food, forage; comineatum or comineatus

parare, Liv.; Sall.; accipere, accessere, conveyere, 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.

**commemini** -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commemorasti, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

**commemōrābilis** -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

**commemōrātio** -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

**commemōro**, 1. I. to call to mind, recollect; quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vespere, 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.

**commendāticus** -a -um (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; litterae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

**commendatio** -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.

**commendatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (res) commendator erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

**commendo**, 1. (com and mendo), 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 copia, Cic.

**commensus**, partic. of commetior.

**commentāriūm** -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

**commentārius** -ii, m. and **commentārium** -ii, n. (commentus, from comminor); 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.

**commentatio** -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 comminor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. **commentor**, 1. dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). A. to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futurae secum miseriae, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut aute commentemur inter nos quae ratione nobis tradendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. B.

Esp., to study, practice, prepare for; commentabar declamantis saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. passive, commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., sua et commentata et scripta, Cic. C. to sketch, compose, write down; miluos, Cic.

2. **commentor** -ōris, m. (comminor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

**commentum** -i, n. (commentus from comminor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opihonum commenta, fancies, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; nullia rumorum commenta, Ov.

**commēo**, 1. to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejcos Romanque nuncios commear, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursum etiam singuli commear possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique eum mercibus atque oneribus commeatant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quae ad ea furla, quae reliquissae, commear, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeat, and 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.

**commereor**, 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.

**commetior** -mensus, 4. 1, to measure; siderum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

**commeto**, 1. (intens. of commeo), 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.

**commilito** -ōnis, m. (com and milito), a companion or comrade in war, Cic.

**comminatio** -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; comminati inter se, Liv.; with acc., pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.

**comminuo** -ūi -itum, 3. A. to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces; statuum, anulum, Cic. B. Transf., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength; opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.

**comminus**, adv. (com and minus). 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, gen.,

close at hand; *communus* ad aliquem accedere, Cic. **B.** Transf., *face to face*; *communus* aspicere aliquem, Ov.

**commis**, commi, cummis = gumi (q. v.).

**commisecō** -mīscū -mīxtum, or -mīxtum, 2. to mix together, to mix up. **A.** Lit., ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio, Cic.; *commixta* frusta mero cruento, Verg. **B.** Transf., *temeritate* cum sapientia, Cic.

**commiseratio** -ōnis, f. (*commiseror*), in rhetoric, the part of an oration intended to excite pity, Cic.; *absol.*, an affecting tone (of voice), Cic.

**commiserescō**, 3. to pity, Ter.

**commiseror**, 1. dep. 1. to pity, *commiserate*, *beuoli*; fortunam, Nep.; 2. of a speaker, to excite pity; quum *commiserari*, *conqueri* coepit, Cic.

**commissio** -ōnis, f. (*committo*). **A.** a contest or struggle for a prize, Cic. **B.** Meton., a showy declamation, Sen.

**commisum** -i, n. (*committo*). **I.** something undertaken, an undertaking; supererat nihil aliud in tenere commissio quam, etc., Liv.; esp., a, a crime, fault, transgression; factum aut commissum audacius, Cic.; b, confiscation, Quint. **II.** a secret; *commisissa* enuntiare, Cic.

**commisura** -ae, f. (*committo*). **A.** a joining together, connection, joint, knot; molles digitorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., connection 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 *commisissa* inter se munimenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. a, to begin, set on foot; pugnam or pugnam cum aliquo, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; bellum, Liv.; ludos, Cic.; b, to commit a crime; tantum facinus, Cic.; multa et in deos et in homines impie, 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.; per partem, 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.

**commode**, adv. (*commodus*), a, rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately; dicere, Cic.; minus commode audire, to have an indifferent reputation, Cic.; b, agreeably, pleasantly; feceris igitur commode mihi gratum si, etc., Cic.; c, satisfactorily; navigare, Cic.

**commoditas** -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 bestia fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest, Cic. **II.** of persons, complaisance, kindness, Ov.

**commodo**, 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 his commodos, Cic.; b, with acc., to furnish, lend, give; nomen suum alicui, Cic.; republicae tempus, Liv.; alicui aurem, Ov.; to lend for a time; alicui aurum, Cic.

1. **commodum**, adv. (*commodus*), a, at the right time, opportunely; commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic.; b, with quum or postquam and the indic., just; commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

2. **commodum** -i, n. (*commodus*), a, con-

venience; nostro commodum, at our convenience, Cic.; commodum tuo, Cic.; per commodum, Liv.; quod commodum valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic.; commodum republicae facere aliquid, Cic.; commodum alicuius expectare, Cic.; b, u. e., advantage, convenience; pacis, Cic.; sui commodi causa nocere alteri, Cic.; servire or consulere alicuius commodis, Cic.; plur., favour, privileges, prerogatives; tribunatus (militum) commoda, Cic.; c, loan; qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium oriantur, Cic.

1. **commodus** -a -um (com and modus). **I.** a, proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory; valetudine minus commoda uti, Caes.; litterae 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 comodi, Cic.

2. **Commódus** -i, n. Roman emperor from 186-192 A.D.

**commollor**, 4. dep. to set in motion; fulmina, Lucr.

**commonefacio** -feci -factum, 3., pass. **commonefio** -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.

**commoneo** -ui -itum, 2. to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection; quod vos lex commonit, Cic.; quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.; non exprobrandi causa, sed commoneendi 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.

**commoratio** -ōnis, f. (*commoror*), a delaying, loitering, lingering; tabellariorum, Cic.; rhet. t. t., the dwelling for some time on one point, Cic.

**commorior** -mortuus, 3. dep. to die together with; with dat., hostibus, Sall.

**commoror**, 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.

**commotio** -ōnis, f. (*commoveo*), an emotion, excitement; animi, Cic.

**commotioſcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of *commotio*), a slight indisposition, Cic.

**commotus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *commoveo*), 1, tottering, insecure, unsteady; aces alienum, Tac.; genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic.; 2, moved in mind, excited; animus commotior, Cic.

**commovēo** -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.; munum, 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 indoles, commoveantur, Cic.; aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse, Cic.; nova atque inusitata specie commotus, Caes.; eiusdem miseris ac periculis commoveatur, Cic.; quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.;

**2**, to call forth, produce, cause; risum, Cic.; magnam et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, nova quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. foris commossem, commosset, commosse, Cic.).

**communicatio** -ōnis, f. (communico), 1, a communicating, imparting; consilii, 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 uxoriis dotis nomine acciperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione facta cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

**1. communio** -ivi or -li -itum, 4. to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transi, to fortify, strengthen; causam testimonii, Cic.

**2. communio** -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.

**communis** -e (old form commoinis, 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.; subest., **commune** -is, n., 1, the common property of a corporation; quod ius statum communem 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 minorem communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

**communitas** -ātis, 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.

**commutābilis**, -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.

**commutatio** -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; temporum, Cic.; sestum, Caes.

**commutatus** -tis, 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 pecuniā, to barter, Cic.

**coemo**, compes, comptum, 3. (contr. from coemo), 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 puelle comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.

**comœdia** -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, Cic.

**comœdus** -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **comœdus** -i, m. a comic actor, Cic.

**comœsus** -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

**compaciscor** (compesciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, pacisci 3, dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plant.

**compactio** -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

**compactum** -i, n. (compaciscor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plant., 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 accipiet, Liv. **II.** Transf., dum animus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structure, Cic.

**compāgo** -ōnis, 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.

**comparābilis** -e (2. comparo), capable of comparison, comparable; comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.

**comparātō**, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

**1. comparatio** -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidences necessary for an accusation, Cic.

**2. comparatio** -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.

**comparativus** -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; Judicatio, Cic.

**comparco** (comperco) -parsi, -parsum, 3. to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

**compāreo** -pārēi, 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 a 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, jura praeclara atque divinitus a nostris maioribus comparata, Cic.

**2. compāro**, 1. (compar). **I.** Lit., **a**, to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, Cic.; labella labellis, 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 Lysiae Catone 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.

**compascoe** -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 accusing, rebuking, reprimanding; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1. **compello** -pūli -pulsus, 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 Auruncum bellum Pometiam compulsus 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 allicui 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; judicem, 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 servare, 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 gloria, Cic.

**comperendinatio** -ōnis, f. (comperendino), a putting off a trial to the third day, Tac.

**comperendinatus** -ūs, m. = comperendinatio (q. v.).

**comperendino**, 1. (com and perendinus), to remand to the third day; reum, Cic.; absol., ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic.

**compério** -péri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, exterior), to find out, discover, gain certain information of; haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; partic. perf., certain, undoubted; levein 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 eum 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.

**compérrior** = comperio.

**compes** -pēdis, f. a fetter or foot shackle, gen. found in the plur, Plaut.; transf., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telesphum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

**compesco** -pescti, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), to hold in, restrain, check, curb; equum angustis habens, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; ramos, Verg.

**compétitor** -ōris, m. a competitor, Cic.

**compétitrix** -icis, f. (competitor), a female competitor, Cic.

**competo** -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 competisse, Tac.; 2, to be equal to, capable of; ut vix ad arma capienda aptandae pugnae competere animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis competeabant, Tac.

**compilatio** -ōnis, f. (compilo), a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation; Chreasti, Cic.

**compilo**, 1. (com and pilo = ψιλόω), to plunder, rob; fana, Cic.; fig., ab ipsa capis juris, consultorum sapientiam, Cic.

**compingo** -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). A. to put together, construct; part. perf., compactus, constructed, Cic., Verg. B. to confuse, hide, conceal; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig., in judicium et contumelias tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi et compingi, Cic.

**compitalicius** -a -um (compitalis), relating to the Compitalia; dies, Cic.; ludi, Cic.

**compitalis** -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.

**complico** -cūl or -citus 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; inaniam quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

**compleo** -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 navibus, 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 complese, 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.

**completus** -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** -ūs, m. (complexor). *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 favourite and bosom friends, Cic.; b, combat; complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; c, surrounding, encompassing; qui (mundum) omnia complexu suo coerces 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.*

**complōrātio** -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.

**complures**, neut. **complūra**, and (rarely) **compluria** -ium, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several; complures ex iis, Caes.

**complūriens** (complūriēs), adv. (complures), many times, frequently, Plaut.

**complūsūlī** -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.

**compno** -pōstū -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay, bring together. *I. Gen., 1, in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munera constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg.; 2, a, to place together as opponents, Cic.; pergis pugnantia 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 tinnuli, 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.; cinerum, the ashes of the dead, Ov.; se thalania, Verg.; 2, to quiet, settle, reconcile; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos avaros, Hor. C. to place in a certain order, arrange; 1, sidera, Cic.; classarios in numeros legiones, 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 delibato 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 compotus, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv.

**compōsitē**, adv. (compositus), 1, in an orderly manner, in good order; compositae apte dicere, Cic.; 2, quietly, Tac.

**compōsitio** -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 destiti, 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.

**compōsitūra** -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Lucr.

**compōsitus** -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; res publica, Cic.; hence subst., **compōsita** -orum, n. the orderly condition of a state, Sall.; 4, a, prepared; ut nemo unquam compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.; b, feigned, pretended, studied; indignatio, Tac.

**compōtatio** -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of *symposium*), Cic.

**compōtō**, 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.

**comprēcātio** -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity; haec sollemnis deorum comprēcatio, Liv.

**comprēcōr**, 1. dep. to pray to, supplicate; caelestium fidem, Cat.; Cythera, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov.

**comprēhendo** (comprendo) -prēhendī (-prēndī) -prēhensum (-prēsum), 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 furdo, 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; quae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic.; 3, to relate, express, tell in words or writing; breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic.; ne plura conseret, 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 comprehendere et percipi posset, Cic.*

**comprēhensibīlis** -e (comprehendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible; natura non comprehensibīlis, Cic.

**comprēhensio** -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. *A. Lit.,*

1, Cic.; 2, a hostile seizing, apprehending; son-tium, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, a perceiving, compre-hending, comprehension; complecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 2, a period, sentence; verba comprehensione dēvincere, Cic.

**comprendo** = comprehendo (q.v.).

**compressā**, adv. (compressus), briefly, con-cisely, succinctly, Cic.; compressus loqui, Cic.

**compressio** -ōnis, f. (comprimo), compres-sion of style, conciseness; compressione rerum breves, Cic.

1. **compressus** -a-um, partic. of comprimo.

2. **compressus**, abl. -u, m. (comprimo), a pressing together, pressure, embrace, Cic.

**comprimo** -pressal -pressum, 3. (com and premo), to press, squeeze together, compress. **A. Lit.**, 1, quinque digitos compresserat et pugnam fecerat, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, idle, Liv.; 2, to press to-gether, make closer or tighter; ordines, to close the ranks, Liv. **B. Transf.**, 1, to hold back; a, frumentum, to keep in the garner, not to sell, Cic.; b, to suppress; delicta magna, Cic.; 2, to check; planus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg.; 3, to crush, subdue; furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditonem, Liv.

**comprobatio** -ōnis, f. (comprobo), approval, Cic.

**comprobator** -ōris, m. (comprobo), one who approves, Cic.

**comprobo**, 1, 1, to approve fully; orationem omnium assensu, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimèque comprobo, Cic.; 2, to confirm, prove, establish; patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.

**compromissum** -i, n. (compromitto), a mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator; de hac pecunia compromissum facere, Cic.

**compromitto** -misi -missum, 3. to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, Cic.

**Compsa** -ne, f. town of the Hirpini in Sam-nium (now Comi); hence, **Compsanus** -a-um, of or belonging to Compsa.

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** -punxi -punctum, 3. to prick, puncture on all sides. **I. Phaedr.**; fig., ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. **II. to mark;** barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, tattooed, Cic.

**compūto**, 1. to reckon together, calculate, com-pute; rationem digitis, Plaut.; facies tua com-putat annos, shows thy age, Juv.; absol., com-putarat, pecuniam impetrarat, Cic.

**compūtresco** -pūtrūi, 3. to putrefy, Lucr.

**Comum** -i, n. (Κόμορ); a town in Cisalpine Gaul, now Como. Adj., **Comensis** -e, of or be-longing to Comum.

**con** = com (q.v.).

**conāmen** -mēnis, n. (conor), an effort, en-deavour, Lucr., Ov.

**conātum** -i, n. (conor), an undertaking; gen. in plur., conata efficere, Cic.

**conātus** -ūs, m. (conor), a, an attempt, effort, undertaking; hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.; b, trouble, difficulty, effort; tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.; c, impulse, inclination; ut (beluae) conatum habent ad naturales pastus capebendos, Cic.

**conaleo**, 1. to defile all over, Phaedr.

**concaedēs** -ium, f. a barricade of trees, Tac.

**concalēficio** (concalficio) -feci -factum, 3., and pass. **concalēfio** (concalfio), -factus sum, to warm thoroughly; brachium, Cic.

**concalēo**, 2. to be warm through and through, Plaut.

**concallesco** -cālūi (ineheat. of concaleo), 3.

**A. Lit.**, to become thoroughly warm; corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to glow with love, Ter.

**concallesco** -cālūi, 3. a, to become prac-tised; tantum 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.

**concāvo**, 1. (concavus), to hollow out, make hollow or concave; brachia geminos in artus, curves, bends, Ov.

**concāvus** -a-um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave; cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, welling up, Ov.

**concedo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, de-part, retire, withdraw. **I. Lit.**, superis ab oris, Verg.; ab allicuius oculis aliquo, Cic.; cum con-jugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitolinūque, Liv.; docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, to die, Tac.; so absol., quando concessero, Tac. **II. Transf.**, 1, to cease; tumor omnis et irae concessere defuit, Verg.; 2, a, to submit; in allicuius ditionem, Liv.; b, to pass over to some one's side or party or view; in At-tali sententiam, Liv.; 3, to yield; a, intransit. (a) voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.; concedere naturae, to die a natural death, Sall.; (b) to give in to; allicuius postulationi, Cic.; (γ) to pardon; alienis peccatis, Cic.; b, transit., (a) to yield, give up; allicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; concedant, ut hi viri boni fuerint, let them ad-mit, Cic.; allicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; (β) reipublicae dolorem atque aieicitias suas, sacrificia, Cic.

**concoēbro**, 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 victo-riam, Cic.

**concoenatio** -ōnis, f. (conceo), a supping to-gether (translation of Gr. συνδειπνον), Cic.

**concentio** -ōnis, f. (conclino), a singing to-gether, harmony, Cic.

**concentus** -ūs, m. (conclino). **A. a singing together, harmony;** avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord; mellior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.

**conceptio** -ōnis, f. (concipio), 1, a, con-ception, a becoming pregnant, Cic.; 2, the draw-ing up of legal formulae, Cic.

**concepitus** -ūs, m. (concipio), a conceiving, pregnancy, Cic.

**concerpo** -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (com and carpo), to pull, pluck, tear in pieces. **I. Lit.**, epistolas, Cic. **II. Transf.**, aliquem ferventis-sime, ap. Cic.

**concertatio** -ōnis, f. (concerto), contest, strife; 1, magistratum, Cic.; 2, contest in words, wrangling, dispute; sine jejuna con-certatione 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). 1. Lit., 1, a mussel, Cic.; 2, a mussel-shell, Cic.; poet., conchae 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, in. (κογχίτης), a mussel gatherer, Plaut.

**conchyliatus** -a -um (conchylium), purple; peristromata, Cic.

**conchylium** -ii, n. (κογχύλιον), a mussel, or gen. shell-fish. 1. 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** -idi, 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 ruina pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; 2, of the winds, to drop; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine caussa concidit, Cic.; in battle, it pugnaus concidit, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to sink, perish, waste away; neque enim tam facile opes Carthagini tantae concidissent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; 2, of persons, a, to be ruined, overthrown, to fail; malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima 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** -cidi -citus, 3. (com and caedo). 1. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground. A. Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiant, 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** -civi -citus, 2. and (in prose gen.) concio -ivi -itum, 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.

**conciabulum** -i, n. (concilio), a place of assembly, market place; nundinas et conciabula obire, Liv.

**conciliatio** -ōnis, f. (concilio). 1. a uniting, joining; 1, communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; 2, a, a uniting in opinion, conciliating; aut conciliationis causa leniter aut permotius 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.

**conciliator** -ōris, m. (concilio), one who prepares, procures; nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditiōnis, Liv.

**conciliatrix** -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which conciliates, Cic.

**conciliatrix** -icis, f. (conciliator). 1. one who unites, a match-maker, Cic. II. Transf., that which causes, promotes, brings about; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. **conciliatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concilio), 1, beloved by, Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.; 2, inclined to, ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Cic.

2. **conciliatus**, abl. -u, m. the union, connexion of atoms, Lucr.

**concilio**, 1. (concillium), to bring together. 1. to unite, connect. A. corpora, Lucr. B. to unite in sentiment, win over; 1, gen., legiones sibi pecunia, 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 amorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep.

**concillium** -ii, n. (com and cio = cleo). 1. 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.; concillium Achaicum, the Achaean League, Liv.; constituere dimi concilio, Caes.; cogere or convocare concillium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad concillium, Caes.; (b) in Rome, concillium sanctum patrum, Hor.; concillium plebis habere, to hold a meeting of the comitia tributa, Liv.; populi, of the comitia centuriata, Liv.

**concinne**, adv. with compar. (concinuus), elegantly, neatly, finely, tastefully; rogare, Cic.; distribuere, to arrange a speech artistically, Cic.

**concinuitas** -ātis, f. (concinuus), elegance and harmony of style; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

**concinuitudo** -ōnis, f. = concinuitas (q.v.).

**concinno**, 1. (concinuus). 1. to put or fit together carefully, to arrange; munusculum aliquid, ap. Cic. II. Transf., to produce, cause; amorem, Lucr.

**concinuus** -a -um, well put together. 1. pleasing, that which pleases on account of harmony and proportion, elegant, neat. A. Gen., sat edepol concinna est virgo facie, Plaut.; tectorium, Cic.; helluo, elegant, Cic. B. Esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished; oratio, Cic.; concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. II. suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing; concinnus aulicus, Hor.

**concino** -cinti -centum, 3. (com and cano). 1. Intransit. A. Lit., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert; concinunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Mæandri concinit albus olor, Ov. B. Transf., a, to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying; ne juvet vox ista VETO, qua concinentes collegas auditis, Liv.; b, to agree together, harmonise; cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic. II. Transi. A.

Lit., haec quum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clauas fores, Ov. **B.** Transf. to celebrate; laetos dies, Hor. **C.** to prophesy; tristia omnia, Ov.

1. **concio** = concileo (q.v.).

2. **concio** -ōnis = contio (q.v.).

**concionabundus** -a -um, v. contionalis.

**concionālis** -e, v. contionalis.

**concionārius** -a -um, v. contionarius.

**concionātor**, v. contionator.

**concionor**, v. contionor.

**concepio** -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, iurjurandum, Liv.; quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA iurari, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis iurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; so, 1, to repeat words after another person, Qu. Marcio Philippo praesente 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, quae 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 ventriculorum cordis appellat, Cic.; 4, to conceive; quum concipit mula, Cic.; fig., hoc quod conceptum respublica periculum paratur, Cic.; 5, of physical qualities, to take, gain; alias aliasque vires, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to receive, incur, commit; dedecus, Cic.; scelus, perpetrare, Cic.; 2, to feel; iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; spem regni, Liv.; 3, to fancy, imagine; quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitionis ista concipiant, Cic.; 4, to comprehend, grasp; rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c., Cic.

**conciō**, adv. (conclusus), in detached or minute portions; hence, concitely, Quint.

**conciō** -ōnis, f. (2. concido), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions, Cic.

**conciō** -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise; sententiae, Cic.

**conciō** -ōnis, f. (conciō), 1, quick movement; remorum, Liv.; 2, tumult, sedition; plebi contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic.; 3, disturbance of the mind, passion; ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.

**conciō** -ōnis, m. (conciō), one who excites, stirs up; seditio, Liv.

**conciō** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concito), 1, quick, rapid; conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concitatissimos equos inmittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv.; concitator clamor, louder, Liv.; 2, excited, violent, passionate, contio, Cic.

**conciō**, 1. (freq. of concileo). **I.** 1, to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite; equum calcibus, 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; seditionem ac discordiam, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem, Cic.

**conciō** -ōris, m. (conciō), one who excites, stirs up; belli, vulgi, Liv.

**conciō** -ae = continacula (q.v.).

**conciō** -ōnis, f. (conclamo), an exclamation, shouting together; universi exercitus, Caes.

**conciō** -ī, 1. (Intens. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently, Plaut.

**conciō** -ī, 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 unimēte atque voce iterum a me conservati esse rempublicam conclamasti, 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.

**conciō** -is, n. (com and clavis), a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom, Cic.

**conciō** -clasi -claudum, 3. (com and cludo = claudō). **A.** Lit. to shut up, inclose, confine; bestias delectationis causa, 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 concludere summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; absol., argumenta ratione concludenda, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

**conciō**, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), with well-turned periods; concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

**conciō** -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.

**conciō** -ōnis, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference, paltry conclusion; contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, Cic.

**conciō** -ōnis, f., v. concenatio.

**conciō** -ōris, similar in colour; humerus, Ov.; with dat., concolor est illis, Ov.

**conciō** -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. to boil together, Lucr. **II.** to digest. **A.** Lit., cibum, 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 dum 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 eum aliquo, Cic.; concordiam conglutinare, Cic.; concordiam constituere, Cic.; meton., eum 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.

**concorditer**, adv., with compar. and superl. (concora), *harmoniously, with concord, amicably*; *concordissime vivere cum aliquo*, Cic.

**concordo**, 1. (concora), *to agree, be in union*; *quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant*; with dat., *concordant carmina nervis*, Ov.

**concoors** -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; *fratres concordissimi*, Cic.; *concordes animae*, Verg.; of inanimate objects, *moderatus et concoors civitatis status*, Cic.

**concorëbresco** -brüi, 3. *to increase*, Verg.

**concorëdo** -didi -ditum, 3. *to trust, commit to*; *rem et famam suam commendare et concedere alicui*, Cic.

**concorëmo**, 1. *to bury up, burn entirely*; *omnia tecta*, Liv.

**concrepö** -di, 1. **I.** *Intransit. to rattle, creak, clash, grate*; *scabilla concrepant*, Cic.; *concrepuere arma*, Liv.; *armis concrepat multitudo*, Caes.; *exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit*, Liv.; *si digitis concreperit, at the least sign*, Cic. **II.** *Transit. to rattle, strike upon*; *acra*, Ov.

**concreresco** -crevi -erëtum, **A.** *Gen. to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden*; *lac*, Verg.; *aer*, Cic.; *nive pruinaque concrescit aqua*, Cic.; *frigore sanguis*, Verg.; *quum clarain speciem concreto lumine luna addidit, with darkened light*, Cic. **B.** *to grow, collect, increase, be formed*; *aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis*, Cic.; *de terris terram concrescere parvis*, Lucr. (infin. perf. syncop. concrese, Ov.).

**concretëo** -önis, f. (concreresco), 1, *a growing together, congealing, condensing*; *corporum*, Cic.; 2, *materiality, matter*; *mortalis*, Cic.

**concretus** -a -um p. adj. (from concreresco), *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*; *glacies*, Liv.; *lac*, Verg.; *dolor, hard, tearless*, Ov.

**concrëdo**, 1. *to torture violently*, Lucr.

**concubina** -ae, f. (concuco), *a concubine*.

**concubinatus** -üs, m. (concubinus), *concubinage*, Plaut.

**concubinus** -i, m. *a man living in a state of concubinage*, Tac.

**concubitus** -üs, m. (concuco), 1, *lying together (at table)*, Prop.; 2, *copulation*, Cic.

**concubium** -ii, n. (concubitus), *noctis, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep*, Plaut.

**concubius** -a -um (concuco), *relating to sleep*, found only in the phrase *concubiä nocte, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*, Cic.

**concübo**, 1. = *concuco* (q.v.).

**conculco**, 1. (com and calco). **A.** *to tread, trample under foot*, Cato. **B.** *Transf., to misuse, to despise*; *miseraam Italiam*, Cic.; *Macedonicam lauream*, Cic.

**concuco** -cübüi -cübütum, 3. (com and concumbo), *to lie with, have intercourse with*, Ov.

**concupisco** -pivi or -püi -pütum, 3. (com and cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*; *candem mortem gloriosam*, Cic.; *signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinite*, Cic.; with infin., *ducere aliquam in matrimonium*, Cic.

**concurro** -curri (rarely -cücurri) -cursum, 2. **I.** *to run together, come together, flock to one*

*spot*; *tota Italia concurrat*, Cic.; *ad arma*, Caes.; *ad curiam*, Cic.; *ad me restituendum Romam*, Cic. **II.** 1, *a, to meet together*; *ut neve aspere (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur*, Cic.; *concurrat dextera laeva, of clapping the hands for applause*, Hor.; 2, *a, to happen at the same time*; *quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est*, Cic.; 3, *a, to run, dash, strike together*; *ne prorae concurrerent*, Liv.; 4, *a, to meet in conflict, attack, engage*; *concurrunt equites inter se*, Caes.; *omnia ventorum concurre proelia vidi*, Verg.; *cum acie legionum rectä 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.

**concurrätio** -önis, f. (concurso), *a running together, concourse*; 1, *of persons, a, puerorum*, Cic.; 2, *b, going round*; *concurrätio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in conciliium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem*, Liv.; 3, *a, skirmishing of light troops*, Liv.; 4, *of things without life, somnium*, Cic.

**concurrätor** -öris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher (opp. statarius)*, Liv.

**concurräo** -önis, f. (concurro), 1, *a running together, concourse*; *atomorum*, Cic.; 2, *a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated* (Gr. *συμπαροιμία*), Cic.

**concurso**, 1. **I.** *Intransit. to run about, rush hither and thither*; 1, *of persons, a, tum trepidare et concursare*, Caes.; *dies noctesque*, Cic.; 2, *a, to skirmish*; *inter saxa rupeque*, Liv.; 3, *a, to travel about (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), to make official visits*, Cic.; 2, *of things, ignes concursant*, Lucr. **II.** *Transit. to risk*; *omnes fere domos omnium*, Cic.

**concurräus** -üs, m. (concurro). **I.** *a running together, concourse*; 1, *concurräus hominum in forum*, Cic.; *facere, to cause a tumult or concourse*; 2, *of abstractions, usque; 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*; *concurräus utriusque exercitus*, Caes.; 2, *fig., non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum*, Cic.; 3, *of disasters, concursus calamitatum, attack*, Cic.

**concussus**, abl. -ü, m. (concutio), *a shaking, concussion*, Lucr.

**concutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. **I.** *to shake violently, agitate*. **A.** *Gen. a, lit., caput*, Ov.; *terra concussa motu est*, Liv.; 2, *a, transf., to ipsum concute, search, examine yourself*, Hor. **B.** *a, to shatter, disturb, impair*; *rempublicam*, Cic.; 3, *a, to alarm, trouble*; *terrorem metum concutientem definiunt*, Cic.; *casu concussus acerbo*, Verg.; 4, *a, to urge, excite*; *pectus*, Verg. **C.** *to strike together, framae*, Tac.

**condöcet**, 2, *impers. it is proper, fit, decent*; *capies quod te condöcet*, Plaut.

**condöcoöo**, 1. *to adorn carefully*; *ludos scenicos*, Ter.

**condemnätor** -öris, 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.; 2, *a, 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.

**condensco** = *condenso* (q.v.).

**condenso**, 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, complement. **A.** Lit. cibi condimentum est fames, potiois sitis, Cic. **B.** Transf., facietis 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, 8, 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.; ea conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; conditio imperii, Cic.; parum eum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic.; 2, a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso; non respuit conditionem, Caes.; conditionem acquissimam repudiare, Cic.; conditionem accipere, Cic.; hæc, ea, ista conditione, his conditionibus, on these terms, Cic.; armis conditione posita, under conditions of peace, Cic.; 3, esp. conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage; and meton. the person married; aliam conditionem querere, Cic.; conditionem filiae querere, Liv.; nullius conditionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; in a bad sense, a gallant, panour, Cic.

**conditor** -ōris, m. (condo), a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author; Romanæ artis, Verg.; Romanæ libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor convitii, Cic.; conditor, Romani anni, chronider, Ov.

**conditōrium** -ii, n. (condo), the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, partic. of condō.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from condio), seasoned, savoury. **L.** Lit. conditio hæc facit venatio, Cic. **II.** Transf. seasoned, ornamented; oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, 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; tristia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov. **II.** to put in. **A.** to thrust, press in; ensem in pectus, Ov. **B.** 1, to preserve, collect; pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctiore acrius conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi esse conditum jam putare, Cic.; so esp. a, of wine, fruits, etc. to store up; frumentum, Cic.; æg., bonum in visceribus medullisque, Cic.; of

fruits, to preserve, pickle; corna condita in liquida face, 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 conditæ (hidden); sunt res futuæ, Cic.; 3, a, to withdraw from sight; caput inter nubila, Verg.; of persons, condere diem, to pass the day; longos soles caultando, Verg.; b, to conceal, to cover; caelum umbra, Verg.; transf., iram, Tac.

**condōficō** -feci -factum, 3 (condoceo and facio), to train, instruct, teach; beluas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

**condōlesco** -dōlūi (com and doleo), 3, to suffer severely, to feel pain, to pain; si pes condoluit, si deus, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisse, Cic.

**condonatio** -ōnis, f. (condono), a giving away; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

**condōno**, 1, 1, a, to give away, present; agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consult totam Achaiam, Cic.; of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; b, to give up to, sacrifice to; se vitamque suam reipublicæ, 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.

**Condruſi** -drum, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

**condūcibilis** -e (conduco), profitable, useful; consilium ad eam rem, Plaut.

**conduco** -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, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov.; transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. **B.** to hire, a, of persons, aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulens 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., quæ salutis tuæ conducere arbitror, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad vitæ commoditatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., hoc maxime reipublicæ 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.

**conduplico**, 1, to double; divitias, Lucr.

**condūro**, 1, to harden, make quite hard; ferrum, Lucr.

**cōnecto, cōnexio**, v. connecto, connexio.

**cōnesto**, v. cohonesto.

**confābūlor**, 1, dep. to talk, converse, Plaut.

**confarrētiō** -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 confarratio; patricios confarratis parentibus genitus, Tac.

**confatialis** -e, determined by fate, Cic.

**confectio** -ōnis, f. (conficio), 1, a, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; Julius libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; b, exaction; tributū, Cic.; 2, consumption, esecrum, 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.

**confereō** -ferri -fertum, 4. (com and farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; confertae naves, Liv.

**confēro**, confilli, collātum (conlātum), conferre. 1, to bring together, collect; 1, a, lit., sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; b, transf., confervamus igitur in paucis, Cic.; 2, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragesima 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.; (b) as milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision; Galli cum Fonteio 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, alit, 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 magnis, Cic. II, 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, flee; 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.; (b) 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.; (b) to hand over; rem ad aliquem, Cic.; (y) to impute, attribute; permuta 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 abl., full of; ingenti turba conferta templa, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

**confervēscio**, 3, to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

**confervesco** -ferbū, 3, to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum conferebat ira, Hor.

**confessio** -ōnis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captae pecuniae, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorantiam confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, Liv.; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romanum esse, Liv.

**confessus** -a -um (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessio, 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 conficio), that which causes, effects, effecting, efficient; causae, Cic.; with genit., cum civitate mihi res eat accurrina et conficiatissima 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 suū 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 conficisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic.; nondum hilem 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 delectu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tribum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; b, to produce, cause; (a) aliquid redditum, procure, Cic.; motus animorum, Cic.; (b) philosoph. t. t., to prove; ex quo conficitur ut, etc., it follows from this, Cic. II, 1, to consume; a, of food, etc. (a) to chew, eat; escas, Cic.; plures jam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos, Cic.; (b) to digest; confectus et consumptus cibis, Cic.; b, to waste, destroy; patrimonium suum, Cic.; 2, to destroy, kill; haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confect, Cic.; 3, to subdue; Britanniam, Cic.; 4, to weaken; a, vitae cupiditas, quae me conficit angoribus, Cic.; often in pass., confici fame, frigore, lacrimis, curis, dolore, Cic.; confectus male et aqualore, Cic.; vulnibus, Caes.; b, of states, praevaleat populi vires se ipse conficiunt, Liv.

**confectio** -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, imprudent, Cic.

**confidentér**, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

**confidentia** -ae, f. (confidens), a confidences; confidentiam afferre hominibus, ap. Cic.; b, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

**confido** -fissus sum (confidī (?), 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.

**confingo** -fixi -fixum, 3, 1, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavīs ferreis, Caes.; 2, to pierce through, transfur with a weapon; a, lit., illos 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., a

*confine*, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates); Trevirorum, Caes.; conveniet in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confinis aequum et facilem esse, Cic. **B.** Transf., the bordering line, nearness, close connexion; confinia noctis, twilight, Ov.; breve confinium 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 egebat virtus tua, Cic.; c, confirming or verifying a fact; perfrugae, 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 confirmatus idem 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, army established, Caes.; se transmarinis 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 afflictos 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.

**confiteo**, 1. (com and fiteo), 1, to lay up, preserve in a chest, Suet.; 2, to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate, Suet.

**confinitio** -ōnis, f. (confido), confidence, assurance; fidentia, 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., amoreni nutrici, 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; quique homines comprehensi atque confessi, Cic.; b, pass., **confessus**, acknowledged; quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecunia redimere conetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to reveal, make known; se, Ov.; deam, as a goddess, Verg.

**conflagro**, 1. to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt up. **A.** Lit., classis praedonum incendio conflagravit, 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; iniquissimis verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessarii rerum, Caes.; duriore fortunā, Cic.

**conflictus** -ūs, m. (confingo), a striking together; lapidum, Cic.

**confingo** -fixi -fictum, 3. **I.** Transit., to strike, bring, join together; corpora, Lucr.;

transf., to bring together in order to compare; factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Intransit., a, to strike together; illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae confixerunt, Caes.; b, to struggle, fight, contend; cum hoste, Cic.; contra or adversus aliquem, Nep.

**confio**, 1. **I.** to blow together, to blow up, to kindle. **A.** Lit., quorum operā id confiatum incendium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to excite; seditionem, Cic. **II.** to melt. **A.** Lit., a, of metals, Plin.; falces in enses, to forge, Verg.; b, of money, to coin; aut flare aut confiare pecuniam, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to unite; horum consensus conspirans et paene confusus, Cic.; b, to rivet together, forge, produce; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; c, to get together; exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere confusus, Cic.; d, to forge, invent; crimen, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic.; e, to brood over, meditate; iudicia domi confababant, prouuntiabant in foro, Liv.

**confuens** -entis or **confuentes** -ium, m. the confluence or place of junction of two rivers; Mosae et Rheni, Caes.

**confusio** -fusio, 3. **A.** to flow together; in unum, Cic.; a conflente 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 confuit, Cic.

**confodio** -fodi -fossus, 3. a, to dig thoroughly; hortum, Plaut.; b, to stab, pierce, wound; jacentem, Liv.; (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae, Sall.; fig., tot iudiciis confossi praedamantique, 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 maiora 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** -frēmū, 3. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise; confruemur omnes, Ov.

**confrico** -fricū -frictum, 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** -fugi, 3. **A.** Lit., to fly to, take refuge; ad aliquem, ad or in alium, Cic.; in naves, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, ad alicuius misericordiam, Cic.; ad opem iudicium, Cic.; b, to have recourse to; patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, etc., Cic.

**confugium** -fugii, n. (confugio), a place of refuge, Ov.

**confusio** -fultus, 4. to prop up, Lucr.

**confundo** -fudi -fusum, 3. **I.** to pour together, mingle, mix. **A.** Lit., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; quum ignis colorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to join together; tantā multitudine confusa, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia

quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusâ et universâ defensione, complicated, Cic.; 2, a, to confuse, throw into disorder; signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; jura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutas primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divina, 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 lapsus cibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; trans, est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

**confusâ**, adv. with compar. (confusus), confusedly, in a disorderly manner; loqui, Cic.

**confusio** -ōnis, 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.

**confuto**, 1. to check the boiling of a liquid; hence trans, a, to check, repress; maximis doloribus affectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione confutat, Cic.; b, esp. by speech, to put down, silence, overthrow; and aciem alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

**congelo**, 1. I. Transl., to freeze thoroughly. A. Lit., Mart. B. Transf., to harden, thicken; rictus in lapidem, Ov. II. Intransit., to freeze; Ister congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive, Cic.

**congeminio**, 1. to double, redouble; ictus crebros ensibus, Verg.

**congemo** -gēmū, 3. I. Intransit., to sigh or groan loudly; congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. II. Transl., to bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.

**congēr** and **gongēr** -gri, m. (γόν-ρος), a sea or conger eel, Ov.

**congēries** -ē, 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.

**congéro** -gessi -gestum, 3. A. Lit., to carry together, bring together, collect; 1, undique quod idoneum ad munitionem putarent, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam 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 aeriae quo congregare 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.

**congesticius** -a -um (congero), heaped up, artificially brought together; agger, Caes.

**congestus** -us, m. (congero), a collecting, heaping together. I. Lit., a, gen., municipia congestu copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; b, esp. of birds, building nests; herbam (exstitisse) avium congestu, Cic. II. Meton., that which is brought together, a heap, mass; lapidum, Tac.

**congīarium** -li, 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.

**congīus** -li, m. a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii, Liv.

**conglaciō**, 1. I. Intransit., A. Lit., to freeze; frigoribus conglaciata aqua, Cic. B. Transf., Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciata, passes inactively, ap. Cic. II. Transl., to turn to ice, Plin.

**conglōbatio** -ōnis, f. (conglōbo), a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Tac.

**conglōbo**, 1. (com and glōbus), 1, to form into a ball or sphere; mare conglōbatur undique aequalibet, Cic.; figura conglōbata, Cic.; 2, to press together in a mass or crowd; a, lit., catervatim uti quosque fors conglōbaverat, Sall.; conglōbata in unum multitudo, Liv.; b, transf., maxime definitiones valent conglōbatae, accumulated, Cic.

**conglōmēro**, 1. to roll, twist, entangle together, Lucr.

**conglutinatio** -ōnis, f. (conglutino), 1, a sticking, cementing together, Cic.; 2, connexion, joining together; verborum, Cic.

**conglutino**, 1. A. to stick together, cement together, Plin. B. Transf., to connect, bind closely; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

**congrātūlor**, 1. dep. to wish joy, congratulate; congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

**congrēdiōr** -gressus, 3. dep. (com and gradiōr), 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 finitimus proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; b, to dispute in words, argue; congressi cum Academicis, Cic.

**congrēgabilis** -e (congrego), sociable, inclined to collect; examina apium, Cic.

**congrēgatio** -ōnis, f. (congrego), an assembling together, society, union; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitatēque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

**congrēgo**, 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 fano commentandi causa, Cic. II. Transl., of things, to unite; signa in unum locum, Tac.

**congressio** -ōnis, f. (congregior), 1, a meeting, Cic.; 2, intercourse, society; aliquem ad alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congressione prohibere, Cic.

**congressus** -us, m. (congregior), a meeting; 1, a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation; alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic.; often in plur., congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic.; 2, a hostile meeting, combat; ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.

**congruens** -entis, p. adj. (congruo), 1, agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable; vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententis congruens, Cic.; with dat., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

**2, harmonious, accordant**; is concentus ex dissimillimum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, unanimous, Liv.

**congruenter**, adv. (congruens), aptly, agreeably, suitably; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

**congruentia** -ae, f. (congruo), agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion, Suet.

**congruo** -ū, 3. (com and \*gruo, connected with ruo). **A.** Lit., to run together, come together, meet; ut vicissim anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of time, to coincide; qui suos dies mensaque 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 causas nec auditori neque personae neque temporis congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se, multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

**congruus** -a -um = congruens (q.v.).

**conicio** = conijcio (q.v.).

**conifer** -fēra -ferum (conus and fero), cone-bearing; cyparissi, Verg.

**coniger** (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

**conitor** = conitor (q.v.).

**conivēo** = conivēo (q.v.).

**conjectio** -ōnis, f. (conijcio). **A.** a hurling, throwing; telorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., conjectural interpretation; somniorum, Cic.

**conjecto**, 1. (freq. of conijcio), to throw together; transf., to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at; conjectantes iter, Liv.; rem evento, Liv.; Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.

**conjector** -ōris, m. (conijcio), an interpreter of dreams; Isiaci conjectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.

**conjectrix** -icis, f. (conjector), a female interpreter of dreams, Plaut.

**conjectura** -ae, f. (conijcio), 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 aequi or consequi (foll. by relative clause), Cic.; quantum conjecturā auguramur, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying; facillim conjectura huius somnii, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a part of the proof, conjecture, inference, Cic.

**conjecturalis** -e (conjectura), relating to conjecture, conjectural; controversia, Cic.

**conjectus** -ūs, m. (conijcio), 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; sarcinas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sortem conijcere, 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 stiavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., belle conjecta, clever surmises, Cic.; b, to interpret

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II.** to throw, to hurl. **A.** Lit. 1, quum haec navis invitis navitis vi tempestatis in portum collecta sit, Cic.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in lantimias, Cic.; se conijcere, 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 collectae in noctem, benighted, Caes.; se in noctem, to hasten away under cover of night, Cic.; foresem 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.

**conjugālis** -e (conjug), relating to marriage, conjugal; amor, Tac.

**conjugatio** -ōnis, f. (conjugo), the etymological connection of words, Cic.

**conjugator** -ōris, m. one who connects, unites; boni amoris, Cat.

**conjugālis** -e (conjugium), relating to marriage, conjugal; festa, Ov.

**conjugium** -ii, n. (conjungo), 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.

**conjugo**, 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.

**conjuncto**, adv., with compar. and superl. (conjunctus), 1, conjointly, in connexion; conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, 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. (conjungo), uniting, joining together; 1, portuum, Cic.; 2, a, of things, conjunctio consusioque naturae, Cic.; rhet. and philosoph. t. t. connexion of ideas, Cic.; grammat. t. t. a connecting particle, conjunction; quum deumtis 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.; (b) relationship through marriage, or relationship; conjunctio sanguinis, Cic.; conjunctio affinitatis, Cic.

**conjunctus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (conjungo), connected, joined; 1, subilcae cura 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, proportioned to; prudentia cum justitia, Cic.; talis simulatio est veritatis conjunctor, 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 fidissimā gratiā, Cic.; et cum illa et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, Tl. Cornelianum, Cic.; tam conjuncta populo Romano

civitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existimandus est, Cic.

**conjunge** -jungi -junctum, 3. to join together constr. with dat., cum and abl., inter se, or the abl. alone. **I.** Lit., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerā, Verg. **II.** Transf., to unite; 1, of space, a, of things, dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistola, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; b, of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, Caes.; se Hannibali, Liv.; 2, of time, noctem diem, to travel far into the night, Caes.; 3, to bring into connexion, 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 filius alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia conjungunt, Cic.; conjungere amicitias, Cic.

**conjux** = conjux (q.v.).

**conjuratio** -ōnis, f. (conjuro). **A.** union confirmed by an oath; conjuratio Acanthica, Liv.; conjunctionem nobilitatis facere, Caes. **B.** a conspiracy, plot; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, to be implicated in, Sall.; conjunctionem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton. the conspirators; voces conjurationis tuae, Cic.

**conjuratus** -a -um (conjuro), united by oath, allied; subet., **conjurati** -ōrum, m. conspirators, Cic.

**conjuro**, 1. to swear together. **I.** to take the military oath; ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. **II.** to unite 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., urben ut incenderent, Liv.

**conjux** (conjux) -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.).

**comm** . . . = comm . . . (q.v.).

**connecto** -necti -nectum, 3. to fasten, tie together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit. illae (apes) pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of space, Mosellam atque Ararim faciā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.; 2, of time, persequere connexos huius funeris 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. subet., **connexum** -i, n. logical conclusion.

1. **connexus** -ūs, m. (connecto), connexion, union, Cic.

2. **connexus** -a -um, partic. of connecto.

**connitor** -nitus or -nixus sum, 3. dep. **A.** Lit., 1, to lean or push against with violence; valido connixus 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 connitii potes, Cic.; with in and the acc., in unum locum connixi, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad convincendum eum, Tac.; with infin., invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj., infantes connituntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.

**connoivo** -nivi or -nixi, 2. to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes. **A.** Lit., oculis somno connoiventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connoivent, Lucr. **B.** Transf., to wink at, let pass unnoticed; consuliibus si non adjuvantibus, at connoiventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus connoivo, Cic.

**connubialis** -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 finitimus negare, Liv. (in poets often trisyll., connubio, Verg., Aen. i. 73, vii. 96).

**conōm** -ōnis, m. (Kōvov), 1, an Athenian general; 2, a mathematician and astronomer of Samos.

**conōpseum** -i, n. (κονοψεύσιον) or **conōpsium** -ii, n. a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes, Hor.

**conor**, 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; quum Apulia maxims terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic.; transf., conquassatas externas nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

**conquoror** -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 erat, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

**conquestus**, abl. -i, m. (conqueror), a loud complaint, Liv.

**conquiesco** -quiesci -quiescitur, 3. to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose. **A.** to rest bodily; videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, to rest from a march, Caes.; conquiescere, meride, to sleep, Caes. **B.** to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop; a, imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, is stopped, Cic.; conquiescere a continuo bellis et victoriis, Cic.; b, to find rest or recreation in; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

**conquiro** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (com and quero), to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together. **A.** Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos, Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem totā provincā, Cic. **B.** Transf., voluptatem conquirere et comparare, Cic.; solebat necum interdum eiusmodi aliquid conquirere, Cic. (contr. fut. perf. form, conquiserit, Cic.).

**conquisitio** -ōnis, f. (conquero), 1, search, collection; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; 2, a pressing or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription; exercitus durissimā conquisitione 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** . . . = corr . . . (q.v.).

**consaeptio** -saepsi, -saepum, 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.

**consaluto**, 1. to greet together, hail, salute; inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Voluminium, Cic.

**consanesco** -sāndi, 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, n. 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, consanguinitas, Liv.

**consauido**, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

**consceleratus** -a -uir, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, depraved; 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 scando). **A.** to ascend, mount, go up; with acc., equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; aequor 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., navem, Caes.; absol., to embark; conscendere a Brundisio, Cic.

**conscensio** -ōnis, f. (conscendo), an embark- ing, embarkation; in navem, Cic.

**conscientia** -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horum omnium, Cic.; conjurationis, Tac.; eius- modi facinorum, Cic.; absol. conscientiae con- tagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virum nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. **B.** consciousness of right or wrong; a, conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelus et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nulla conscientia de culpa, Sall.; b, conscience; animi conscientia exercuari, Cic.; praeclara con- scientia, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (b), a bad conscience; angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientia ictus, Liv.

**conscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibilis, kissed at, Cic.

**conscio**, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil con- scire sibi, Hor.

**conscisco** -scivi and -scii -scitum, 3. 1, to agree on, resolve publicly, decrees, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; 2, to bring or inflict upon oneself, inflict upon; sibi mortem, or simply mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exilium, Liv. (syn- cop. perfect forms conscise, Liv.; consciscit, Cic.).

**conscius** -a -um (com and scio), 1, having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognisant of; with genit., homo meorum in

to studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjurationis, conspirator, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscius 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 injuria sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; with acc. and infin., etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., consci sibi, Sall.; poet., virtus conscia, Verg.; b, esp., conscious 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 conscribebat, 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 colonist, 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** -scēti -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, makes 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.

**consectarius** -a -um (consector), following logically, consequent, Cic. Subst., **consectaria** -orum, n. logical conclusions, inferences, Cic.

**consectatio** -ōnis, f. (consector), the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, striving after; concinnitatis, Cic.

**consectatrix** -icis, f. (consector), an eager pursuer, devoted friend; consecatrices vol- upatiss libidines, Cic.

**consectio** -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting up, cleaving to pieces; arborum, Cic.

**consector**, 1. dep. (freq. of consequor). **I. A.** Lit., to follow, pursue eagerly, Ter.; tardi ingenii est rivulus consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut poten- tiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redeuntes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic.

**consecutio** -ōnis, f. (consequor), 1, philo- soph. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-

quence; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic. 2, rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement; verborum, Cic.

**consensescere** -sēnū, 3. **I.** to become old, grow grey; hac cāsā, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, incontinent, indemnatum in exilio consensescere, Liv.; consensescere in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, to decay; consensescunt vires atque deficient, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinus impetus, interposito spatio et cognita causā consensescit, Cic.; 2, in politics, to lose power; omnes illius partis actores ac socios nullo adversario consensescere, Cic.

**consensio** -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., agreement, harmony, consent; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratuum 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, minus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque, Cic. **II.** a secret agreement, conspiracy; consensus adacium, Cic.

**consentāneus** -a -um (consentio), agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable; cum iis litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; impera., consentaneum est, with infn. or acc. and infn., 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** -sensī -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 aliquā rē, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infn. or infn. alone, Cic. **B.** to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union; ad prodendum Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causā, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonize; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.; pres. partic., **consentiens** -entis, harmonious; consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.

**consēpio** = consēpio (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.

**consēquā** -ae, f. = consequentia (q. v.).

**consequor** -sequūtus (-sēdūtus), 3. dep. to follow, go after. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem vestigia, 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.; quā libertatem pax consequatur, Cic.; 2, a, to follow an effect or con-

sequence, result from; quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, to follow as a logical consequence; sit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, to follow a particular object or example; consequi auum 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; cuius rei tantas tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causis, 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 Caesari 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 area (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; 2, to plant, place in; arborem, Liv.

2. **consēro** -sēdū -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., to connect, tie, join, twine together; Iorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Aetellanis, Liv. **II.** to join in a hostile manner. **A.** Milit. t. t., inanu 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.

**consertā**, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), connectedly, Cic.

**conserva** -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plant.; 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; aequabilitas, Cic.

**conservātor** -ōris, m. (conservo), a preserver; inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

**conservātrix** -icis, f. (conservo), she who preserves; naturā, 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.; iusjurandum, to keep, Cic.

**conservus** -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, Cic.

**consessor** -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.

**consensus** -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together); in ludo talario, Cic.; praecorum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; plur., consensus theatrales gladiatorumque, Cic.

**considerātē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (consideratus), thoughtfully, carefully; agere, Cic.

**consideratio** -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection; considerationem intendere in aliqua, Cic.

**considerātus** -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, lie in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herba, Cic.; esp., 1, to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice*; ut primum iudices concederant, Cic.; ad jus diendum, 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 passibus a nostris munitionibus, Caes.; 3, *to stay, and of passengers on board ship, to land*; hic an Antil, Cic.; Tarquinis, 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, consider in otio, to rest, Cic.; totam videmus considasse urbem Ictu, 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** -ii, m. *an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge*; consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; dari alicui consiliarium atque administrum, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic.

**consiliator** -ōris, m. (consillor), *counsellor, adviser*, Phaedr.

**consillor**, 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.; adeas alicui in consilio, Cic.; 2, meton., the assembly of persons giving advice, council; esp., *a, the senate*; senatus, id est, orbis terrarum 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 cepit, ut antequam iniceret exitum, Cic.; consilium consistit, holds good, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin., Cic.; quid sui 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 imperatorum, 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 consistere, 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 constitit, relinquendi facultas datur, Cic.; 2, of dice, to fall; quadrangulis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. *B. Transf., to agree with*; videmus 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 commorari cogit, Cic.; esp., *a, to stop for conversation*; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; (*B*) *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 later, froze, Ov.; 2, transf., *a, to stop, dwell in speech*; in uno 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 constitit, Caes. *B. 1, to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing*; in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso aerae quercus constituerunt, 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.

**constitio** -ōnis, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting; plur., different kinds of sowing or planting, Cic.*

**constitor** -ōris, m. (consero), *a sower, planter*; uvae, Baucis, Ov.

**constitura** -ae, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting; agri, Cic.*

**consobrinus** -i, m. and **consobrina** -ae, f. *cousin on the mother's side, Cic.; cousin, Cic.; and in a more extended sense, second, third cousin, Suet.*

**consocer** -cēri, m. *a joint father-in-law, Suet.*

**consociatio** -ōnis, f. (consocio), *union, connexion, association*; hominum, Cic.

**consociatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from consocio), *united, harmonious*; consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

**consocio**, 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 fuistis, Cic.

**consolabilis** -e (consolor), *consolable*; dolor, Cic.

**consolatio** -ōnis, f. (consolor), *consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation*; 1, communium malorum, Cic.; timoris, Cic.; adhibere aliquam modicam consolationem, Cic.; adhibere

alicui consolationem, Cic.; num me una consolatione 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*; litterae, Cic.

**consolator**, 1. dep. 1, of persons, to *console, comfort, to encourage*; se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; se his (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; aliquid de communibus miseris, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis 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.

**consōno** -sōnū, 1. 1, to *sound together, sound loudly*; a, consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; 2, to *echo*; plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; 2, transf., to *harmonise, agree, be consonant with*, Quint.

**consōnus** -a -um. A. Lit., *sounding together, harmonious*; flā lyrae, Ov. B. Transf., *accordant, fit, suitable*; credo Platone vix putasse satis consonum fore ut, etc., Cic.

**consopio**, 4. to *lull to sleep, stupefy*; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a luna consopitus, Cic.

**consors** -sortis, 1, *having an equal share with, sharing in, partaking of*; with genit., socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; necum 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 common, Cic.; poet., *brother or sister*; consors magii 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. **conspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). A. Gen., *visible*; tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. B. (with compar.) *striking, remarkable, distinguished*; conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspecta mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspector, Liv.

2. **conspectus** -tus, m. (conspicio), *look, sight, view*. I. Act., A. Lit., *dare se alicui in conspectum, to allow oneself to be seen by*, Cic.; in conspectu alicuius esse, to be within sight of, Cic.; e conspectu abire, Caes.; adinire conspectum oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspectum, Cic.; conspectus est in Capitolium, the view is towards the Capitol, Liv.; conspectum alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspectuque, Cic.; of things, in conspectu alicuius loci, in sight of, Cic. B. Transf., *mental view, survey*; in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic. II. Pass., *appearance*, Liv. A. Lit., conspectu suo proelium restituit, Liv. B. Meton., tuus jucundissimus conspectus, Cic.

**conspergo** (con-spargo), -spersi -spersum, 3. to *sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling*; me lacrimis, Cic.; transf., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with, Cic.

**conspectendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), *worthy of being seen, noteworthy*; opus, Liv.; templum, Ov.

**conspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (oom and specio), 1, to *look at, view, behold, to descry, perceive*; conspiciere nostros equites, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; procul Ambiorigem 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 insidiis, for an ambush, Verg.; in pass., conspici, to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished; vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic.

**conspicior**, 1. dep. (conspicio), to *catch sight of, perceive*; agnere Aeduorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

**conspiciuus** -a -um (conspicio), *visible*. A. Gen., conspicuus polus, Ov. B. *remarkable, striking, conspicuous*; conspicuus late vertex, Hor.; Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiarum faciebant, Liv.

**conspiratio** -ōnis, f. (conspiro), 1, *unison, harmony, agreement, union*; omulium bonorum, Cic.; magnā amoris conspiratione consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, *conspiracy, plot*; conspiratio 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. (oom and spiro), to *breathe together*. I. A. to *blow together, sound together*; aeraeque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. B. to *agree, harmonise in opinion and feeling, to unite*; conspiret noliscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.; milites legionis nonae subito conspirati (with one accord) pila coniecerunt, Cic. II. In a bad sense, to *conspire, to form a plot*; priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.

**conspensor** -ōris, m. a *joint surety*, Cic.

**conspio** -spōi -spātum, 3. to *split upon*, Plaut., Juv.

**conspurco**, 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 curvus constans 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.

**constanter**, adv. with compar. and superl. (constans), a, *firmly, consistently, constantly*; constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes.; constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.; b, *uniformly, harmoniously*; constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

**constantia** -ae, f. (constans), a, *unchangeableness*; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; b, *perseverance, firmness*; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoria, 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** -strāvi -strātum, 3. A. to *strew, scatter, cover by strewn*; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; consternata navis, a decked boat, Caes.; subst., **consternata**

-trum, n., pontis, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats, Liv. **B.** to throw down; tempestas aliquot signa constavit, 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** -stitūdi -stitūtum, 3. (com and statuo). **I.** to cause to stand, place, put; hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, 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 Tolosatis 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., turres, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; b, of institutions, taxes, etc., vectigal, Cic.; of magistracies, quae (potestates, imperia, curationes) constituuntur ad populi fructum, Cic.; c, of an undertaking, auctionem, Cic.; actionem, to begin an action, Cic.; crimen in aliquo, Cic.; questionem, 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 army; 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 civitates 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.; (b) of persons, to appoint, agree upon; accusatorem, Cic.; b, (a) to settle, determine; nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis atulerit Trebatius noster; (b) 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.; republicae, Cic.; illa praeclara 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; cogebar alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex nova constitutione 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.

**constato** -stiti -stātus, 1, to stand still. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Transf., A. Gen., 1, a, to exist; unde omnia rerum nunc constaret summa creata, Lucr.; b, to consist; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic.; c, to depend upon, rest upon; monuit eius diel victoriam in eorum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.; 2, to cost; ambulatuncula prope dimidio minoris constabit 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 constet, the account is correct, Cic.; 3, to remain in the same state, continue; nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsam 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 constet sententia, Verg.; alicui constet, a person is resolved; mihi quidem constet nec mean 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 constit, 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. (constructo), 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.

**consuadéo** -si -sum, 2, to advise earnestly, Plaut.

**Consualia**, v. Consus.

**consuasor** -ōris, m. (consuadeo), an adviser, Cic.

**consudo**, 1, to sweat profusely, Plaut.

**consuefacio** -feci -factum, 3. (\*consumo and facio), to accustom, habituate, (Gaetulorum) multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

**consuesco** -suevi -suetum, 3. **I.** Transit., 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 praesidi causā Alexandrinae esse consueverant, Caes.; ut consuesti, as you are accustomed, Cic.; b, to be intimate with; cum aliquo, cum aliquo, Cic. (perf. forma

often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueveram, consueverim, consuevesse).

**consuetudo** -ōnis, f. (consuesco). *I. custom, usage, habit*; 1, mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; with genit. of substat., 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 Siculorum 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 indocta, Cic. *II. social intercourse, intimacy*; insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers, stupri vetus consuetudo, an intrigue of long standing, Sall.

**consuetus** -a -um. *I. Partic. of consuesco (q.v.). II. P. adj., accustomed, customary, usual*; lubido, Sall.

**consul** -sulis, 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 B.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 major, the consul who had precedence of his colleague; consul Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; aliquem dicere consulem, Liv.; the year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g., L. Pisone et A. Gabinio coesa (i.e. consulis), i.e., 696 A.U.C., Caes.; consule Tullo, Hor.; the name of the consul stamped on the cork marked the age of wine; Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.; pro consule, an officer in the place of the consul, a governor of a country, province, a proconsul; proconsule in Ciliciam proficisci, to go as proconsul to Cilicia, Cic. *II. Transf., in the historians used instead of proconsul, Liv.*

**consularis** -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.*

**consulariter**, adv. (consularis), in a manner worthy of a consul; vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv.

**consulatus** -ūs, 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.

**consilio** -siliī -sultum, 3. (root CONS, CENS, 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 consulunt, 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) preceded, negat.) quomius and the subj., Cic.; d, aliquod boni consulere, to take in good part; haec mihi, Ov. *II. to ask the advice of, consult*; nec te id consulto, 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 Bestia consultus est, placere tunc legatos Jugurthae recipi moribus, Sall.; b, to lay a matter before the people; seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse, Liv.; c, to take legal advice; qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.; d, to consult an oracle, or deity; haruspem, Cic.; Phoebū oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id posset fieri, consuluit, Cic.

**consultatio** -ōnis, f. (2. consulto), 1, a full consideration, deliberation; a, venit aliquis in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem rapit transigere, Liv.; b, a case proposed for consideration, Quint.; 2, an asking for advice, inquiry; consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic.

**consulto**, adv., with compar. and superl. (consultus), advisedly, after consideration; caute ac consulte gerere aliquid, Liv.

1. **consulto**, adv. (abl. of consultum), deliberately, 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 consulandum dare, Liv.; in longius, for the future, Tac.; in medium, for the common good, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. B. Aicui, to consult for, provide for; reipublicae, Sall. II. to consult, ask advice of; aliquem, Tib.; vates ad eam rem consulandam ex Etruria accire, Liv.*

**consultor** -ōris, m. (consulo), 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** -ī, 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 (Boulys), Cic.; d, the answer of an oracle; dum consulta petis, Verg.

1. **consultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consulo), a, well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed; omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic.; b, of persons, experienced, esp. in law; with genit., juris consultus (adj. or subst.), some one learned in the law, Cic.; consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani juris, Liv.; consultus insipientis sapientiae, Hor.; with abl., jure consultus, Cic. Subst., consultus -ī, m. a lawyer, Hor.

**2. consultus** -ūs, m. (consulo) = consultum (q.v.).

**consum** -fui -futurum -fore, to be, to happen, Plaut., Ter.

**consummatio** -ōnis, f. (consummo), 1, a summing 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; transf., to form a whole, complete; quae consummatur partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in sum deus 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 sociorum, Caes.; of time, to spend, pass; magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aetatem in Trevis, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic.; horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic.; of resources or activity, to waste, consume in vain; militum operam frustra, Cic.; b, to waste, or wear away, destroy; quum eam (quercum) tempestas vetustate consumperit, 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 consumpsisset, 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.

**consuo** -sui -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 prostratos) consurgere iussit, Caes.; b, sitting; senatus cunctas 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; consurrexissae omnes et senem sessum receperat, Cic.; c, of persons kneeling, paulisper addubitavit an consurgendi jam triarii tempus esset, Liv.; d, of persons fighting, to raise oneself to give more force to a blow; ad iterandum lectum, 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.

**consusurro**, 1. to whisper together, Ter.

**contabescere**, 3. to consume, cause to waste away, Plaut.

**contabescere** -tabui, 3. to waste away, wear away gradually; Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic.

**contabulatio** -ōnis, f. (contabulo), a covering with boards, planking, floor, Caes.

**contabulo**, 1. to cover with boards, to plank; turrem, Caes.

**contabundus** = cunctabundus (q.v.).

**contactus** -ūs, m. (contingo), 1, a contact, touching, touch; sanguinis, Ov.; 2, a touching of something unclean, contagion; contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv.; transf., oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos, Tac.

**contages** -is, f. (contingo), a touch, touching, Lucr.

**contagio** -ōnis, f. (contingo), a touching, contagion; 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.

**contagium** -ii, n. (contingo), 1, touch, Lucr.; 2, infection, contagion; a, physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg.; b, moral, contagia lucri, Hor.

**contaminatus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), unclean, contaminated, Cic.

**contamino**, 1. (com and TAG -o, tango), to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate; sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic.

**contatio, contatus**, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. (q.v.).

**contechnor**, 1. dep. to devise a trick, Plaut.

**contego** -texi -tectum, 3. to cover. **A.** Lit., a, locum linteis, Liv.; eos uno tunulo, to bury, Liv.; b, to conceal; corporis partes, quae aspectum aut deformem habituram, contegere atque abdere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to conceal; libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic.

**contemero**, 1. to pollute, defile, Ov.

**contemno** -tempsi -temptum, 3. to think meanly of, despise, contemn. **I.** Gen., casus humanos, Cic.; Romani prae sua Capua irrideret atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin., contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin., ut ipsam vinci contemnerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., to ridicule, make little of; Adherbalis dicta, Sall.; se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic.

**contemplatio** -ōnis, f. (contemplor), attentive or eager looking at, contemplation. **A.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **B.** Transf., naturae, Cic.

**contemplator** -ōris, m. (contemplor), one who attentively looks at or contemplates; caeli, Cic.

**contemplatus**, abl. -i, 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 Carthagini, Liv. **B.** Transf., to consider carefully; ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplant, 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** -ūs, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; a, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptai est*, Caes.; b, act., *contemptus moriendi*, Tac.

**contendo** -tendi -tentum, 3. 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 salute 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 Chrysippus 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 reductu 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, quas inter se configunt*, Cic.

1. **contentē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (1. contentus), *eagerly, earnestly*; *contente 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., *voles, 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 contentione honoris incidere, rivalry in seeking a public office, Cic.; contentiones habere cum aliquo, Caes.; 2, a, *contrast, comparison*; *cum Libone de mittendis legatis*, Caes.; b, *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 oppruiunt*, 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, terminous, near*; *contermina stabula ripae*, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

**contō** -trivi -tritum, 3. 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 quādam oblivione*, Cic.; *reliqua conterere et contemnere, strangle 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 sociorū atque desidii*, Sall.

**conterrē** -terridi -territum, 2. *to terrify, frighten exceedingly*; *conterrere loquacitatem aliquis vultu ipso aspectuque*, Cic.; *his nuntiis 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, *item, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses*, Cic.; b, *transf., virtus contestata, approved*, Cic.

**contexto** -texdi -textum, 3. I. Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; *lilia amarantus*, 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 trabibus acernis*, Verg.; 4, *to devise, invent*; *crimen*, Cic.

**contextē**, adv. (contextus), *in close connexion*, Cic.

1. **contextus** -a -um, p. adj. (from contexto), *interwoven, connected, united*; a, *contexta condensae corpora*, Lucr.; b, *perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures*, Cic.; c, *contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous*, Nep.

2. **contextus** -ūs, m. (contexto), *uniting, connexion*; a, *contextum corporum dissolvere*, Lucr.; b, of abstractions, *mirabilia contextus rerum*, Cic.; c, of oratory, *totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

**conticeo** -ticēi, 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 continebantur 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., *within reach of*; *contiguus misae hastae*, Verg.

**continens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. (contineo). I. 1, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; *praedia continentia huic fundo*, Cic.; *continentibus diebus, in the days immediately following*, Caes.; 2, a, *hanging together, unbroken*; *agmen*, Liv.; *terra continens, the mainland*, Cic.; subst., **continentis** -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 contentior in vita hominum, quam in pecunia fuisse videatur*, Caes. III. Rhet. t. t., subst., **continentis** -entis, f. *the main point; cause*, Cic.

**continentēr**, adv. (continentis) 1, a, of space, *in close succession*; *aedietis*, Cat.; b, of time, *continuously, without cessation*; *totā nocte ierant*, Caes.; 2, *continently, temperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

**continentia** -ae, f. (contineo), *continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; *continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis*, Cic.

**contineo** -tūni -tentum, 2. (com and teneo). **I.** to keep together; 1, a, to bind together, hold fast; quum agger altiore aquā 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 coarctat et continet, Cic.; to confine; beluas immanes aseptis, Cic.; milit. t. t., 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; nave minus commodae copulis continelantur; b, to keep what has been taken or received; alvus arceat 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; suos a proelio, Caes.; continere 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, terram 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, Liv.; e, to reach to, touch; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere, Liv.; esp. geograph. t. t., to border on, touch; quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic.; f, to reach; (a) an aim with a missile, ex tantā altitudine contingere hostem non posse, Liv.; (b) an object desired, optatam cursu metam, Hor.; Italiam, Verg.; (y) of the voice, to reach the ear of; nec contigit ulum 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 gloria contigit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

**continūatio** -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; imbrum, Caes.

**continuitas** -tatis, f. (continuus), continuity, unbroken succession, Varr.

1. **continūo**, 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 sciariorum contuli, sum scarius, Cic.

2. **continūo**, 1. (continuus). **I.** Of space, to bring into connection, connect; uile; aer mari continuatus est, Cic.; Suionibus Sijonum gentes

continuantur, are adjacent to, Tac.; verba, to form into a sentence, Cic.; binas aut amplius domos, Sall.; aedificia moenibus, 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.

**continūus** -a -um (contineo), connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted. **I.** Of space, a, Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, connected with the main land, Ov.; transf. of persons, Nerva, continuus principi, standing next to, Tac.; b, unseparated, undivided; Rhenus 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.; oppugnatio, 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 turbulentes Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; habere contiones in Caesaris 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 hירוdo 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 loco, Cic.; also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice; C. Cato contionatus est se conlita 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 belate oneself, Plaut.

**contōnat**, impers. 4 thunder violently, Plaut.

**conor** = cunctor (q. v.).

**contorquēo** -toris -tortum, 2. **I.** to twist, whirl, turn violently, contorti; gubernaculum, Lucr.; membra quocunque vult, to direct, turn, Cic.; proram ad laevas undas, Verg. **II.** Esp. to brandish, to hurl, contorquere hastam in latius, Verg.; transf., verba, to hurl forth, Cic.

**contortē**, adv. with compar. (contortus), in distorted order, in a constrained manner, ambiguously; dicere, Cic.

**contortio** -ōnis, f. (contorquēo), a swinging, twisting; contortiones orationis, distorted expressions, Cic.

**contortor** -ōris, m. (contorquēo), one who contorts or perverts; legum, Ter.

**contortilis** -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.

**contra** (from *com*, as extra from *ex*). I. Adv., A. Of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side; ultimus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circosque 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 sint, 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. (contracto), a drawing together, contraction. A. Lit., contractio et correctio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. B. Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

**contractiunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of *contractio*), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

**contractus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contrahere), 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 astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; e, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; f, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

**contradiō** -dixi -dictum, 3, to gain say, speak against, contradict; sententia aliorum, Tac.; nec contradicli quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

**contradictio** -ōnis, f. (contradiō), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

**contrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). A. Lit., a, milit. t. l., cohortes ex finitum 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 simultatum 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 cum 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 con-trahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, 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 pigræ, 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.

**contrariis**, adv. (contrarius), in an opposite direction or manner; sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

**contrarius** -a -um (contra). I. Of place, opposite, over against; collis nascebatur adversus huic 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 aliquâ re, to speak for and against, Cic.; with genit., huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat., nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtuti contrarium esset, Cic.; subest, contrarium -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.

**contractabiliter**, adv. (contractabilis), with feeling, Lucr.

**contractatio** -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.

**contrémisco** (contrémeco), -trēmū, 3, a, to tremble violently, to quake; contrémiscere totā mente atque artibus 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. (controversus), debate, dispute, controversy; hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; controversiam habere de re cum aliquo, Cic.; controversia est inter aliquos de re, Cic.; in controversia versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine controversia, without dispute, Cic.; sine controversia solvere, Cic.; sine controversia vicinus, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; controversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

**controversiosus** -a -um (controversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

**controversor**, 1. dep. (controversus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus controversari, Cic.

**controversus** -a -um (contro, like contra, from *com* = with, against), 1, pass., that which is a subject of debate, controverted; res, Cic.; 2, act. disputations, fond of controversy; gens, Cic.

**contrācido** 1. to cut in pieces, cut down,

*hew down, slay; debilitato corpore et contrucidato, Cic; fig., rempublicam, Cic.*

**contrādo** -trāsi -trāsum, 3. 1, to thrust, push together; nubes in unum, Lucr.; 2, to thrust, crowd into any place; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

**contrunco**, 1, to cut in pieces; cibum, Plaut.

**contubernālis** -lis, c. (com and taberna). I. a, a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent; domi una erudit, militiae 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 consulatu fuisse, Cic. II. a, comrade, mate, constant companion; habuisse 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 arma, Caes.; 2, the common dwelling of a male and female slave, Tac. II. Abstr., 1, a sharing in the same tent, comradeship; 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.

**contūōr** -tātus 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 advocat, Cic.

**contūsus**, abl. -ū, m. (contueor), a beholding, attentive looking at, Plin.

**contumācia** -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.

**contumāciter**, adv. (contumax), obstinately, stubbornly, insolently; scribere, Cic.

**contumāx** -ācis (com and TEM -o, temno), haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate; quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superior, Cic.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding; contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

**contumēlia** -ae, f. (com and TEM -o, temno), insult, affront, outrage, contumely. I. Lit. A. contumelliam jacere in aliquem, Cic.; lacerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causae aliquem describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare aliquem perfugam, insultingly, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumelliam suam, to take as an insult, Caes. B. dishonour, Cic. II. Transf. damage, injury; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumelliam perferendam, Caes.

**contumēliose**, adv. with compar. and superl. (contumeliosus), insolently, abusively; contumeliose dicere, laedere, Cic.

**contumēliōsus** -a-um, adj., with compar. and superl. (contumelia), insulting, abusive; epistolae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (followed by acc. and infin.), 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., anum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeaque, Liv. B. 1, to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish; seroc-

em Hannibalem, Liv.; animum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; calumniarum stultitiamque alicuius obtinere ac contundere, Cic.

**contūō**, **contūōr**, 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. (κοντός), 1, a pole used for pushing a boat along, Verg.; 2, a long spear or pike, Tac.

**conūs** -i, m. (κῆνος). 1, a cone, Cic.; 2, the apex of a helmet, Verg.

**convalesco** -vāldi, 3, to become strong. I. Gen. A. Lit., of things, postquam pestifer ignis convulvit, 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 convulvit ut, etc., Cic.; nimia vicina 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 convalescere 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 convehō), to bring together, collect; praedam, Verg.

**convector** -ōris, m. (convehō), a fellow-voyager, Cic.

**convehō** -vexi -vectum, 3, to bring together, carry into one place; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.; litribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.

**convello** -velli, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsam (-volsum), 3, to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off. I. Lit., 1, repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculem ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ad 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 convellere, 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 convenas congregare, Cic.

**convēniens** -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), 1, agreeing, unanimous, concordant; bene conveniens 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. (conveniēns), agreeably with, suitably to; conveniēter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter conveniēterque sibi dicere, Cic.

**convēniētia** -ae, f. (conveniēns), agreement, harmony, conformity with; quaedam conveniētia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

**convēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. I. Gen. A. Intransit., 1, to come together, collect; ex pro-

Vinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludorum censendique causā, Cic.; 2, civitates quae in id forum conveniant, 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. Transi.**, to visit, meet, call upon; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Cn. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II. to sit. A. 1. Lit.**, si cothurni ius illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; 2, Transf., to agree with, be congenial to, harmonize, be fitting; haec tua deliberatio non venit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime mirare caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittit, 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.; convenit (it is asserted) 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 ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by Greek citizens for attendances in the popular assembly, Cic.

**conventiculum** -i, n. (diin. of conventus), a, a coming together, assembly, association; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; b, a place of meeting, Tac.

**conventio** -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 deterritus, 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.

**convorbēro**, 1. to beat violently, Plin.

**convorro** (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to sweep together, brush out, Plaut.; transf., hereditates omnium, scrape together, Cic.

**conversatio** -ōnis, f. (convorsor). **I. frequent use, a frequent sojourn in a place, Plin. II. intercourse, conversation, Tac.**

**conversio** -ōnis, f. (convorto). **A. Lit.**, a turning round; coeli, Cic.; mensium 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** (Intens. of convorto), 1. to turn round frequently; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

**convorto** (-vorro) -verti (-vorti) -versum

(-vorsum), 3. to turn round, whirl round. **I. Lit.**, **A.** to turn round to the other side; 1, palam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; naves in eam partem, quo ventus 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 boum Herculeum 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 condiciones, 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 consilibus conversum, Cic.; 6, a, to change, alter; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertantur 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** -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity; mundi, Plin.

**convexus** -a -um (convelor), 1, vaulted, arched, convex; orbis lunae, Cic. Subst., **convexum** -i, n., and commonly in plur., **convexa** -orum, n. an arch; convexa coeli, Verg.; 2, sloping, steep; iter, Ov.

**conviciator** -ōris, m. (convicior), a raller, slanderer, reviler, Cic.

**convicior**, 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.; Metoh., nemorum convicia, piccae, mocking-birds, Ov.

**convictio** -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity, Cic.

**convictor** -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, ap. Cic.

**convictus** -ūs, m. (convivo), 1, a living together, constant intercourse; conventus hominum ac societas, Cic.; 2, entertainment, feast, Tac.

**convincio** -vici-victum, 3. 1, to convict of a crime or mistake; aliquem summas 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 ipse qui commisit voce convinci, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.

**conviso**, 3. to behold attentively, examine; omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon, Lucr.

**conviciator**, v. convicior,

**convictor**, v. convictor.

**convitium**, n. convivium.

**conviva** -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest; hilarus et bene acceptus, Cic.

**convivialis** -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.

**convivator** -ōris, 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; vinosus convivia, Ov.

**convivor**, l. dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast, revel; non solum in publico, sed etiam de publico, Cic.

**convocatio** -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together; populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.

**convoco**, l. 1. to call together, assemble, convokes; dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad conclonem, Liv.

**convolvere**, v. convolvere.

**convolo**, l. 1. to fly together, run together, come together hastily; cuncta ex Italia ad aliquem revocandum, Cic.

**convulsus**, v. convulsus.

**convolve** -volvi-volutum, 3. 1. 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. 1. to vomit all over, Cic.

**convulsero**, l. 1. to wound severely, Plin.

**convulsus** -a -um, partic. of convello.

**coalesco** = coalesco (q.v.).

**cooperio** -pēri -pertum, 4. (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop; aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv.; transf., partic. coopertus, overwhelmed; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.

**cooptatio** -ōnis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation; collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censors, Cic.

**coopto** (com and opto), l. 1. to choose, elect, esp. to a public office or dignity, to coopt; senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in patrum auguratum locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

**coorior** -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 Antiatres Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e., of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortas voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.

**coortus** -us, m. (coorior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.

**Coos** (Cōs) -i, f., and Cōs -o, f. (Cōws and Cōs), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj. **Cōsus** -a -um, Coan; poeta, Philotas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos, Ov.; Vennus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. Subst., **Cōsum** -i, n. Coan wine; **Cōsi** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; **Cōs** -orum, n. Coan garments.

**coepa** -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.

**Cōpāis** -idis, f. (Κοπῆς), palus, a lake in Boeotia.

**cōphus** -i, m. (κοφῖνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.

**cōpia** -ae, f. (cōopia, from com and opa), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lit., 1. a., of things, agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; copia cum egestate configit, Cic.; in plur., omnium rerum affluentes copiae, Cic.; milit. t. t., supplies, provisions; copias Pyrrhacii comparare, Caes.; b., of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., troops, forces; (a) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.; augebatur illis copia, Caes.; (β) plur., copias peditum 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, fullness of expression, Cic. **II.** Transf., ability, power, opportunity; est alicui copia somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi sit, 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.

**cōpōse**, adv. (copiosus), 1. abundantly, plentifully; large et copiose comparare pastum, 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. (κοπρίας), a low buffoon, Suet.

**copta** -ae, f. (κόπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.

**Coptos** -i, f. (Κοπτός), a town of Upper Egypt, now Cāst or Kāst.

**cōpūla** -ae, f. (com and \*apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie; dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur., copulae, fastenings, grapples, Caes. **B.** Transf., a bond, connexion; quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.

**cōpūlatio** -ōnis, f. (copula), a union, connexion; atomorum inter se, Cic.

**cōpūlatus** -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. 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 coacta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1. to think

of, meditate, contrive; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, to disturb; femineae ardentem curaque iraque coquebant, Verg.

**coquus** (coocus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

**cor**, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδία). **I** Lit., the heart; cor palpitat, Cic.; fig., a, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exultantia corda, Verg.; cordi est aliquid or aliquid, is dear to; quum audirem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; Idque eo nihil 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 Cors or Cori. Adj., **Cōrānus** -a -um.

**corallium** -li, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucr.

**coram** (com and os, oris). **I** Adv., 1, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deferant, 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** Prep. with abl., in presence of; genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.

**Corbō** -ōnis, f. 1, a town of the Aegui; 2, a town in Hispania Tarracoensis.

**corbis** -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; messoria, Cic.

**corbita** -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

**corbula** -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

**corotūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**Corocyra** -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinoüs, now Corfu; hence adj., **Corocyraeus** -a -um, Corcyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinoüs, Mart.

**cordātō**, adv. (cordatus), wisely, prudently, Plaut.

**cordātus** -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

**cordax** -dācis (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

**cordōlūm** -li, n. (cor and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

**Cordūba** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Boetica, now Cordova. Adj., **Cordūbensis** -e.

**cordyla** -ae, f. (κορύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

**Corfinium** -li, 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 Ovid's mistress.

**Cōrinthus** -i, f. (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece on the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence, **A** Adj., **Cōrinthius** -a -um, Corinthian; aes, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, supellex, made of Corinthian brass, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthis** -orum, n. (sc. vasa), Cic. **B** **Cōrinthiarius** -li, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C** **Cōrinthiācus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D** **Cōrinthiensis** -e, Corinthian.

**Cōrioli** -ōrum, m. a town of the Volsci in

Latium. Adj., **Cōrioliānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, On. Marcius, the captiver of Corioli; **Cōrioliāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

**cōrium** (cōrius) -li, n. (χόριον), 1, hide, skin, leather; animalium 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.

**Cornēllus** -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. Licin. Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Cornēllianus** -a -um, Cornelian.

**Cornēllus Nēpos**, v. Nepos.

**cornēōlūs** -a -um (dim. of i. 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.

**corniōn** -clius, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

**corniōr**, 1. dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

**corniōtūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

**corniōtūlārius** -li, m. (corniculum), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculum, an adjutant, Suet.

1. **corniōtūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), 1, a little horn, Plin.; 2, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

2. **Cornioctūm** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cornioctānus** -a -um, Cornioctan.

**corniger** -gēra -gērūm (cornu and gero), horned, Cic. Subst., **cornigera** -orum, n. horned cattle, Plin.

**cornipēs** -pēdis (cornu and pes), horn-footed, hoofed; equi, Verg.

**cornix** -icis, f. (root COR, whence κορυνν, corvus, curvus, crooked), the crow; natura cervus et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicum oculos configere, and ellipt., qui corniei oculos, ut dicitur, to deceive the sagacious, Cic.

**cornū** -ūs and (rarely) -ū, n. (κέρας). **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 sumere, 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 cruel, 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 sail-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.).

**Cornucopia** -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.

**cornutus** -a -um (cornu), *horned*; aves, Ov.

**corolla** -ae, *f.* (dim. of corona), *a little crown*, Cat.

**Coroebus** -i, *m.* a Phrygian, son of Mygdon.

**corollarium** -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.

**corona** -ae, *f.* (κόρυς). I. Lit. *a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown*, Cic.; castrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, *to sell into slavery prisoners of war who wore chaplets*, Cic.; also, sub corona 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) coronā cingere, *to invest*, Caes.; or, *the defenders of a city, or place*; coronā vallum defendere, Liv.; 3, *the halo round the sun*, Sen.

**coronarius** -a -um (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, *Coronaean*.

**Cōronēs** -ae, *f.* (Κορώνεια), *a town in Boeotia*.

Adj. **Cōronaeus** -a -um, *Coronaean*.

**Cōroneus** -ēi, *m.* king in Phocia, father of Corone.

**Cōronis** -idis, *f.* (Κορωνίς), *daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius*; hence **Cōronides** -ae, *m.* Aesculapius.

**cōrono**, 1. (corona). I. Lit. *to wreath, crown with a garland*; aras, Prop.; pappim, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulas, quas inibant propinquique coronati, Cic.; quia 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 lacum, Ov.; omnem abitum custode, Verg.

**corporealis** -e (corpus), *relating to the body*, corporale, Sen.

**corporeus** -a -um (corpus), 1, *relating to the body, corporeal*; ille corporeus (ignis), Cic.; 2, *fleshy, consisting of flesh*; humerus, Ov.

**corpore**, 1. (corpus), *to form into a body, provide with a body*; mundus corporatus, Cic.

**corpulentia** -ae, *f.* (corpulentus), *fattiness, 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. animus, anima), *the body of men and animals*; animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis 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.; ablit corpuseque 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, universalis corpus, Cic.; c, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv.; d, *a collection of persons*; (a) of the state, elusum corporis, Liv.; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv.; (β) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

**corpusculum** -i, *n.* (dim. of corpus), *a little body, corpuscle, atom*, Cic.

**corrādo** -rāsi -rāsum, 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. ἰσχυρότερος), Cic.

**corrector** -ōris, *m.* (corrigo), *an improver, amender, corrector*; corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; emendator et corrector nostrarum, Cic.

**corrēpo** -repsi -reptum, 3. (com and repo), *to creep or crawl together, to slink in*; in onerariam (navem), Cic.; quoi non correptum membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

**correpto**, *adv.* with compar. (correptus, from corripio), *shortly*; correptus exit syllaba, Ov.

**corrīdeo**, 2. (com and rideo), *to laugh together, laugh loudly*, Lucr.

**corrigia** -ae, *f.* *a shoe-string, boot-lace*, Cic.

**corrigo** -rexi -rectum, 3. (com & rego), *to make straight, reduce to order, set right*. I. Gen. Inde aegre cursum, Liv. II. a, *to correct, improve, amend*; praetertia magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse corruerat, Cic.; b, of writing, *to correct*; eas epistolas ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic.; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

**corrīpio** -rīpti -reptum, 3. (com and rapio). I. *to seize violently, lay hold of, take up*. A. Lit., hominem corripit jussit, 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 magistratū corripit, Hor.; d, of disease, etc. *to attack*; nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, Verg.; e, of the passions, *to overcome*; vias 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**, 1. (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., *conjunctionem non credendo corroborare*, Cic.

**corrōdo** -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (com and rado), *to gnaw away*; Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.

**corrōgo**, 1. (com and rogo), *to bring together, collect by begging*; nummulus de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

**corrūgo**, 1. (com and rugo) *to wrinkle up*; ne sordida mappa corrugat 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 parlatim Libyes corrumpere, *barbarā linguā Mauros 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 corruerant, **Cic.**; corrumpere aliquem pecuniā, to bribe, **Cic.**

**corruo** -rui, **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 corruī, **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.**

**corrupte**, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), corruptly, incorrectly; neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, **Cic.**

**corruptela** -ae, **f.** (corruptus), the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction; mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, **Cic.**; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, **Cic.**

**corruptio** -ōnis, **f.** (corrumptio), corruption, a corrupting; corporis, **Cic.**; opinionum, **Cic.**

**corruptor** -ōris, **m.** (corrumptio), a corrupter, seducer, briber; juventutis, **Cic.**; tribus, **ibid.**; exercitus, **Liv.**

**corruptrix** -icis, **f.** (sem. of corruptor), one that corrupts or seduces; attrib. = corrupting; tam corruptrice provinciā, **Cic.**

**corruptus** -a -um, **p.** adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumptio), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt. **I.** Lit., physically, hordeum, **Caes.** **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, **Sall.**; iudicia, **Cic.**; adulescentulus, **Cic.**

**cors** = cohorts (q.v.).

**Corica** -ae, **f.** the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea. Adj., **Corsus** -a -um, and **Corsicus** -a -um, Corsican.

**cortex** -ticis, **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 cork, i.e., to need no assistance, **Hor.**; levior cortex, **Hor.**

**cortina** -ae, **f.** 1, a round kettle or caldron, **Plant.**; esp. the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod; cortina Phoebei, the oracle of Apollo, **Verg.**; 2, anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, **Tac.**

**Cortona** -ae, **f.** (Κόρωνα), Cortona, a town of Etruria. Adj., **Cortōnensis** -e, of or belonging to Cortona.

**cōrulus** = corylus (q.v.).

**cōrus** = caurus (q.v.).

**cōrusco**, **1.** (connected with κορύσσω). **I.** to butt 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.**; coruscant abies, **Juv.**; **b.** to shine, flash, glitter; apes fulgore coruscant, **Verg.**

**cōruscus** -a -um (corusco), **1.** shaking, trembling; silvae, **Verg.**; **2.** gleaming, flashing;

fulgura, **Luca.**; sol, **Verg.**; juvenes auro corusci, **Verg.**

**1. corvus** -i, **m.** (κῶρα), a raven, **Cic.**; prov., in cruce corvos pascere, to be food for the crows, to be crucified, **Hor.**

**2. Corvus** -i, **m.** a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, **Cic.**

**Cōrybās** -bantis, **m.** (Κορύβας), gen. in plur., **Cōrybantes** -lum, **m.** priests of Cybele. Adj., **Cōrybanticus** -a -um, **Corybantian**.

**Cōrycidea**, nymphae, (Κορυκίδες), daughter of Pliatus.

**1. Cōrycius** -a -um (Κορύκιος), belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus.

**2. Cōrycius** -a -um, **v.** Corycos, **1.**

**1. Cōrycos** or -us -i, **f.** (Κορύκος), **1.** a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence adj., **Cōrycius** -a -um, **Corycian**; crocum, **Hor.**; senex, **Cilician**, **Verg.**; **2.** a promontory on the coast of Ionia.

**2. cōrycus** -i, **m.** (κόρυκος), a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength; fig., corycus laterum et vocis meae, **Bestia**, **Cic.**

**cōrylētum** -i, **n.** (corylus), a hazel copse, **Ov.**

**cōrylus** -i, **f.** (κόρυλος), a hazel tree, **Verg.**, **Ov.**

**cōrymbifer** -fēra -fērum (corymbus and fero), carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, **Ov.**

**cōrymbus** -i, **m.** (κόρυμβος), a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries, **Verg.**

**cōryphaeus** -i, **m.** (κορυφαίος), the leader, chief, head; Epicureorum Zeno, **Cic.**

**Cōrythus** -i (Κόρυθος), **1.** f. a town in Etruria, afterwards Cortona; **2.** m. the legendary founder of Corythus.

**cōrytus** -i, **m.** (κορυτός), a quiver, **Verg.**  
**1. cōs**, cōtis, **f.** any hard, flinty stone, **Cic.**; esp. a whetstone, grindstone, **Hor.**, **Cic.**

**2. Cōs**, **v.** Coos.

**Cōsa (Cossa)** -ae, **f.** (Κόσσα) and **Cossae** -arum, **f.** (Κόσσαι), **1.** a town in Etruria. Adj., **Cōsānus** -a -um, **Cossan**; **2.** a town in Lucania.

**cosmētēs** -ae, **m.** (κοσμητής), the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, **Juv.**

**cosmīcos** -ōn (κοσμικός), belonging to the world. Subst., a citizen of the world, **Mart.**

**Cossyra (Cōsyra) and Cossura (Cōsura)** -ae, **f.** (Κόσσυρα), a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalaria.

**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.**

**Cōsura and Cōsyra** = Cossyra (q.v.).

**cōthurnātus** -a -um (cothurnus), provided with a buskin, hence sublime, tragic; deae, **Ov.**

**cōthurnus** -i, **m.** (κόθουρος). **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 tragicus, **Hor.**; cothurnus major, minor, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., **a.** tragedy, **Hor.**; **b.** a tragic, elevated style; sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, **Verg.**

**cotidianus, ootidie** = quotidianus, etc. (q.v.).

**Cōtōnēs**, **v.** Cydonæa.

**Cotta** -ae, **m.** a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia.

**cottābus** -i, m. (κότταβος), a game played by throwing heellaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the crack of a whip, Plaut.

**cottāna** (cottōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανα), 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.

**cōtula** or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κατόλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

**cōturnix** -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

**Cōtys** -tŷis, acc. -tŷn, voc. -tŷ, abl. -tŷe, m. (Κότυς), 1, name of several Thracian princes; 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

**Cōtytō** -ōis, f. (Κορυντή), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also. **Cōtytia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Cōtytō, 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.

**cōxendix** -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.

**crambē** -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; crambē repetita, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

**Crānōn** (Crannōn) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānōn-ius** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

**Crantor** -ōris, m. I. Myth., the armour-bearer of Pelaeus. II. Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

**Craniū** -ōrum, m. a town on the island of Cephalenia.

**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.

**crassē**, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly; crasse compositum poema, Hor.

**crassitudo** -inis, f. (crassus), thickness; parietum, Caes.; aëris, density, Cic.

1. **crassus** -a -um, thick, dense, solid. A. Lit., unguentum, Hor.; aër, misty, Cic.; filum, Cic.; toga, coarse-grained, Hor.; ager, fruitful, Cic. B. Transf., Ofellus rusticus crassā Minervā, of sound common sense, Hor.; turba, rude, uncultivated, 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.; die crastinā, to-morrow, Liv. Subst., **crastinum** -i, n. the morrow; in crastinum differre aliquid, Cic.

**Crataeis** -idis, f. (Κραταις), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

**crāter** -ōris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

**crātera** -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.

**Crātērus** -i, m. (Κρατήρ), 1, a general of Alexander the Great; 2, a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; appellat. = a skilled physician, Hor.

**Crāthlis** -thlidis, m. (Κράθλις), a river near Thurii, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

**Crātinus** -i, m. (Κρατίνος), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes.

**Cratippus** -i, m. (Κρατίππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

**crātis** -is. A. Lit. a frame or basket made of hurdles; also, a harrow, Verg.; milit. t.t., fusciæ, Caes.; sub crate necari, 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, honeycomb, Verg.; spinæ, the joints of the backbone, Ov.

**crēatio** -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election; magistratū, 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 creo, 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 pulsus, he beats repeatedly, Verg.; Africus creber procellis, abounding in, Verg.; in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

**crēbresco** (crēresco), -brūi (-bui), 3. (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend; seditio crebrescens, Tac.; horror, Verg.; crebrescent optatae aures, 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 Roman, 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 mundum, 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 perfidis hostibus, Ov.; aciem campo, Verg.; b, *to entrust to the secrecy of some one*; alicui arcanos 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. parenthetic, 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 (credere victos) redeunt in castra, you would think, Liv.; in pass., with nom and infin., pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum aeclestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall.; with acc. and infin., quorum neminem nisi juvante deo talem fuisse credendum est, Cic.; parenthetic, credo, I believe, I think; male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, si, etc., Cic.

**credulitas** -ätis, f. (credulus), *credulity*; ap. Cic.

**credulus** -s -um (credo). **A.** Act. believing easily, credulous, confiding; alicui, Verg.; in aliquid, Ov.; stultus et credulus auditor, Cic. **B.** Pass. easily believed, fama, Tac.

**Crémëra** -ae, m. a river in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed. Adj., **Crémërensis** -e.

**crëmo**, 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 vitalos, Ov.

**Crëmona** -ae, f. Cremona, a town in N. Italy. Adj., **Crëmonensis** -e, of Cremona.

**Crëmonia** jugum, a mountain range in the Pennine Alps.

**crëmor** -öris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc., Ov.

1. **crëo**, 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., Ancum Marciun regem populus creavit, Liv.

2. **Crëo** -önis, and **Crëon** -ontis, m. king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason.

**crëper** -përa -përum (Sabine word connected with κρηπας), dark, obscure, uncertain, Lucr.

**crëpida** -ae, f. (κρηπίς), a sandal, Cic.; prov. ne auctor ultra crepidam, shoemaker, stick to your last, Plin.

**crëpidatus** -a -um (crepida), wearing sandals, Cic.

**crëpido** -inis, f. (κρηπίς), 1, a base, foundation, pedestal, Cic.; 2, a quay, pier, Cic.

**crëpitaculum** -i, n. (dim. of crepitaculum), a little rattle, Lucr.

**crëpitaculum** -i, n. (crepito), a rattle, Quint.

**crëpito**, 1. (freq. of crepo), to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter; crepitantia arma, Ov.; lenis crepitans auster, rustling, Verg.; multa grandine nimbi culminibus crepant, Verg.

**crëpitus** -tis, m. (crepo), a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering; digit... snapping the

Angers, Mart.; pedum, Cic.; dentium, Cic.; aeris, Liv.; viridis materiae fragrantis, Liv.; alarum, Liv.

**crëpo** -pti -ptum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle; digiti crepantia signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention, Mart.; acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, crashed, 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, imunda ignominiosae verba, Hor.; post vina gravem militum aut pauperiem, Hor.

**crëpundia** -örum, n. (crepo), child's playthings, rattle; naevo aliquo aut crepundia aliquid cognoscere, Cic.

**crëpusculum** -i, n. (creper), twilight. **I.** Gen., dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov. **II.** Esp., evening twilight; inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem, Ov.

**Crës** -ëtis, m., v. 1. Creta.

**creseo**, crevi, crétum, 3. (inchoat. from root CER, whence creo, creare). **I.** to grow up, spring forth, arise; quaecunq; e terra corpora crescunt, Lucr.; crescentes aegetes, Ov.; in past partic., cretus, sprung from; mortali semine, Ov.; Trojano a sanguine, Verg. **II.** to grow, increase in size; 1, a, fruges, arbuta, animantes, Lucr.; in longitudinem, Plin.; ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; b, esp. of boys, to grow up; toti salustifer orbi cresce, puer, Ov.; 2, to increase in height, number, etc.; Roma interim crescit Albæ ruinis, Liv.; quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic.; luna cresces, waxing, Cic.; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic.; crescentes morbi, Cic.; crecebat in eam odium, Cic.; 3, to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.; pater per se crevisset, Caes.

1. **Crëta** -ae, f. and **Crëtë** -ës, f. (Κρήνη), the Mediterranean island of Crète, now Candia; hence, 1, **Crës** -ëtis, m., Cretan; subet., a Cretan, plur., **Crëtes** -um, m. the Cretans; 2, **Crëssa** -ae, f. Cretan; Crëssa nota, of Cretan chalk, Hor.; bos, Pasiphaë, Prop.; subet., Ariadne, Aeopoe, Ov.; 3, **Crësius** -a -um, Cretan; 4, **Crëtaeus** -a -um, Cretan; subet., Epimenides, Prop.; 5, **Crëtannus** -i, m. a Cretan; 6, **Crëtensis** -is, Cretan; 7, **Crëtiosus** -a -um, Cretan; subet., the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island; 8, **Crëtis** -tidis, f. Cretan.

2. **crëta** -ae, f. (prop. adj. of 1. Crëta), 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.

**crëtätus** -a -um (2. crëta), chalked; fascia, Cic.; transf., ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates, Prop.

**crëtëus** -a -um (2. crëta), made of chalk or Cretan earth, Lucr.

**crëtëo** -önis, f. (cerno), a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance.

**crëtula** -ae, f. (dim. of crëta), white clay for sealing, Cic.

**Crëssa** -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. KPI, whence cerno, κρίνω). **I.** A. Lit., accusation, complaint, reproach, calumny; esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.; dare alicui aliquid crimini,

**Cic.**; propulsare, defendere, to *repel, confute*, 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 scelorum atque criminum, Cic. **B. Meton.**, a, an object representing a crime; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; b, cause of crime; se 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 crimīnatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; 2, to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of; non licet omnia crimīnari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose crimīnabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., me esse gratum crimīnaris, Cic.; absol., to reproach; argumentando crimīnari, Cic.

**crimīnōsē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (crimīnosus), by way of accusation, reproachfully; qui suspiciosus aut crimīnosus diceret, Cic.

**crimīnōsus** -a -um (crimen), reproachful, calumnious, slanderous; ille acerbus crimīnosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; crimīnosum nomen, Cic.; laudib. Hor.; crimīnosum est or fit or habetur, blameworthy, Cic.

**Crīmīssus (Crīmīsus)** -i, m. (Κριμίσσος, Κριμίσσος), a river in the south-west of Sicily.

**crīnālis** -e, (crīnis), relating to the hair; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crīnāle** -is, n. a hair-band; curvum, a diadem, Ov.

**crīnis** -is, m. (root CER, CRE, whence cerno, creō, cresco). **A.** the hair, esp. of the head, Cic.; crīnes sparsi, Liv.; crīnibus passis, Liv. **B. Transf.**, the tail of a comet, Verg.

**crīnitus** -a -um (crīnis), provided with hair, hairy, with long hair. **A. Lit.**, Apollo, Verg. **B. Transf.**, stella crīnita, a comet, Cic.

**crispīsulcans** -antis (crispus and sulco), serpentine, ap. Cic.

**crīspo**, 1. (crispus), 1, to curl, crisp; capillum, Plin.; 2, to move rapidly up and down, brandish; hastilia manu, Verg.

**crispūlus** -a -um (dim. of crispus), curly-haired, curly, Mart.

**crīspus** -a -um, 1, curly, curly-headed, Plaut., Ter.; 2, in trembling motion, trembling, quivering; latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

**crīsta** -ae, f. (connected with cresco, crīnis), 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; galeae, Liv.

**Crīthōtē** -ēs, f. (Κριθώτης), a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese.

**Crītias** -ae, m. (Κριτίας), one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

**crīticus** -i, m. (κριτικός), a critic, Cic.

**Crītō** -ōnis, m. (Κρίτων), a disciple and friend of Socrates.

**Crītōbūlus** -i, m. (Κριτόβουλος), a disciple of Socrates.

**Crītōklāus** -i, m. (Κριτόκλαος), 1, a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155 B.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. (κρώω), to caw like a crow, Plaut.

**crōcōdīlus** -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), a crocodile, Cic.

**crōcōta** -ae, f. (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτὼν), a saffron-coloured robe worn by women, Cic.

**crōcōtīla** -ae, f. (dim. of crocota), a little saffron-coloured robe, Plaut.

**crōcus** -i, m., **crōcum** -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.

**Crōmýōn** -ōnis, f. (Κρομύων), a village in Megaris.

**crōtālia** -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 Brutium, now Crotone. Hence **1.** **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), an inhabitant of Crotone; 2, adj., **Crōtōniēnsis** -e, of Crotone.

**Crōtōpiādes** -ac, m. (Κροτωνιάδης), the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos, Ov.

**cruciāmentum** -i, n. (crucio), torture, torment, Cic.

**cruciātus** -ūs, m. (crucio), torture, torment, execution; omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interlicere, Caes.; quin tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, go and be hanged, Cic.

**cruciō**, 1. (crux), to torture, torment; quin vigilis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

**crūdēlis** -e (crudus), unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted; a, of persons, crudēlissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; b, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudelissima, Cic.

**crūdēlitas** -ātis, f. (crudelis), cruelty, inhumanity; importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

**crūdēlītēr**, adv. (crudelis), cruelly, inhumanly; imperare, Caes.; aliquem crudelissime interlicere, Cic.

**crudesco** -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 crudus, from cruo, whence cruor), raw. **I. Lit.**, 1, not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw; exa cruda victimae, Liv.; 2, not ripened by the sun, unripe, poma, Cic.; 3, a, undigested; pavo, Juv.; b, suffering from indigestion; Roscius erudior fuit, Cic.; 4, raw, not healed; vulnera, Ov.; 5, unprepared, rough; cortice crudo hasta, Verg. **II. Transf.**, 1, not ready, immature, fresh; servitium, Tac.; 2, vigorous, fresh; senectus cruda viridisque, Verg.; 3, rough, cruel; Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

**crūdēto**, 1. (*cruentus*), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladius, Cic.; fig., haec to lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

**crūdētus** -a -um (*crurus*), bloody. I. Gen. a, mixed with blood; guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, 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.; cadaver, 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 strap round the neck. A. Lit., Plant. B. Transf., money; non deficiente crumēna, Hor.

**crūr** -ōris, m. (root CRU, whence also crudus), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; crur inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter; crur Cinnanus, the slaughter of Cinnus, Cic.; castus a crure civili, Cic.; ad caedem et crurem abstrahi, Cic.

**cruppellārī** -ōrum, m. Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

**crūs**, crūris, n. 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg; frangere allicui crus or crura (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; concrecent subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; 2, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

**crustūm** -i, n. (dim. of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

**crustum** -i; n. (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

**Crustūmēria** -ae, f. (Κρουσιμερία) (-mērium -ii, n., -mērii -ōrum, m. -mīum -ii, n.), a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Allia. Hence adj., 1, Crustūmīnus -a -um, 2, Crustūmīnus -a -um, of Crustumēria.

**crux**, crucis, f. a cross; agere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Id.; detrahere aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari allicui cruce, Cic.; rapere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; abi in malam cruce, go and be hanged! Plaut.

**crypta** -ae, f. (κρύπτη), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, grotto, Juv.

**crystallīnus** -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystallīna** -ōrum, n. (sec. vass), crystal vases, Juv.

**crystallus** -i, f. and (rarely) m. (κρύσταλλος) (heterocl. plur., crystallae). A. Lit., crystal. B. Meton., a, a crystal drinking vessel, Mart.; b, the glittering, precious stone in a ring, Prop.

**Ctesiphōn** -phontis, m. (Κτησιφών), an Athenian statesman, friend of Demosthenes, who defended him when accused by Aeschines.

**cubiculāris** -e (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

**cubiculārius** -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cubiculārius** -ii, m. a chamber-servant, Cic.

**cubiculum** -i, n. (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

**cūbīle** (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; 2, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilla, of bees, Mvres, Verg.; construere sibi cubilla nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius varietatis non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilla videre possint, Cic.

**cūbitalis** -talis, n. (cubitum), an elbow cushion, Hor.

**cūbitalis** -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, a, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; b, esp. to lie down to sleep; cultum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; c, to recline at table; quod meminisset quod eorum loco quique cubuisset, 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.

**cūcollus** -i, m. a hood, cowl, Juv.

**cūcūlus** -i, m. (κούκλυς), the cuckoo, Plant.; as a term of reproach, Plaut., Hor.

**cūcūmis** -mēris, m. a cucumber, Verg.

**cūcūbita** -ae, f. 1, a gourd, Plin.; 2, a cupping-glass, Juv.

**cūdo**, 3, 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thresh; prov., istaec in me cudetis faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; 2, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin; plumbos nummos, Plaut.

**cūculmodi** = cūjus-cūjus-modi, of what kind soever, Cic.

**cūjās** -ātis and **cūjātis** -is (cūjus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

**cūjūs** -a -um, 1. (cūjus from qui), 1, interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? cūjum pecus? whose flock? Verg.; 2, relat. pron. whose, is cūja res sit, Cic.

**cūjusquēmōdi** (qui, ce, and modus), of whatever kind, Cic.

**cūjusdam** -mōdi, of a certain kind, Cic.

**cūjusmōdi** (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

**cūjusquēmōdi** (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

**cūlcīta** -ae, f. (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow; plumes, Cic.

**cūlūs** (cullūs) -i, m. (root CU, whence cups), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of patricides), Cic.

**cūlex** -icis, m. a gnat, midge, Hor.

**cūlina** -ae, f. (contr. from coquillina), a, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; b, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.

**cūlūs**, v. culeus.

**cūlmen** -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.

**cūlmus** -i, m. (from \*cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thack; 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 attribuire, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare allicui summam laudem vitio et culpae, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; ease in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; b, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the

*fault of negligence*, Hor.; *b*, *unchastity*, Ov. **II**. Meton., *the cause of error or sin*; *culpam ferro compece*, Verg.

**culpatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *culpo*), *blame-worthy*; *Paris*, Verg.

**culpo**, 1. (*culpa*), 1, *to blame, and fault with, accuse, disapprove*; *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*, Hor.; 2, *to lay blame on*; *arbores nunc aquas culpante*, Hor.

**culto**, 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. *kelpo*), *a knife*; *cultri tonsoril, razors*, Cic.; *a ploughshare, coultter*, 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*; *elius terrae*, Sall. **II**. Transf., 1, *gen., a friend, supporter*; *bonorum (of the optimates)*, Liv.; *veritatis*, Cic.; 2, *esp., a worshipper*; *deorum*, Hor.; *religionum*, Liv.

**cultrix** -icis, f. (*culter*), 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.; *vitis*, Cic.; 2, *agri, culture, husbandry*, Hor. **II**, 1, *mental culture, cultivation*; *animi*, Cic.; 2, *reverence, respect, courting*; *potentis amici*, Hor.

1. **cultus** -us -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*colo*). **A**. *cultivated, tilled, planted*; *loei culti*, Cic.; *ager cultissimus*, Cic. Subst., **culta** -orum, n. *cultivated land*; *an culta ex silvestribus facere potui*, Liv. **B**, *a, ornamented, adorned*; *femina cultissima*, Ov.; *b*, *polished, elegant*; *sonum linguae 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*; *cultus 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 tribuitur cultus*, Cic.

**cūlullus** -i, m. *a drinking-vessel*, Hor.

**cūlus** -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 impedimentis 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 ipso*, 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 primā luce Pomponii domum venire*, Cic.; 2, *together with*; *aliquid magno cum gemitu civitatis sufferre*, 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, *meum, quocum, etc.*)

**Cūmae** -arum, f. (*Kūm*), *an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl*. Adj. **Cūmānus** -a -um; **Cūmēus** -a -um, *Cumaeon*; *virgo, the Sibyl*, Ov.

**cumba** = *cymba* (q.v.).

**cūmōra** -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.; *mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call*, Hor.

**cūmūlāte**, 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 cumulative, si possis*, Cic.; 2, *perfect*; *hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulaeque virtutis est*, Cic.

**cūmūlo**, 1. (*cumulus*). **I**. **A**. Lit., *to heap up, pile up*; *cetera omnis generis arma in acervum*, Liv. **B**. Transf., *quom aliae super alias clades cumularentur*, Liv.; *omnes in aliquem honores, Tac. II, a, to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload*; *fossas corporibus*, Tac.; *altaris donis*, Verg.; *b*, *confeitor 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 *culmus*). **A**. Lit., *a heap, pile, mass*; *hostium coacervatorum*, Liv.; *aquarum*, Ov. **B**. Transf., *addition, increase, surplus, summit*; *commendationis tuae*, Cic.; *alieni adferre 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.; *ilex glebae, tenacious*, Verg.

**cunctantē**, adv. with compar. (*cunctans*), *slowly, lingeringly*, Liv.

**cunctatio** -ōnis, f. (*cunctor*), *a delay, lingering, hesitation*; *invadendi*, Liv.; *sine cunctatione*, Cic.; *abstracta omni cunctatione*, Cic.

**cunctator** -oris, 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*; *cunctari diutius in vitā*, Cic.; *tardum cunctator olivum, drops slowly*, Lucr.; 2, *of action, to hesitate, linger, be slow*; *sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat*, Liv.; *with infin., non est cunctandum proferri hunc inundum animal esse*, Cic.; *non cunctor, foll. by quin and the subj.*; *non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna deceraret, there ought to be no delay in, etc.*, Caes.; *impers. pass., nec cunctatum apud latere*, 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.

**cūnēatim**, adv. (cuneo), *in shape of a wedge*, Caes.

**cūnēatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (cuneo), *pointed like a wedge*; *jugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum*, Liv.

**cūnēo**, 1. (cuneus), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*, Plin.

**cūnēōsus** -i, m. (dim. of cuneus), *a little wedge*, Cic.

**cūnēus** -i, m. *a wedge*. I. Lit., *A. cuneis scindere fissile lignum*, Verg. *B. a wedge as a triangular figure*; *Britannia in cuneum tenatur*, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. II. Transl., *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.

**cūniculōsus** -a -um (cuniculus), *full of holes and caverns*, Cat.

**cūniculū** -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.

**cunnus** -i, f. = *puendum muliebri*; meton., *a prostitute*, Hor.

**cūpa** -ae, f. (root CU, whence culeus), *a cask or butt*, Cic.

**cūpēdia** -ae, f. *daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

**cūpīdē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (cupido), *eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, warmly*; *cupide appetere aliquid*, Cic.; *cupide proficisci*, Cic.; *cupidius aliquid dicere*, Cic.; *ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tuā causā*, Cic.

**cūpīditās** -tatis, f. (cupido), *eager desire, and in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire*. I. Gen., *cupiditas inreplebilis, insana, nimis*, 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 inimicitiarum suspicio*, Cic.

**cūpīde** -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 incesserat Parenti potendi*, Liv. II. Esp., *a, physical desire*; *sonni*, Sall.; *b, love*; *cupido visae virginis*, Ov.; hence personified, **Cūpīdo** -inis, m. *Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus*, Cic.; plur., **Cūpīdines**, *Cupids*; *c, avarice*; *cupido sordidus*, Hor.; *d, ambition*; ita cupidine atque irā, pessimis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.

**cūpīdus** -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 audiendi*, Cic.; *c, with in and the abl., in perspicendi cognoscendae 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,*

*factious, partial*; *quaestores vehementer istius cupidi*, Cic.; *absol. Judex cupidus*, Cic.

**cūpiens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desiring, longing, wishing, eager*; *novarum rerum*, Tac.; *cupientissimā plebe*, Sall.

**cūpiētār**, adv. (cupiens), *eagerly*, Plaut.

**cūpio** -ivi or -ii, -itum, *3. to desire, long for, wish for*. I. Gen., *a, with acc., is quem cupiunus optamusque vestitus*, Cic.; *pacem*, Liv.; partic. perf., *rea 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., *alicui or alicuius causae, to favour, support, wish well to*; *quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum?* Cic.

**cūpītor** -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*; *matrimonii*, Tac.

**cūpīdīa**, v. cupedia.

**cūpīrētum** -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*, Cic.

**cūpīrētus** -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*; *signa Junonis*, Liv.

**cūpīrifer** -fēra -fērum (cupressus and fero), *cypress-bearing*, Ov.

**cūpīrētus** -i, f. -ūs, m. (κυπρίστος). *A. the cypress, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals*, Verg. *B. Meton., a casket of cypress wood*, Hor.

**cūpīrus** -a -um, v. cupressus.

**cūr** (orig. quōirel, cuirel, 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 senatul populoque Romano magnae curae esse*, Cic.; *imprimis tibi curae sit ne nihil tempus prorogetur*, Cic.; *habere curam rerum divinarum*, Liv.; *incumbe 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 boum*, Verg.; 2, *the adornment of the body*; *cura cultuque 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*; *suum sororiaque filiae in eadem cura habere*, Liv.; meton., *the object of attention*; *tua cura, palumbae*, Verg.; 6, *care for, management, administration*; esp. of public affairs, *cura reipublicae*, Liv.; *cura navium, of the fleet*, Tac.; meton., *business, administration*; *quum sumus necessarii negotiis curisque vacui*, Cic. II. *care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet*; 1, *sine cura*, Cic.; *afferre alicui curam*, Cic.; *afficere aliquem aliqua curā*, Cic.; *confici curis*, Cic.; priusquam 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** -e (cura), *exciting care or fear*; *vindicta*, Juv.

**cūrāllum** -it = corallium (q.v.).

**cūrātē**, (curatus), adv. *carefully*, compar., *curatius legi*, *Digitized by Google*

**cūrātio** -ōnis, f. (curo), *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.; *aedes Telluris est curationis mese*, Cic.

**cūrator** -ōris, m. (curo), *one who takes care*: 1, a *guardian, overlooker, curator*; *vias Flaminiae curare*; *muris reſciendis aunto aediles curatores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemniū*, 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.

**cūratus** -a -um, p. adj. (curo), *carefully prepared*; *curatissimae preces*, Tac.

**cūrūtillo** -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. (Κούρητες), *the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes*, Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = *Cretean*, Ov.

**cūria** -ae, f. (connected with *Quirix*). **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 Pompeja* or *Curia Julia*; b, *Curia Sallorum*, 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.

**Cūriātīlī** -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.

**Cūrieta** -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, crier*, 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 curiosus*, Cic.; 2, *inquisitively*; *curiosus id facit quam necesse est*, Cic.

**cūriōsitas** -ētis, f. (*curiosus*), *inquisitiveness, curiosity*.

**Curiosolites** -um, m. *a people in Brittany, near modern Corseult*.

**cūriōsus** -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (*curn*), *careful*; 1, *attentive, diligent*; *curiosis oculis perspicere non posse*, Cic.; *per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic.; 2, *inquisitive, curious*; *isti curiosi*, Cic.

**cūris** -ia, 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*; se, Cic.; *membra*, Hor.; 2, *to attend to, cure an invalid, or a disease*; *curare corpora*, Cic.; *curari non posse*, Caes.; 3, *to attend to religious observances*; *sacra*, Cic.; 3, *to provide or procure a sum of money*; *jube sodes nummos curari*, Cic.; 4, *to administer, manage*; *res Romae*, Liv.; absol. to command; *curare Romae*, Tac. (Archaic forms, *coiravi*, *coirandi*, ap. Cic.)

**curriētulum** -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 *curriculum quadrigarum incurere*, Cic. **II.** Pass., *the raceground*; *athletas se in curriculo exercentes*, Cic.; often fig., *exiguū vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae*, Cic.

**curro**, cūcurri, cursum, 3. *to run, hasten*; pass. *impers.*, *curritur*, one runs, Cic.; *curritur ad praetorium*, Cic.; pro se quisque *currere ad sua tutanda*, Liv.; with cognate acc., *eosdem cursus currere*, Cic.; prov., *currentem hortari, incitare 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 aequor*, Verg.; c, of a wheel, *si mea sincero curreret axe rota*, Ov.; d, of water, *currentes aquae*, Ov.; e, of the heavenly bodies, *libera currebant et inobservata per annum sidera*, Ov.; f, of the hem of a garment, *quam plurima circum purpura Maecandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit*, Verg.; g, of fright, cold, shame, etc., *varius per ora curregit Ausonidium turbata fremor*, Verg.; h, of time, *to pass*; *currit ferox aetas*, Hor.; i, fig., of discourse, *to march easily*; *perfacile currents oratio*, Cic.

**curtus** -ūs, m. (*curro*). **I.** A. a *chariot, car*, esp. a *triumphal car*; *descendere in currum*, Cic.; *flectere currum de foro in Capitolium*, Cic.; *invehi curru Capitolium*, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, *the horses, the team*; *neque audit currus habenas*, Verg.; b, *triumph*; *quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferam*? Cic. **II.** a *plough with wheels*, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (synec. genit. plur. *curram*, Verg., Aen. vi. 655).

**cursum**, adv. (*curro*), *hastily, quickly*; *cursum agmen agere*, Liv.; *cursum dicere aliena*, Cic.

**cursto**, 1. (intens. of *curro*), *to run up and down*; *huc et illuc* (of the atoms), Cic.

**curso**, 1. (freq. of *curro*), *to run hither and thither*; *ultra-et eltro*, Cic.

**cursor** -ōris, m. (*curro*). **I.** Lit. A. a *runner*, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the *chariot race*, Ov. **B.** a messenger,

poetman, Tac.; 2, a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, Suet. II. Transf. surname of L. Papirius, the conqueror of the Samnites.

**cursus** -ūs, m. (curro), a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage, or ship; milites cursu examinatos, Caes.; cursus equorum, Verg.; longarum navium, Caes.; cursu tendere ad aliquem or ad locum, Liv.; in cursu esse, to travel in haste, Cic.; esp. a, chariot or horse-race; cursus certamen, Ov.; fig. the race for office, honour, etc.; in eodem cursu fuisse a Sulla dictatore ad eodem fere consulens, Cic.; b, course, march, journey; cursus maritimus, Cic.; mihi 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; quodam exaruisse amnes aut in altum cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic.; d, of heavenly bodies, annui 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**, 1. (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.

**curulis** -e (currus), relating to a chariot; equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circusian 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.; rotae, the rim, Ov.

**curvo**, 1. (curvus), to bend, bow, curve; curvare brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; quoniam nux plurima curvabit ramos, makes to bend, Verg.; tollitur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg.; curvare genus sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor.; transf., make to bend, more; nec te vir Pleria pellice sanctus curvat, Hor.

**curvus** -a -um (curvός), 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; asseres 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 diligenti custodia asservare, Liv.; b, milit. t. t. keeping guard, watching; custodias classium, Caes.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic. B. Meton., 1, the watch, sentinels; a, sing., in prose only collective, custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum una reliquerunt, Caes.; b, plur., frequens cus-

todiis 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.

**custodia**, 4. (custos). I. Gen. to guard, watch, keep; tuum 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 aliquid litteris, Cic.; c, to keep in prison, hold captive; ducem praedonum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

**custos** -ōdis, c. I. Gen. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant; a, portae, 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; nimium servat custos Junonius Io, Ov.; d, the officer in charge of the voting-tablets; custodes tabellarum, Cic.; e, milit. t. t., a sentinell, guard; custodes rufi, Cic.; disponere, Caes. II. a, an overseer, overlooker, spy; custos ac 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 CUT, Gr. KYT, whence κύρος), the skin, Hor.; hile, leather, Mart.

**Cyanē** -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

**Cyanē** -ēs, f. (Κυανίη), daughter of Maecander, mother of Canus and Byblis.

**cýathus** -i, m. (κύαθος), 1, 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.

**cýbaeus** -a -um, navis and absol., **cýbaeus** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, Cic.

**Cýbèle** or **Cýbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήβη), 1, or Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), whose priests were called Galli; adj., **Cýbēleius** -a -um, belonging to Cýbèle; 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

**Cýbistra** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κύβιστρα), a town in Cataonia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1. **cýclas** -adis, f. (κυκλῆς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Juv.

2. **Cýclas** -adis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cýclades** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

**cýclleus** -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, Hor.

**Cýclops** -elōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cýclōpes** -elōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor. Adj., **Cýclōpēus** -a -um, saxa, Sicilian, Verg.

**Cýcneius** -a -um, belonging to the Boeotian Cyenus; Tempe, Ov.

**cýcneus** -a -um (κύκνεος), belonging to the swan; plumae, Ov.; tanquam cyneus fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

1. **cýonus** -i, m. (κύωνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus cýonus, Pindar, Hor.

2. **Cýonus** -i, m. 1, king of Liguria, son of Sthenela, changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

**Cýdonēa** -ae, f. (Κυδωνεία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, 1, **Cýdon** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; 2, **Cýdoniata** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonia; 3, **Cýdonius** -a -um, poet. for Cretan, Verg.; 4, **Cýdonēus** -a -um, poet. for Cretan.

**cýn** . . . v. cýen . . .

**cýlindrus** -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic.; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

**Cýllārōs** and -ūs -i, m. (Κύλλαρος), 1, a Centaur; 2, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

**Cýllēnē** -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). 1. A high mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., 1, **Cýllēnius** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; Iguis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cýllēnius** -ii, m. Mercury, Verg.; 2, **Cýllēnēus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the lyre, Hor.; 3, **Cýllēnis** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. II. a town in the north of Elis.

**cýmba** -ae, f. (κύβη), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

**cýmbalum** -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

**cýmbium** -ii, n. (κύμβιον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

**Cýmē** -ēs, f. (Κύμη). A. a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj., **Cýmaeus** -a -um, Cymaean. B. = Cumae (q.v.).

**Cýnāpēs**, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

**Cýnicus** -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cýnicus** -a -um, Cynic.

**cýnōcēphālus** -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

**Cýnōs** and -ūs -i, f. (Κύνος), a town in Iocris.

**Cýnōsargēs** -is, n. (Κυνόσαργης), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

**Cýnōcēphālae** -ārum, f. (Κυνός κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scythia in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

**Cýnōsūra** -ae, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj., **Cýnōsūris** -idis, urss, the Little Bear, Ov.

**Cýnōsūrae** -ārum, 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** -ae, f. Diana.

1. **Cýpārisus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. **cýpārisus** = cypressus (q.v.).

**Cýprus** and -os -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cýprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst., **Cýprum** -ii, n. copper, Plin. Subst., **Cýpria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cýprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

**Cýpseus** -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

**Cýrēnē** -ēs (-ae -ārum), f. I. a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence 1, adj., **Cýrēnaeus** -a -um,

Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnaei** -orum, m. the Cyrenai, philosophers; 2, **Cýrēnaeus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnāci** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cýrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic. II. **Cýrēnē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

**Cýrnōs** (Cýrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cýrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

**Cýrtai** or **Cýrtii** -ōrum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

**Cýrus** -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 Canaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cýrea** -ōrum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

**Cýtae** -ārum, f. (Κύται), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea. Adj., 1, **Cýtaeus** -a -um, Cytæan = Colchian; 2, **Cýtaeis** -idis, f. the Cytæan, i.e., Medea.

**Cýthēra** -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cýthērae** -ae, f. Venus; 2, **Cýthēreus** -a -um, Cytheræan; subst., **Cýthēra** -ae, f., Venus; 3, **Cýthēra** -idis, f. the-Cytheræan, Venus; 4, **Cýthēraeus** -a -um, and 5, **Cýthēra** -idis, f. sacred to Venus.

**Cýthnōs** (Cythnus), -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

**cýtisus** -i, c. and **cýtisum** -i, n. (κύτισος), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

**Cýtorus** -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cýtorianus** -a -um, Cytortian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

**Cýzicus** (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj., **Cyzicenus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

## 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** -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube; hence, 1, **Dacia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; 2, **Daciōus** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

**dactýlicus** -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

**dactýliothēa** -ae, f. (δακτυλιόθηκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mart.; 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

**dactýlus** (-os) -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- u u), a dactyl, Cic.

**Daedāla** -ōrum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. **daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; 2, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. **Daedālus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedālus** -a -um, Daedalean; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

**Dāhae** -ārum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.

**Dalmātae (Delmātae)** -ārum, m. (Δαλματᾶς), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia. Hence 1, **Dalmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; 2, adj., **Dalmātiōnis** -a -um, Dalmatian; subnt., **Dalmātiōnis** -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., **Dāmascēnus** -a -um, Damascene; pruna, **damons**, Plin.

**Dāmāsiippus** -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 socioque, Cic.; with acc. of the cause, causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic.; with acc. of person, aliquem inauditu, 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 faciesse damnare, Cic.; with quod, A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod nullites Romanos praebisset 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 sub 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 voto, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to keep his vow; damnabis 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 res publica, Liv.; b, of a testator, to bind the heir, Hor.; c, to sentence to endure or suffer; damnare aeterna lumen nocte, Ov.; d, to condemn a person on account of, to inculpate; aliquem summæ stultitiae, Cic.; e, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi mens dubia est, quæ tu tua numina dament, Ov.; f, to assign, devote to (for destruction), Ilion, mihi castaque damnatum Minervæ, Hor. **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

**damnōse**, adv. (damnosus), ruinously; biter, to the host's loss, Hor.

**damnōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (damnum), causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental; bellum sumptuosum et damnosum Romanis, Liv.

**damnum** -i, n. (old form dampnum, from root DAP, connected with daps, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δαπνῶ, 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 caelestis lunæ, the waning of the moon, Hor.; maxims damnis affici, Cic.; dare damnum, to cause loss, Cic.; damnum naturæ, a natural defect, Liv.; stomachum suum damno Tulli (to the injury of) explore, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, loss in war, defeat;

damna Romano accepta bello, Liv.; 2, a fine, pecuniary mulct, Cic.

**Dāmōcles** -is, m. (Δαμοκλῆς), 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.

**Dānō** -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., **Dānōis** -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** -idis, 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 δάπτω, δαπνῶ), 1, a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; ergo obligatum reddere Jovi dapem, Hor.; 2, a meal, feast, banquet; amor dapis, Hor.; humanæ daps (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur., dapibus epulari opibus, Verg.

**dapsilis** -e (δαψιλής), 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; subnt., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the Trojans; 2, **Dardānius** -a -um, Trojan; subnt., **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.

**Dārius** and **Dārius** -i, m. (Δαρείος), 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** -idis, acc. -tim, m. (Δαῖς), a Mede, general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated with Artaphernes at Marathon.

**dātor** -ōris, m. (do), a giver; laetitiae, Bacchus, Verg.

**Daulis** -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), a city in Phocis; adj., **Daulias** -adis, f. Daulian; ales, Procne, Ov.; Dauliades puellae, Procne and Philomela, Verg.

**Dāunus** -i, m. a mythical king of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes; hence 1, **Dāunus** -a -um, Daunian;

heros, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; dea, Juturna, sister of Turnus, Verg.; Camena, the Roman muse, Hor.; caedes, Roman, Hor.; 2, **Daunias** -*alis*, f. Apulia, Hor.

**dē**, prep., with abl., from. **I.** In space, from, away from, down from; de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, Caes.; de manibus efugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrudere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, 1, in the course of, during; de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri 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; copo de via Latina, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libyca de rupe Leones, African lions, Ov.; 2, to denote a body of persons out of which some one is taken; hominem certum mihi 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 eodem oleo et opera 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, at 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 causa, Cic.; qua de causa, on account of which, Cic.; 5, in accordance with, in obedience to some form or example; vix de mea sententia concessum est, Cic.; 6, with relation to, concerning; recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.; 7, with adj., to form an adverbial phrase, de improvviso, 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,

**dēambūlo**, 1. to take a walk, Suet.

**dēarmo**, 1. to disarm; quibus dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

**dēbaecchor**, 1. dep. to rave, rage furiously; debaechantur ignes, Hor.

**dēbellātor** -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferarum, Verg.

**dēbello**, 1. **I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, finish a war; neque priusquam debellavero abistam, 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 dehībeo, from de and habeo, to have from a person, i.e. to be bound to restore something). **I.** Lit. to owe, be indebted; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta CC, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, my creditors, Cic.; absol. si qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **dēbītum** -i n. a debt; debitu alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id absenti 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 poterunt, Cic.; partic. **dēbītus** -a -um, bound, owed; debitas poenae, Cic.; 2, to be bound or obliged by fate or circumstances; tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque morti, 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.

**dēbīlis** -e, adj. with compar. (orig. dehibilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., mancā ac debilem praetura futuram suam, Cic.

**dēbilitas** -ātis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility. **A.** Lit., bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; linguae, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic.

**dēbilitatio** -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, weakness; animi, Cic.

**dēbilito**, 1. (debilis), to lunge, weaken, cripple, disable. **A.** Lit., a, membra lapidibus, fustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in partic. perf., debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; b, of things, quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, Hor. **B.** Transf. to enervate, break the force of, disable; audaciam debilito, accleri realito, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatum metu, Cic.

**dēbitio** -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt; pecuniae, Cic.

**dēbitor** -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor. **A.** Lit., addicere Futiudum creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercede soluta 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 praecepta, 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 nostra provincia, Cic.; decedere Italia, Sall.; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; b, de via decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; naves imprudentia aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decederunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de via decedisse, Cic.; alicui de via 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 via, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of; seras decedere nocti, Verg.; calori, Verg.; c, milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate; decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugna, Liv.; d, of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term; de or ex (or simply) provincia, Cic.; e, of actors, decedere de scena, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to depart from life, to die; decedere de vita, 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 decedisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; (d) of the sun and moon, to set; sol decedens, Verg.; (y) of diseases, to cease; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decedisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to abandon property; de possessione, Cic.; b, to abandon a plan or opinion; de sententia, 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 causa periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; b, to cease; postquam invidia decederat, Sall.

**dēcōlea** (-ia) -ae, f. (δεκλία), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

**dēcēm** (dēca), ten. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitia, Hor.

**Dēcēbris** -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), 1, mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; subst.,

**December** -bris, m. *December*; 2, *belonging to the month December*; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, the licence of December, i.e., of the Saturnalia, Hor.

**decempēda** -ae, f. (decem and pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length, Cic.

**decempēdator** -ōris, m. (decempēda), one who uses the decempēda, a land surveyor; acquissimus agri privati et publici decempēdator, Cic.

**decēplex** -icis (decem and plex, from plico), ten-fold, Nep.

**decēprimi** -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

**decēscālmus** -a -um (decem and scālmus), having ten thovls or rowlocks; actuariolum, Cic.

**decēmvir** -i, m., gen. plur., **decēmviri** -ōrum or -um, m. a college of ten magistrates at Rome; 1, decēmviri legibus scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the XII. Tables; 2, decēmviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books; 3, decēmviri stlitibus (litibus) iudicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship; 4, decēmviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land.

**decēmvirālis** -e (decēmvir), relating to the decēmvirs; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

**decēmvirātus** -ūs, m. (decēmvir), the office or dignity of a decēmvir, Cic.

**decēns** -entis, p. adj. with comper. and superl. (decet), 1, *seemly, becoming, decent*; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens cur atque rogo, Hor.; 2, *well-formed, handsome, comely*; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

**decēntia** -ae, f. (decet), *comeliness, decency*; figurarum venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decēntia, Cic.

**decerno** -crēvi -crētum, 3. **I.** to decide. **A.** peacefully; 1, qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, Cic.; 2, a, to decide judicially; quod iste aliter atque edixisset decrevisset, Cic.; b, of the senate, etc., or of individual members of the senate, to decree, propose; si hic orlo (the senate) placere decreverat ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum 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 respublica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; alicui triumphum, Cic.; 3, to decide in a hostile manner; decernere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, 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.; decreram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic. (syn. cop. perf. formis, decrerim, decreram, decrero, decreasset, decreces).

**decerpo** -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. **A.** Lit., to pluck off, pluck away; arbore pomum, Ov. **II.** 1, transf., humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion, of, Cic.; 2, to take away; ne quid locus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

**decertatio** -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest; harum rerum omnium, Cic.

**decerto**, 1, to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision; proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; necum contentione dicendi is locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; et a de re jure decertari oportere, armis non contendere, Cic.

**deceasio** -ōnis, f. (decedo), a going away,

departure (opp. accessio). **A.** Gen., tua deceasio, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office, Cic.; 2, lessening, diminution; non enim tam cumulus honorum jucundus esse potest quam molesta deceasio, Cic.

**decessor** -ōris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor; successori decessor invidit, Cic.

**decessus** -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; amleorum, Cic.; 2, of water, ebb; aestus, Caes.

**deceat** -cēit, 2. (root DEC or DIC, whence also dignus), it becomes, it fits. **A.** Lit., quem deceat mulieribus ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. **B.** Transf., it deserves, it is fitting, it suits; id enim maxime quemque deceat, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod deceat honestum est et quod honestum est deceat, Cic.; oratorem israel minime deceat, 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. **decido** -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., ceta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; c, of buildings, to fall down; celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.; 2, of persons, a, decidere equo, Caes.; in preceps, 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 scelestam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. **decido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (de and cado). **A.** Lit., to hew off, cut off; aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to cut short; post decima 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.

**decies** (-iens), adv. (decem), ten times, Cic.

**decima** (decīma) -ae, f. (decimus), a tenth part, tithe; a, as an offering to the gods, Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic.; b, a tax paid by landowners in the provinces; decima hordei, Cic.

**decimānus** (decōmānus) -a -um (decimus, decunus). **I.** 1, relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; subest, **decimānus** -i, m. the farmer of such a tax, Cic.; mulier decimāna or simply decimāna -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the taxes, 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 farthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed. **II.** Meton., large, immense; acipenser, ap. Cic.

**decimo** (decīmo), 1. (decimus) to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, Suet.

**decimus** (decōmus) -a -um. **A.** Lit., the tenth, Cic.; adv., decimum, for the tenth time, Liv. **B.** Meton., large, vast, great; unda, Ov. Subst., **decimum** -i, n. tenfold; ager efficit or effert cum decimo, Cic.

**decipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (de and capio). **I.**

to cheat, cozen, deceive; novem homines honestissimos, Cic.; expectationes, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to beguile; sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov.

**decisio** -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a decision; decisionem 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.

**declamito**, 1. (freq. of declamo), a, to speak loudly, declaim; Graece apud Cassium, 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 aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; b, transit., to declaim; quas mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, Cic.

**declaratō** -ōnis, f. (declaro), a declaration, revealing; animi tui, Cic.

**declāro**, 1. to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare. **A.** Lit., a, presentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; b, to declare, pronounce, proclaim; aliquem consulere, 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 declarant, synonyms, 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., Cumanæ cohortes declinavere paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum perpulsum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., ut declinet a proposito defectaque 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** -a (de and clivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **declivo** -is, n. a declivity; per declive se recipere, Caes.

**declivitas** -itatis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

**decoctor** -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

**decolo**, 1. (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

**decolor** -ōris, discoloured. **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rheusus, Ov. **B.** Transf., deteriorated; deterior paulatim ac decolor aetas, Verg.

**decoloratio** -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

**decoloro**, 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., suavitates decocta, insipida, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; tenebris memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

**decor** -ōris, m. (decet), 1, grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; 2, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

**decore**, adv. (decorus), 1, properly, fitly, becomingly; ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore loqui, Cic.; 2, beautifully, Cic. poet.

**decore**, 1. (decus), **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 Crassi Tusculano, Cic.; with dat., color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.; with ad, ad ornatum decorus, Cic. Subst., **decorum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety; apertus appellat hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned; aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

**decrepitu** -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

**decreresco** -crevi -cretum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescantia 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; consilium, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t. = δόγμα, doctrine, principle, Cic.

**decumanus**, v. decimanus.

**decumates** -ium (decimus), relating to tithes; agri, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid, Tac.

**decumbo** -cubti, 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.

**decuria** -ae, f. (decem), 1, a body of ten men, Varr.; 2, a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

**decuriatio** -ōnis, f. (1. decurio), a dividing into decurias, Cic.

**decuriatus** -us, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decurias, Liv.

1. **decurio**, 1. (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten; equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. **decurio** -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; summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad nares, 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 quum sit decursum, nihil sit praetera extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decursu spatio, Cic.; 3, of ships, to sail; ego puto te bellissime cum quæstore Mescinio decursurum, Cic.; 4, of water, to run down; monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, to have recourse to, take refuge in; decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseræ preces, Hor.; b, to finish; prope acta jam ætate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum unâ decurre laborem, Verg.; quæ abs te breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

**decursio** -ōnis, f. (decurro), a military evolution or manœuvre, charge, ap. Cic.

**decursus** -us, m. (decurro). **I.** Lit., a running down; in rus decurro atque in decursu, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., a, a manœuvre; 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 quædam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

**decus** -ōris, n. (deceat), that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, of things, decora atque ornamenta sanorum, 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.; renovated 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.

**decussio** -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.; arietes decussi ruebant muri, Liv. **II.** Transf., cetera ætate jam sunt decussa, laid aside, ap. Cic.

**dedecet** -decēlit, 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** -ōris, adj. unseemly, shameful, vile, Sall.

**dedecōro**, 1. (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon; se flagitilis, Sall.; et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic.

**dedecōrus** -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, Tac.

**dedecus** -ōris, 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 militiæ alicui obijcere, dishonourable conduct in the field, Liv. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t., evil, vice (opp. decus), Cic.

**dedicatio** -ōnis, f. (dedico), a consecration, dedication; ædis, Liv.

**dedico**, 1. to declare; 1, naturam eius, Lucr.; 2, to make a return of property to the censor; hæc prædia 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

maritos, as hæbenda, Verg.; with infin., sollicitare, Ov.

**dedisco** -didici, 2. to unlearn, forget; nomen disciplinæque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin., eloquentia loqui pæne dediscit, Cic.

**deditiuus** -a -um (deditio), relating to capitulation or surrender; plur., deditiui, the subjects of Rome, those who had surrendered unconditionally or had no rights (opp. socii), Caes.

**deditio** -ōnis (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.; sit 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 studiis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus ease 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 suasque omnia Caesari, Caes. **II.** Transf., to give up to, dedicate, devote; aures suas poetis, Cic.; illam libidini ap. Claudii, Cic.; se, to devote oneself, give up oneself to; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; deditæ operâ, designedly, intentionally, Cic.

**dedecōo**, 2. to cause to unlearn, to unteach; aut docendus is est aut dedecendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedecet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use, Hor.

**dedolōo** -dolūi, 2. to make an end of grieving, Ov.

**deduco** -duxi -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 carbasia malo, Ov.; b, to drag a ship down to the sea; naves in squam, 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 ea via, Cic.; aliquem in arcem, Liv.; deducere atonios de via, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t. to remove; praesidia de iis oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hiberna, 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 Romano, 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 home to the forum or senate; hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.; magnam affert opinionem, magnam dignitatem quotidiana 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 suburbanum, Cic.; 7, to dispose; ex ea 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 crudellis et misera deductio, Cic.; 2, a conducting of colonists, a colonising; quae erit in istos agros deductio, Cic.; 3, a fictitious ejectment 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., magno opere a vero longo, 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. pass., defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes.; b, mentally, et nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censors, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic.

**defatisoor** = defetiscor (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 total ratione defectio, Cic.; 2, a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing; a, virium, 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, eclipses; lunae, Cic.

**defendo** -fendi -fensum, 3. (de and \*fendo). **I.** to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away; defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes.; nimios 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.** republicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audacia 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 patricidii 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.; (b) 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 commune officium censurae, Cic.

**defenēro**, 1. to plunge into debt; dimissiones libertorum ad defenērandas diripiendasque provincias, 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, defences; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

**defensio**, 1. (freq. of defendo), to be wont to defend, defend frequently; causas, Cic.; haec non acrius accusavit in senectute quam antea defensaverat, Cic.

**defensio**, 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.

**deferre** -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to bring, bear, carry down. **A.** Gen. amono ex Helicone perenni inde coramum, Lucr.; esp., a, of rivers, to carry down with them; excipere dolia quae amnis defert, Liv.; b, to change, remove to a lower place; sedes suas sub Velam, Cic.; acies in campos delata est, Liv. **B.** Esp. to carry down, bear down with violence; ruinā tota prolapa acies in praecipos deferri, Liv.; praecipos aeris speculā de montis in undas deferre, Verg. **II.** to bear or bring from one place to another.

**A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, ad causas iudicia iam facta domo, Cic.; commeatum 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 praemium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferunt, Caes.; rem ad amicos, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; 2, to communicate, report, tell; deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; vehementer to 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 venefici 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 iudicum, Cic.; aliquem in beneficiis ad aerarium deferre, or simply deferre aliquem, to recommend for reward, Cic.

**defervesco** -fervi or -ferbī, 3. to cease boiling; of the heat of passion, to cease to rage, diminish in violence; quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

**defessus**, v. defetiscor.

**defetiscor** (defatiscor) -fessus, 3. dep. to become tired, grow weary; gen. found in perf. partic., **defessus** -a -um, weary, tired; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

**deficio** -feci -sectum 3. (de and facio). **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 amicitia, 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 exaestuauit aut deficit mare, *flows or ebbs*, Liv.; deficiunt 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 deficiunt, Cic.; c, of time, *to fail, to be too short for*; dies deficiat, si vellem paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.; d, of strength, etc. *to fail, 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 unâ plagâ acceptâ patres conscripti cicerent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II.** Transit, a, act., *to abandon, leave, fail*; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; b, pass. *defici*, *to be abandoned by, to be wanting in*; defici a vîibus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaçis, 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 reipublicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixum esse, *to be deep in thought*, Cic.; b, *to make fast*; virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; c, *to fix in amazement, make motionless with astonishment*, etc.; defixerunt pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic., *defixus, motionless with astonishment, fear, etc.*; quum silentio defixi steterent, Liv.; d, *to imprint firmly*; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic.; e, religious t.t. *to declare, denounce*; quae auffer injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic.; f, of enchantment, *to bind by a spell, to curse*, regis Ioliciacis animum defigere votis, Verg.

**defingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. *to form, mould, fashion*, Hor.

**definio**, 4. *to inclose within limits, to bound*. **A.** Lit., *eundi fudi 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*; rem definire verbis, Cic.; b, *to fix*; suum cuique locum, Caes.; 2, *to confine within limits, restrain*; non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, etc., Cic.

**definitè**, adv. with superl. (definitus), *definitely, distinctly*; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definitè 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.

**desio** -sieri, pass. of deficio, *to fail*; numquam causa deficiet, cur victi pacto non stetis, Liv.; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Verg.

**desagratio** -ōnis, f. (desagros), *a burning, consuming by fire*; terrarum, Cic.

**desagro**, 1. *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*. **A.** Lit., quum curia Saliorum desagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon lectu fulminis desagravit, Cic.; part. pass., *desagratus, consumed*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to cease burning, to abate, cool*;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

**desecto** -sexi -sextum, 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.

**desēo** -sēvi -sētum, 2. 1. *to bewail, weep for*; impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alacritus mortem, Cic.; 2, *to speak with tears*; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

**desioresco** -sōrū, 3. **A.** Lit., *to shed bloom, to fade*; idem (flos) quum tenui capitis defloruit ungui, Cat. **B.** Transf., *to lose bloom, wither*; cum corporibus vigere et desiorescere animos, Liv.; meton., *amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt*, Cic.

**desūo** -sūxi, 3. **I.** *to flow down*. **A.** Lit., a, of water, etc., *sudor a capite*, Cic.; humor saxia, Hor.; Rheenus in plures defluit partes, Caes.; b, of things not liquid, *to float*; dolla medio anni defluerunt, Liv.; *to swim down*; secundo anni, Verg.; *to sail down*; cum paucis navigis secundo anni, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to fall down, descend, glide down*; 1, quum ipsae defluant coronae, Cic.; of dress, hair, etc., *to fall*; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; rusticulus tonso toga defluit, Hor.; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv.; 2, abstr., a, *to be derived*; quodam inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere potuerunt, Cic.; b, *to fall to the lot of*; multaque merces tibi defluit aequo ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor.; c, *to change to*; a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. **II.** *to flow away, disappear, be lost*; a, of hair, etc., *extemplo tristi medicamine tactae defluerunt comae*, Ov.; b, of persons, ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, *has proved false to me*, Cic.; c, of time, *to disappear, cease*; ubi salutatio defluxit? Cic.

**desodō** -fodi -fossum, 3. **I.** 1, *to dig in, to cover with earth*; signum septem pedes altum in terram desodi, Liv.; 2, *to conceal by digging, bury*; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; aliquem humo, Ov.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est acclerato 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.; jumenta 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, deformis malum, Ov.; deformis est, foil, by infin., Cic. **II.** *formless, shapeless*; deformes animae, Ov.

**deformitas** -ātis, 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.

**defraudo**, 1. to *deceive, defraud, cheat*; *aures, Cic.*; aliquem, with abl. of thing, aliquem ne *andabat* quidem, Cic.

**defrenatus** -a -um (de and freno), *unbridled, unrestrained*; *cursum*, Ov.

**defrigo** -fricdi -frictum, and -frictum, 1. to *rub, rub hard*; *dentes*, Ov.; *fig.*, urbem sale multo, to *satirise, lash*, Hor.

**defringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (de and frango), to *break off*; *ramum arboris*, Cic.; *ferrum ab hasta*, Verg.

**defrutum** -i, n. (for *deservitum* sc. mustum), *must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity*, Verg.

**defugio** -fugi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to *fly away*; *armis abjectis totum sinistru cornu defugit*, Liv. **II.** Transit., to *fly from, avoid, get out of the way of*; *proelium, Caes.*; *iudicia, Cic.*; *auctoritatem consilii sui*, Cic.; *eam disputationem*, Cic.

**defundo** -fudi -fusum, 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.

**defungor** -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 barbarum, discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor.; **b**, vitā defungit, to *dis*; Verg.; *absol.*, defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia, Tac.

**degener** -ēris (de and genus). **A.** Lit., *unworthy of one's race, not genuine, degenerate*; Neoptolemus, *unworthy of his father*, Verg.; *hi jam degeneres sunt, mixti et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble*; *patrias non degener artis*, Ov.; *non degener ad pericula*, Tac.; *ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu*, Tac.

**degenero**, 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 oblita priores*, Verg. **B.** Transf., to *degenerate morally*; *ad hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum*, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv. **II.** Transit., **a**, to *cause to degenerate*; *ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori officisset*, Liv.; **b**, to *dishonour, stain by degeneracy*; *propinquos*, Prop.

**dego**, 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 potens sui laetusque deget*, Hor.

**degrandinat**, impers. *it ceases to hail*, Ov.

**degravo**, 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.

**degrādior** -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.

**degusto**, 1. **A.** Lit., to *taste*; **a**, of persons, *inde*, Sall.; *nec degustanti lotos amara fuit*, Ov.; **b**, of things, *celeri flammā tigna trabesque (of fire)*, to *lick*, Lucr.; of a weapon, to *graze*; *summu vulnere corpus*, Verg. **B.** Transf., to *try, make a trial of*; *genus hoc exercitatorum*,

*sc.*; to *sound*, eorum, apud quos aliqui aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

**dehinc**, 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 execraturum*, Liv.; **b**, thereupon; *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat*; *dehinc talia fatur*, Verg.; **c**, then; corresponding with *primum*, in the second place, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.)

**dehiscio** -hivi or -hili, 3. to *gape, open, split*; *terra delictat mihi, may the earth swallow me up*, Verg.; *dehiscens intervallis hostium acies*, Liv.

**dehonestamentum** -i, n. (dehonesto), a *blemish, deformity, disgrace*; *corporis*, Sall.; *amicitiarum*, Tac.

**dehonesto**, 1. to *dishonour, disgrace*; *saman*, Tac., Liv.

**dehortor**, 1. dep. to *advise to the contrary, to dissuade*; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, Sall.; with *infin.*, *plura scribere dehortatur infortunata*, Sall.

**Deianira** -ae, f. (Διανειρα), daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, whose death she caused by sending him a garment poisoned with the blood of Nessus.

**deicio**, v. deicio.

**Deidamia** -ae, f. (Διδάμεια), daughter of Lycomedes, king in Scyris, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

**dein**, v. deinde.

**deinceps**, adv. (dein and capto), one after another, successively; **a**, in space; *tres deinceps turres cum ingenti fragore prociuerunt*, 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).

**deinde** and **dein** (for dein, from *de* and *loca*, suff. -in), adv. **a**, of space, thereupon, from that place; *via tantum interest peraugusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus*, Liv.; **b**, of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards; *Cimbrum Gambrium statim ad me vocavi, deinde item accessit, etc.*, Cic.; corresponding with *primum*, principio (Initio), prius, 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. (ei in classical poets, one syllable).

**Deionides** -ae, m. (Διονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e., *Miletus*.

**Deiōpēa** -ae, f. (Δειώπεια), one of the nymphs of Juno.

**Deiphobē** -ēs, f. (Δειφόβη), daughter of Glaucus.

**Deiphobus** -i, m. (Δειφόβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

**dejectio** -ōnis, f. (dejectio), a *throwing down*, legal t.t. *ejectum from property*, Cic.

1. **dejectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from deicio), 1, *low-lying*; *equitatus noster dejectis locis constitit*, Caes.; 2, *dispirited, dejected*, Verg.

2. **dejectus** -us (dejectio), 1, a *throwing down, hurling down*; *arborum*, Liv.; 2, *delectivity, depression*; *collis*, Caes.

**dejiro** = *dejiro* (q.v.).

**dējicio** -jēci -jectum, 3. (de and jacio), *throw, cast, hurl down*. I. Lit. A. Gen., aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic. B. Esp. 1, se dejicere, or pass. deijci, to rush down; venti ab utriusque terrae praecipitis montibus subiti ac procellosi se deijciunt, Liv.; 2, to throw to the ground; of trees, to fall, Liv.; of statues, to throw down, Cic.; of buildings, to pull down; turrim, Caes.; 3, to throw lots into an urn; quam dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; 4, milit. t.t. to drive from a position; nostros loco, Caes.; 5, pass., deijci, naut. t.t. to be driven away; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; 6, of the head, eyes, &c. to let fall; dejecto in pectora mento, Ov.; vultum, Verg.; 7, legal t.t. to eject, dispossess; aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; 8, to kill; paucis dejectis, Caes. II. Transf., 1, aliquem de sententia, make a version 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, defended by Cicero on a charge of murder.

**dējūngo** -jūnxī -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, Tac.

**dējūro**, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem in unicum tantum molestiae mihi tradidisse, Nep.

**dēlābor** -lāpusum, 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 (acc. 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 praecipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.; 3, to fall into unavailing; medios in hostes, Verg.

**dēlāmentor**, 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.

**dēlēbilis** -e (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed; liber, Mart.

**dēlectābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (delecto), pleasant, delightful, agreeable; cibis, Tac.

**dēlectāmentum** -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

**dēlectatio** -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure; mira 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., quam delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; b, pass., to take delight in; with abl., jumentis, Caes. \* 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** -us, 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.

**dēlēgatio** -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), an assignment of a debt; a mancipie annui dē, Cic.

**dēlēgo**, 1, to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign. I. Gen., ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutritibus, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri, ap. Cic. II. Esp. 1, mercantile t.t. to assign a debt or to nominate some one else to pay a debt; alleui, Cic.; 2, to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one; crimen alleui, Cic.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

**dēlēmētum** -i, n. (delenio), anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment; delenimentum animis Volani agri divinationem obici, Liv.

**dēlēmio**, 4. to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, Cic.; animos, Cic.

**dēlēmītor** -ōris, m. (delenio), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over; culus (judicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

**dēlēo** -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.; improbatum, 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 (deleo), that which destroys; sic paena deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

**Dēlia**, v. Delos.

**dēlibērābundus** -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating; consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

**dēliberatio** -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation; consilii capundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, cedit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

**dēliberativus** -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation; genus, Cic.

**dēliberātor** -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates, Cic.

**dēliberātus** -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.

**dēlibō**, 1. to take away a little, to taste. I. Lit., soli humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; fig., ut omnes undique flosculos carum 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 tua, Cic.

**delubro** 1. (de and liber), to bark, peel the bark off, Caes.

**delibūdo** -ti -tūm, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. AIII, whence λίωος, ἀλειψω). to besmear, anoint; multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

**delicātē**, adv. with compar. (delicatus), luxuriously; delicatē ac mollitē vivere, Cic.

**delicātus** -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (delicē). 1. *delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious*; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. 2. *soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious*. A. Lit., adolescens, Cic.; capella, Cat.; pueri, juvenus, Cic. B. Transf., *fastidious, dainty, nice*; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

**deliciāe** -arum, f. (delicio, to allure), *pleasure, delight, charm, luxury*. A. Lit., multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; ecce aliae deliciāe (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. B. Transf., *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart*; amores ac deliciāe tuae Roscius, Cic.

**deliciolāe** -arum, f. (dim. of deliciāe), *a darling*; Tullia, deliciolāe nostrae, Cic.

**delictum** -i, n. (delinquo), *a fault, crime, delinquency*; quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. **deligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (de and lego), 1. to pick, pluck; tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov.; 2. to choose, select; a, magistratus, consulem, Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; et eas res quicquid Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quicquid, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.; b, to pick out, send away; longaevos senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg.

2. **deligo**, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up; navigulam ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

**delūdo** (-lēvi) -lūtum, 3. to wipe off; ex quantum tectorum vetus delitum sit, Cic.

**delinquo** -liqui -lictum, 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.

**deliquesco** -lētī, 3. to melt, dissolve; ubi delieuit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; transf., to vanish, disappear; nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

**deliratio** -ōnis, f. (deliro), *folly, silliness, deluge*; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

**deliro**, 1. (de and lira, lit. to draw the furrow away in ploughing), to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their kings, Hor.

**delirus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (deliro), *silly, crazy, doting*; senex, Cic.

**delitescō** -tūi, 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 alieuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

**delitigo**, 1. to scold furiously, Hor.

**Delius**, v. Delos.

**Delos** -i, f. (Δῆλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence 1, adj., **Delius** -a -um, *Delian*; folia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Delos, Ov.; subest, **Delius** -li, m. Apollo, Ov.; **Delia** -ae, f. Diana, Verg.; **Delium** -li, n. a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; 2. **Delicus** -a -um, *Delian*; vasa,

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 oracle of Apollo; hence adj., **Delphicus** -a -um, *Delphian*, and subest., **Delphicus** -i, m. Apollo, Ov.

**delphinus** -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς), 1, a dolphin, Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

**Deltoen** -i, n. (Δελτοέν), the constellation called the Triangle, Cic. poet.

**delubrum** -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.

**delūdo** -lāsi -lūtum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, deceive; corvum hiantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; absol., aliquanto lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

**delumbis** -e (de and lumbus), *nerveless, weak*, Pers.

**delumbo**, 1. to make weak and nerveless; sententias, Cic.

**demādesco** -māddi, 3. to become wet, Ov.

**demando**, 1. to entrust, give in charge; pueros curae alicuius, Liv.

**Demāstus** -i, m. (Δημάστος), a Corinthian exile, father of Targuinus Prius.

**demens** -mentis, adj., with compar. and superl., out of one's mind, insane, foolish, senseless; a, of persons, summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; subest., in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare demens est, Cic.; b, transf., of things, dementiissimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.

**dementē**, adv. (demens), *foolishly, senselessly, madly*, Cic.

**dementia** -ae, f. (demens), *foolishness, madness, insanity*, Cic.

**dementio**, 4. (demens), to be mad, insane, to rave, Lucr.

**demēre** and dep. **demēreor**, 2. to deserve well of, to oblige; demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

**demergo** -mersi -mersum, 3. A. Lit., to sink, to plunge into, dip under; 1, in water, a, C. Marini in palude demersus, Cic.; se demergere, Cic.; b, of ships, to sink; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; 2, dapes avidum in alvum, to swallow, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacae exhauriendas 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.

**demētior** -mensum sum, 4. dep. to measure, measure out; ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

**demēto** -mēsti -messum, 3. to move, rattle, cut down, or off; fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; huic ense caput, Ov.; agros, Cic.

**demētor**, dep. 1. to measure off, Cic.

**demigratio** -ōnis, f. (demigro), *emigration*, Nep.

**demigro**, 1. 1, to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place; ex his aedificia, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic.; 2, transf., hinc demigrare, to die, Cic.; de meo statu demigro, Cic.

**diminio** -mīndi -mīndum, 3. A. Lit., 1, to diminish, make less, lessen; militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat, Caes.; aliquid 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 Fecenniae 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.

**dēmīrōr**, 1. dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demiror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, Cic.

**dēmissō**, 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.

**dēmissio** -ōnis, f. (demitto). **A.** Act., a sinking, lowering; stercorum, Caes. **B.** Pass. dejection; animi, Cic.

**dēmīssus** -a -um, p. adj. (demitto). **I.** Lit., a, hanging down; aures, Verg.; b, sunken, low-lying; 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, dispirited; animus, Cic.; d, poor, needy; qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

**dēmītīgo**, 1. to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmetipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

**dēmīto** -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 fornacem, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; facies, to lower, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, demittere agmen, 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 antennis, 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 drop; 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., animum, Cic., inentem, 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 deimo, 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, make less; 1, lit., partem solido de die, Hor.; de capite medulla DC, Cic.; 2, transf., plus additum ad memoriam nominis nostri, quam demptum de fortuna.

**Dēmōcritus** -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence adj., **Dēmōcriticus** (tus) -a -um, Democritean; subst., a, **Dēmōcritēs** -ōrum, the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; b, **Dēmōcritici** -orum, m. the disciples of Democritus, Cic.

**dēmōllor**, 4. dep. **A.** Lit., to throw down, to destroy utterly, demolish; domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. **B.** Transf., demolientes Baccanalia, Liv.

**dēmōllitō** -ōnis, f. (demolior), a tearing down, demolition; statuarum, Cic.

**dēmōnstrātio** -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.

**dēmōnstrātīvus** -a -um (demonstro) = ἐπιδεικτικός, laudatory or declamatory; genus orationis, Cic.

**dēmōnstrātor** -ōris, m. (demonstro), one who points out or indicates; Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

**dēmōnstrō**, 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 demonstrativum 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 demonstrativum, 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 demonstrativa ea quae significari ac declarari volumus, Cic.

**dēmōrior** -mortuus, 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.

**dēmōrōr**, 1. dep. **A.** Intransit., to delay, loiter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exsurgit, Tac. **B.** Transf., 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.

**dēmōvēo** -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 praefectura, Tac.

**dēmūgitus** -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of loving; paludes, Ov.

**dēmuloō** -muli -mulsum or -muletum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

**dēmum**, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δέ). 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.

**dēmurmōrō**, 1. to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

**dēmūtatio** -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

**dēmūto**, 1. to change; animum, Plaut.

**denarius** -a -um (deni), containing the number ten; nummus or subst., **denarius** -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to sixteen asses, worth about 8d. of English money; alicui ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; equae spes sit denarii, of being paid in denarii, Cic.

**denarro**, 1. to narrate, tell, relate; matri denarat ut, etc. Hor.

**denāto**, 1. to swim down; Tusco alveo, Hor.

**denēgo**, 1. 1. to deny, say no; Aquilium 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.

**deni** -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; bis deni, Verg.

**denicōlis** -a (de and nex), relating to death; feriae, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans (at which the family of the person dead was purified), Cic.

**denique**, 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, even, Liv.; 3. in fine, in short; omnia denique, Cic. **II.** Like denum, nunc denique, now indeed; tunc denique, then indeed, Cic.

**denōmīno**, 1. to name; hinc (ab Lamlō) Lamlas ferunt denominatos, Hor.

**denōrmo**, 1. (de and norma), to make irregular; o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denominat agellum, Hor.

**denōto**, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely; quin ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

**dens**, dentis, m. (connected with Gr. δούς). **A.** 1. a tooth; aprorum, Ov.; dens eburneus, Liv.; dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibis, Cic.; 2. g. a, envy, ill-will, slander; hoc maledico ente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.; b, time, vitiatia dentibus aevi, Ov. **B.** Transf., things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, arg.; dens vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, rg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

**dense**, adv., with compar. and superl. (dens-), 1. densely, Plin.; 2. of time, frequently, Cic. **lenseo** = denso (q.v.).

**Denselētae**, v. Dentheleti.

**lenso**, and **densēo**, 2. (densus), to make k, to thicken, condense, press together. **I.** niale densatus agger, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, of weaving, to make thick with the reed; b, milit. t. t., to press close together; scuta r capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervae, Verg.; iuxta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, rorodet together, Hor.

**nsus** -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., 1. thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). **A.** Gen., Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; densum caesarie, Ov. **B.** crowded to, closely packed; 1. aristae, Verg.; apes, frutices, Ov.; 2. of time, following closely, irrupted, frequent; ictus, Verg.; amores, 3. vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

**stalla** -ium, n. (dens), ploughshare, Verg. **entātus** -a -um (dens), 1. provided with toothed. **A.** Lit., si male dentata puella. **B.** toothed, spiked, pronged; ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrula, Cic. **II.** smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

**2. Dentatus**, v. Curius.

**Dentheleti** -ōrum (Δανθηλήται) and **Denselētae** -ōrum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

**denticālpium** -ii, n. (dens and scalpo), a toothpick, Mart.

**denūbo** -nupsi -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.

**denūdo**, 1. 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.

**denuntiatio** -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.

**denuntie**, 1. **I.** Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce; proscRIPTIONE, 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.; (b) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action; de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (c) 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 propinquum Achilli mortem denuntiat, Cic.; quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosa, quae caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

**denūto**, 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. (Δεωίς), daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres), i.e., Proserpina, Ov.

**Dēōlus** -a -um, sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

**dēōnēro**, 1. 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; naturalis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commutantibus, Cic.

**depēciscor** (depēciscor) -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement; Ipso tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depacisci cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

**depango** -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

**depasco** -pāvi -pastum, 3., 1. to feed off, eat down; saltus, Ov.; luxurium segetum, Verg.; 2. to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the dep. form, **depascor** -pastus), agros, Cic.; Hyblaëis apibus florem depasta salicti saepes, Verg.; depasta altaria, poet. = food on the altars, Verg.;

transf., depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, to prune down extravagance of language, Cic.; artus depascitur arida febris, Verg.

**depēscisor**, v. depascisor.

**depēcto** -pexi -pexum, 3. to comb, comb down; crines buxo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, to comb off, Verg.

**depēculātor** -ōris, m. (depeculor), one who robs or embezzles; aerarii, Cic.

**depēculor**, 1. dep. (de and peculium), to rob, plunder; fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depēculare, Cic.; cur pro isto qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depēculatus est pugnas? Cic.

**depello** -pūli -pulsus, 3. I. to drive away (of shepherds), teneros fetus Mantum, 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 veer; ab ubere matris, Verg.; aliquem, Verg.; c, naut. t. t., to drive out of one's course; aliquem obvii aquilones depellunt, Tac. B. Transf. to drive away, keep off, turn away; famem sitinque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; aliquem tribunatu, Cic.

**depēdēo**, 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.

**depēdo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh out. A. Lit. to pay; dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. B. Transf., poenas reipublicae, Cic.

**depēdo** -perdidī -perditum, 3. 1, to spoil, ruin; depeditus fletu, exhausted, Cat.; depeditus in aliquā, desperately in love with, Cat.; 2, to lose; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

**depēdo** -perdī -perditus, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly; tempestate depērierant naves, Caes.; si servus depēriasset, Cic.; esp., deperire amore alicuius, to be desperately in love with, Liv.; so aliquem (aliquam), Cat.

**depīlo**, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

**depīngo** -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.

**deplango** -planxi -planetum, 3. to bewail, lament, Ov.

**deploxus** -a -um, clasping, embracing, Lucr.

**deploro**, 1. I. Intransit. to weep violently, to lament; de suis incommotis, Cic. II. Transit. A. to lament, bewail; alicuius interitum, Cic. B. Transf. to regard as lost, give up; agros, Liv.; spein Capuae retinendas deploratam apud Poenos esse, Liv.

**deplūo**, 3. to rain down, Tib.

**depōno** -pōsi -positum, 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.; adeundas 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.; obseides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. B. Transf., ius populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **depōsitus**, laid out dead; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; iam prope depositus, Ov.

**depōpūlatio** -ōnis, f. (depopulor), a laying waste, plundering; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

**depōpūlātor** -ōris, m. (depopulor), one who ravages or lays waste; fori, Cic.

**depōpūlor**, 1. dep. to lay waste, ravage; Ambrosii fines, Caes.; agros, Cic. (pass. depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv.).

**deporto**, 1. to bear, carry away, remove, convey away. I. Gen., a, of persons and ships, frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertium secum, Cic.; Pleminium legatum victum Romanum, Liv.; b, of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum frumenti similium dicitur deportare, Cic. II. Esp. a, to bring home from a province; victorem exereitum, 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 Amorumi deportari, Tac.; Italia, Tac.

**deposco** -pōposci, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly. I. Gen., certas sibi deposcit naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatori deposci atque expeti, Cic. II. Esp. 1, to ask an office or duty for oneself; sibi id munus, 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.

**deprāvātō**, adv. (depravo), unjustly, iniquitously; iudicare, Cic.

**deprāvatio** -ōnis, f. (depravo), a perverting, distorting. A. Lit., oris, Cic. B. Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

**deprāvo**, 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.

**depreco** -bundus -a -um (deprecor), earnestly entreating, Tac.

**deprecatio** -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.

**deprecator** -ōris, m. (deprecor), one who begs off, an intercessor; huius periculi, Cic.; eo deprecatore, at his intercession, Caes.

**deprecor**, 1. dep. I. to pray earnestly to some person or for something. A. Gen., a, aliquem, Cic.; deprecari patres ne festinarent, Liv.; non deprecor, soll. 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 excrete, curse, Cat. II. to avert by entreaty, beg off; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

**deprehendo** and **deprendo** -prehendi (prendi) -prehensum (-prehensum), 3. to seize, lay

*hold of, catch.* **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperet, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms, deprexis 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.

**depréhensio** -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), detection; veneni, Cic.

**depressus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (deprimo), low-lying, sunk down; domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

**deprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (de and premo), to sink down, press down, depress. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, altero ad frontem sublati, altero ad mentum depresso percilio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp. I.**, to plant or place deep in the ground, dig deep; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressus, Cic.; 2, of ships, to sink; naves, Caes.; classem, 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.

**deproellor**, 1. to contend violently; ventos aequore fervido deproellantes, Hor.

**deprōmo** -prompel -promptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; transf., orationem ex jure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

**deprōpero**, to hasten; alicui coronas, weave quickly, Hor.

**depūdet** -pūdūt, 2. impera. to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, Ov.

**depūgis** = depygis (q. v.).

**depugno**, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently; ut acie instructi depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hectore, Cic.; transf., voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

**depulso** -ōnis, f. (depello), 1, driving away, driving off; luminum, Cic.; doloris, Cic.; 2, in rhet., defence, Cic.

**depulsor** -ōris, m. (depello), one who drives away, a destroyer; dominatus, Cic.

**depūto**, 1. to prune, cut off; umbras, branches, Ov.

**depūgis** -is, thin buttocked, Hor.

**deque**, v. susque deque.

**Deroētis** -is, f. and **Deroētō** -ūs, f. (Δερωῆτις), a Syrian goddess (also called Atargatis), identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

**derēlictio** -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), a deserting, forsaking; communis utilitatis, Cic.

**derēlinquo** -liquo -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon. **A. Lit.**, totas arationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. **B. Transf.**, derelictus ab amicis, Cic.

**derēpēntē**, adv., suddenly, ap. Cic.

**derēpo** -repsi, 3. to creep, crawl down, Phaedr.

**dēridēo** -risi -risum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at; aliquem, Cic.; absol., deridet, quum, etc., Cic.

**deridiculus** -a -um (derideo), very ridiculous, very laughable; alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem, Liv.; subet., deridiculum -i, n. ridicule, ridiculousness; esse or haberi deridiculo, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.

**derigescō** (dirigescō) -rigūi, 3. to grow quite stiff, rigid; derigescit cervix, Ov.; deriguere oculi, Verg., Ov.

**deripio** -ripūi -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.

**derisor** -ōris, m. (derideo), one who mocks, derides, a mocker, Hor.

**derisus** -ūs, m. (derideo), mockery, derision, Phaedr., Tac.

**derivatio** -ōnis, f. (derivo), a turning or drawing off of water; aquae Albanae, Liv.; derivations fluminum, Cic.

**derivo**, 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.

**derōgatio** -ōnis, f. (derogo), the partial repeal of a law; plur., legum derogationes, Cic.

**derōgo**, 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.

**derōsus** -a -um (partic. of an unused verb derodo), 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. Subet., **dērupta** -orum, n. precipices, Liv.

**desaevit** -i -itum, 4. to rage violently; pelago desaevit hiems, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.

**descendo** -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, descendere 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 Antonia, 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; Caellus 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, sank deeper, Sall.

**descensio** -ōnis, f. (descendo), a going down, descending, descent; Tiberina, voyage down the Tiber, Cic.

**descensus** -ūs, m. (descendo), a descending, descent. **I. Lit.**, descensus difficilis et artae viae, Liv.; poet. with dat., facilis descensus Averni, Verg. **II. Meton.**, a descending way; descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum, Liv.

**desdisco** -seivi or -scīi -scitum, 3. **A. Lit.**, to revolt from, desert to; multas civitates ab Afranio descliscent, Caes.; descliscere 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, degenerate to; ad inclinatum fortunam, Cic.

**describo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to transcribe, copy; quintum "de Finibus" librum, Cic. **II.** to describe, delineate, or represent in writing or by signs. **A.** Lit., geometrias 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, fix, 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.

**descripto**, adv. (descriptus), in order, systematically; describe et electe digerere, Cic.

**descriptio** -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** a copy; descriptio inaqueque tabularum, Cic. **II.** a representation by writing or signs. **A.** Lit., a description, representation; descriptis aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometric figures, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a representation in words, a description; regionum, Cic.; 2, a definition; nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; 3, fixing, limiting; expetendarum 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.

**dēsēo** -sēcūdi -sectum, 1. to hew off, cut off; partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

**dēsēnesco** -sēnūi, 3. to grow weaker by age; ira belli, Sall.

**desēro** -sērūi -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 spem mulieris, Cic.; b, of things or abstractions, multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deseri, 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.

**desertio** -ōnis, f. (desero), neglect, Liv. (?)

**desertor** -ōris, m. (desero), 1, one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter; amicum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; 2, in milit. t. t., a deserter, Caes.; poet., a fugitive, Ov., Verg.

**desertus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (desero), forsaken, abandoned, deserted; locus, regio, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall. Subst., **deserta** -ōrum, n. deserts, wildernesses, Verg.

**deservio**, 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.

**desēs** -sīdis, m. (desideo), idle, lazy, slothful, inactive; sedem desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

**desēdēo** -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, Ter.

**desēdērābīlis** -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), desirable; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

**desēdērātio** -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for anything, Cic. (?)

**desēdērūm** -li, 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.; me tanto desiderio afficit ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio alicuius mortuum esse, Cic.; meton., the object of desire; desiderium meum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** natural desire; cibi atque potionis, Liv. **B.** a wish, desire; militum, Tac.

**desēdēro**, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. 12, E12, 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., hanc 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.

**desēdia** -ae, f. (deses), sloth, idleness, inactivity; ne languori se desidinaeque dedat, Cic.

**dēsēdiōsē**, adv. (desidiosus), slothfully, idly, Lucr.

**desēdiōsius** -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.

**desēdo** -sēdi and -sīdi, 3. to sink down, subside, settle; terra, Cic.; transf., to diminish, deteriorate; mores, Liv.

**desēgnātiō** -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.

**desēgnātor** -ōris, m. (designo), one who arranges, an umpire at the public games, Cic.

**desēgno**, 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; Maeonius 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.

**desēllo** -sīlīi -sultum, 4. (de and salio), to leap down; de navibus, Caes.; ex navi, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; ad pedes, dismount, Caes.; of things, ex alto desiliens aqua, Ov.

**desēno** -sīl -sītum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (opp. coepi). **I.** Transf., artem, Cic.; versus, Verg.; poet. (for deservo), to abandon;

nam, Ov.; with infin. *to cease to*; desitit dero, Cic.; illud timere desino, Cic.; with desine quaeque communibus locis, Cic.; with tandem mollium querelarum, Hor.; desin lacrimas, ends by weeping, Ov.; pass. in- si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, Cic. *transit, to cease, stop, end*; in piscem, Ov.; of the close of a period, quae similiter de- it aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.

**desipiens** -entis, p. adj. (despicio), *foolish*,

**desipientia** -ae, f. (desipiens), *foolishness, lity*, Lucr.

**desipio** -desipi, 3. (de and sapio), *to be foolish, to act foolishly*; summos viros desipere, dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

**desisto** -stiti -stitum, 3. *to desist, leave off*; de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; u, Caes.; with infin. desistit stomachari, Cic.

**desolo**, 1. *to leave solitary, to forsake*; in- a agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic. **desolatus** -a -um, *forsoaken, desolate*; desolatae e, Ov.

**despectio** -onis, f. (despicio), *a looking down; f. contempt*; humanarum opinionum, Cic.

**despecto**, 1. (intens of despicio); *to regard above, look down upon*. **I.** Lit., a, of per- terras, Verg.; b, of places, to overlook; despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. **II.** sf., *to despise*; liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

**despectus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. sit, *despicable*, Cic.

**despectus** -us, m. (despicio). **A.** *a look- non, downward view*; erat ex oppido Aleas- etus in campum, Caes. **B.** Transf., con- , *despising*; aliquid despectui esse, Tac.

**desperanter**, adv. (despero), *despairingly, sally*; loqui, Cic.

**desperatio** -onis, f. (despero), *hopelessness, ir*; vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

**desperatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. superl. (despero), *desperate, hopeless*; aegrota- ene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, senes, Cic.; desperatissimo perfugio uti,

**despero**, 1. *to be without hope, to despair, up*; de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; sibi, suis fortunis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., era esse, Cic.; often in pass., desperatis is rebus, Caes.; desperatur turpiter quid- fieri potest, Cic.

**despicatio** -onis, f. (despicor), *contempt*; ar., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur matibus, Cic.

**despicatus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. icor), *despised, despicable*; homo despicat- us, Cic.

**despicatus** -us, m. (despicor), *contempt*; is despicatu ductur, Cic.

**despicentia** -ae, f. (despicio), *contempt*; n humanarum, Cic.

**despicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. **I.** *to look, regard from above*. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., rtice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo quora, Ov.; b, transit., Jupiter aethere ad despicens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et despiciere et oculis collustrare, Cic. **B.** sf., *to look down upon, despise*; despiciere attemnere aliquem, Cic.; partic. with gen., ciens sui, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *to look away* Cic.

**despolio**, 1. *to plunder, despoil*; aliquem, despollandum templum Dianae, Cic.

**despondio** -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** *to pro-* **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*; quacunque (spes) est, ea despond- etur anno consulatus tui, Cic. **B.** Esp., de- spondere animos, *to lose courage, despond*, Liv.

**despumo**, 1. *to skim off*; foliis undam atheni, Verg.

**despūo** -spūi -spūtum, 3. **A.** Intransit., *to spit out* (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. **B.** Transi- fig., *to reject, abhor*; preces nostras, Cat.

**desquamo**, 1. *to take off the scales, to scale*, Plaut.

**deserto** -tūi, 3. *to finish snoring*; poet. *to finish dreaming*, Pers.

**destillo**, 1. *to drop down, distil*; lentum dis- tillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

**destinatio** -onis, f. (destino), *a fixing, deter- mination, resolution*; partium, quibus cessorus aut non cessorus esset, Liv.

**destino**, 1. (from root STAN, whence stans, iorans, 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.; aliquid ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatique morti, Liv.; certae destinataeque sententiae, Cic.; with infin. *to resolve to do*; quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; quas urbes 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 ali- quem consulem, Liv.

**destitutio** -stitui -stitutum, 3. (de and statuo), *to set*. **I.** *to set down, to place*. **A.** aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. **B.** Transf., quum in hac miserrima 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 est destitutus, Cic.; deos mercede pacta, *to cheat*, Hor.; spes destituit, Liv.; partic. perf. abandoned; ab omne spe destitutus, Liv.

**destitutus** -a -um, partic. of destituo.

**destitutio** -onis, f. (destituo), *a forsaking, abandoning*, Cic.

**destrictus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (dstringo), *sharp, severe*; destrictior accusator, Tac.

**destringo** -strinxi -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 sagitta, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to satirize, censure*; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

**destruo** -struxi -structum, 3. *to pull down*. **A.** Lit. *to destroy* (opp. construo); aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. **B.** Transf. *to destroy, ruin*; ius destruere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

**desubito**, adv. *suddenly*, Cic.

**desudo**, 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*; multi- tudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

**desuesco** -suevi -suetum, 3. **A.** Transi- *to disuse, bring into disuse*; res desueta, Liv. **B.** Intransit. *to become unaccustomed to*; and in perf. *unused to*; desuetus triumphis, Verg.

**desuetudo** -inis, f. (desuesco), *disuse*; ar- morum, Liv.

**desultor** -oris, m. (desilio), *a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both*

were at full speed, Liv.; transf. an inconstant person; amoris, Ov.

**desultorius** -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

**desum** -fui -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail. **I.** Gen. omnia decant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., tibi nullum officium a me desuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commendando, 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 ipse 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., non consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.

**desumo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to choose, select; sibi hostes, Liv.

**desuper**, adv. from above, above, Caes.

**desurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; coenâ, Hor.

**detegeo** -texi -tectum, 3. 1. to uncover, lay bare; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutentur, Cic.; 2. to detect, disclose, betray; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

**détendo** (-tendi) -tensum, 3. to unstretch; tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.

**detergeo** -tersi -tersum, 2. **I.** to wipe off, wipe away; lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX deterimus, got together, Cic. **II.** to cleanse by wiping; cloacas, Liv. **III.** to strip off, break off; remos, Caes.

**deterior** -ius, genit. -oris, compar. adj., with superl. deterimus (connected with detero), worse, inferior, poorer; vectigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; pelittatu, weaker, Nep.; homo determinus, Cic.; neut. subst., in deterius, for the worse; in deterius mutare, Tac.

**deterius**, adv. (deterior), worse, in an inferior manner; de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.

**determinatio** -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

**determino**, 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.

**detero** -trivi -tritum, 3. **A.** Lit., to rub off, rub away, wear out; detrita tegmina, Tac. **B.** to lessen in strength, to weaken; laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, populus et commissionibus et principis imitatione deteritur, Tac.

**deterreo** -terrui -territum, 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 detertere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; nihil deterri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non detertere quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, to ward off; vim a censoribus, Liv.

**detestabilis** -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible; omen, Cic.

**detestatio** -ōnis, f. (detestor), 1. cursing, execration, horror, detestation, Liv.; 2, a warding off, averting; scelus, Cic.

**detestor**, 1. dep. **I.** 1. relig. t. t., to invoke the curse of a god; minas 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 dii humortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

**détexo** -texi -textum, 3. **A.** to plait, make by plaiting; aliquid viminibus mollique juncos, Verg. **B.** Transf., to finish (of discourse); detexta prope retexere, Cic.

**détineo** -tintui -tentum, 2. (de and teneo), to hold away, hold back, detain. **I.** Lit., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; aliquem, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, fetter; me grata detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; 2, to occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, to detain from; ab circumpectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; 3, detinere se, to support existence; se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; 4, to detain possession of property; pecuniam, Tac.

**détondéo** -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip. **A.** Lit., crines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, made leafless, Ov.

**détōno** -tōntui, 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.

**détorqueo** -torsi -tortum, 2. 1, to turn away, bend aside; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg.; b, transf., volutates animas a virtute detorqueat, Cic.; 2, to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort; corpora partes detortae, Cic.; transf., calumniano omnia detorqueundo suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

**detractio** -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 detractationem fieri velit, Cic. **II.** taking away (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic.

**detracto** = detracto (q. v.).

**detractor** -ōris, m. (detraho), one who makes less, a detractor; sui, Tac.

**détraho** -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 maiestatem difficilis ad inedi- am 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 probatilis, 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 detrachendi causâ maledice contumeliosae dicere, Cic.

**detractatio** -ōnis, f. (detrecto), a refusal; militiae, Liv.

**detractator** -ōris, m. (detrecto), a disparager, detractor; laudum suarum, Liv.

**detracto**, 1. (de-tracto), 1, to decline, refuse; militiam, Caes.; certamen, Liv.; 2, to disparage, detract from, depreciate; virtutes, Liv.; bene facta, Ov.

**detrimentōsus** -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, harmful*; ab hoste diacedere 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, polli. t. t., videsant (provident) consules or vident (consul) ne quid respublica 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 progeni Caesaris delecti, Tac.

**detrītus** -a -um, partic. of detero.

**detrūdō** -trūsi -trūsus, 3. I. Lit., A. Gen. to push away, push down, thrust down; naves scopulo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. B. Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to dislodge an enemy from his position; impetu 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 mense Martium, Cic.

**detruncō**, 1. 1, to lop or cut off; arbores, Liv.; 2, to mutilate, behead; gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

**detrurbo**, 1. to drive away with violence, cast down. I. Lit., A. Gen., aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; alicuius statum, 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, re-peopled 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** -uncis, m. (de and uncia), eleven-twelfths of unity; heres ex deunce, Cic.

**dēuro** -ussi -ustus, 3. 1, to burn down, burn utterly; agros vicosque, Liv.; 2, of cold, to destroy, ntp; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

**dēus** -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and diis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Ζεύς), 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 fidem, Cic.; dii meliōra (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. B. Transf., a, of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic.; b, of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus culus pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

**dēūtor** -ūti -ūsus, 3. dep. to misuse, Nep.

**dēvastō**, 1. to lay waste, devastate; agrum, fines, Liv.

**dēvehō** -vexi -vectum, 3. to bear, carry away, convey away; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; pass., used as middle, devehl (sc. navi), to sail; Vellam devectus, Cic.

**dēvello** -vellī -vulsus, 3. to pull, pluck, tear away; ramum trunco, Ov.

**dēvelō**, 1. to unveil, uncover; ora, Ov.

**dēvōtrōr**, 1. dep. to venerate, worship; deos cum proce, Ov.

**dēvōnīo** -vōni -ventum, 4. to come to, arrive at, reach. I. Lit., ad senatum, Cic.; poet. with acc., speluncam, Verg. II. Transf., in victoria 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.

**dēversoriūm** -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), a small lodging, Cic.

**dēversoriūsus** -a -um (deverto), relating to the accommodation of strangers; taberna, Plaut.; Subst., **dēversoriūm** -ii, n. an inn, lodging; peropportuum, Cic.; emere deversorium Taracinae, Cic.; transf., a place of resort, resting-place; studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

**dēverticūlūm** (dēverticūlūm) -i, n. (deverto). I. A. Lit., a by-way, by-path; quae deverticula flexionesque quaevisisti, Cic. B. Transf., a digression, Liv. II. a, an inn, lodging-place, Liv.; b, a place of refuge, hiding-place, Cic.

**dēvorto** (dēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. I. Transit., pass. (in present tense), deverter, 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 perpaucis 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 velio), going aside. I. Of motion, moving away from, rolling from; a, of space, annis devexus ab India, 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; locus devexus in novam viam, Cic.

**dēvincio** -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind, tie fast. A. Lit., aliquem fascis, Cic. B. Transf., to bind, fasten, connect; a, gen., illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae 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, volnptate, Cic.; d, morally, to bind, pledge; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; se acclere, Cic.

**dēvincō** -vici -victum, 3. I. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos 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.; esse devius, Cic.; poet., wandering; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, goats, Hor. B. Transf., out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable; homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic.

**dēvōcō**, 1. I. to call down; suos ab tumulo, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam et caelo, Cic. II. to call away, call

off, recall; aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, Cic.; transf., non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercituum fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

**dévolo**, 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., tardus devolat illuc, ubi, etc., Hor. B. Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

**dévolve** -v. lvi -völütum, 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.

**dévoro**, 1. *I. Lit., to swallow, gulp down, devour;* id quod devorator, 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 se 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 endure; hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. B. Of things, me Zaenclaea Charybdis devoret, Ov.

**dévorticium**, v. devorticium.

**dévortium** -ii, n. (deverto), a by-way, by-path; itinerum, Tac.

**dévotio** -ōnis, f. (devevo), 1, a consecrating, devoting (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deiorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, a curse, Nep., esp. an enchantment, an incantation, Tac.; 3, a vow; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.

**dévoto**, 1. (intens. of devevo), to consecrate, devote to death; quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

**dévotus** -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., **dévoti** -ōrum, m. faithful followers, Caes.

**dévotō** -vōi -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 copuratur, 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 dextra, on the right, Caes.; dextram dare, to give the right hand (as pledge of faith), Liv.; b, fig. (e) fidelity; dominorum

dexteras fallere, fidelity towards masters, Verg.; (s) dextram alicui tendere or porrigere, to help, Cic.; (y) mea dextra, 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; dexter adi, Verg.; b, skilful; rem dexter egit, Liv.

**dextère** or **dextrè**, adv. with compar. (dexter), dexterously, skilfully; apud regem, libenter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

**dextēritas** -ātis, f. (dexter), skilfulness, dexterity, readiness, Liv.

**dextrorsum** and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextrorsum), 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. (διδάμα), a royal head-dress, diadem; diadema alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadema ponere, Cic.

**diāta** -ae, f. (δίατα), a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet; sed ego diatē curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

**Diāgorās** -ae, m. (Διαγόρας), 1, a poet and philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides; 2, an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar.

1. **diālectiōs**, adv. (dialectic), dialectically, Cic.

2. **diālectiōs** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), the art of dialectic, logic.

**diālectiōs** -a -um (διαλεκτικός) relating to discussion, dialectical; captiones, Cic.; subst., a, **diālectiō** -ae f. (sc. ars), the art of dialectic, Cic.; b, **diālectiō** -ōrum, m. dialectical discussion, Cic.; c, **diālectiōs** -i, m. a dialectician, logician, Cic.

**Dialis** -e (Dis = \* 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, orig. 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, tris virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Heate in the lower world, Verg.; meton the moon, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. **Dianius** -a -um, belonging to Diana, Ov. Subst., **Dianium** -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.

**diābaphus** -um (later) -a -um (διβαφος), double-dyed; purpura, Plin. Subst., **diābaphus** -i, f. (sc. vestis), the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome; Curius diabaphum cogitat, is longing for office, Cic.

**dica** -ae, f. (δίκη), 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.

**dicacitas** -ātis, f. (dicax), pungent wit, satire, raillery, Cic.

**dicōstio** -ōnis, f. (I. dico), settling as a citizen in another state, Cic.

**dicax** -acis, adj. with compar. and superl.

o), witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic; Deones non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.  
**hōrēus** -i, m. (ὁριόεις), a double trochee,

**la**, genit. (from unused nom. dix, from found only in the phrases, dicis causi, ratiā, for form's sake, for appearance sake,

**dicō**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico). **A.** Lit., a, us t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Liv.; templum, Ov.; b, to deity, place the gods; inter numina dicatus Augustus, B. Transl., a, to devote, give up to; hunc diem tibi, Cic.; b, se alicui, to devote one; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, se civitati or in civitatem, to become a of another state, Cic.

**dicō**, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DIC or DEC, e also die-nus (dignus), dec-eo, δεικνυμι), relate, tell, mention. **I.** Gen., ille, quem e whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; an, not to say; crudelem ne dicam sceleratic; dicet aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi icis, if you have nothing to say against it, causam, to plead a cause, answer an accu., Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an ad- Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; tiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, ut dictum est, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne and bj., to command, Cic.; pass., dicor, diceris, r, etc., it is said, the report is; with nom. fin., Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; titius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, **II.** Esp. a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an; are dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo centum viros, Cic.; b, to name, call; qui vñlos Graece dicitur, Cic.; with acc. ne, cui Ascanius parentes dixere nomen, with double acc., quem dixere chaos, Ov.; sing., describe, celebrate in verse, compose; i, carmen, Verg., Hor.; carmina in imrem, Liv.; alliculus facta, Verg.; d, to ate, appoint; dictatore et magistrum in, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictat- Caes.; e, to fix, appoint, settle; diem operi, f, to say yes, affirm (opp. neg.); quem esse, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. = dixisti, Cic., Ov.).

**dicōtum** -i, n. (δικοτονον), a vessel having nks of oars, Cic.

**dicamnum** -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. μωρ and -ος), dittany, a plant found on t Dicts and Mount Ida (Origanum dict- m, Linn.), Cic.

**dicta** -orum, n. (dicto), that which is dic- by a teacher, precepts, rules; hñdem de semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

**dictator** -ōris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, or; a, the chief magistrate in the Latin i, Cic., Liv.; b, in Rome, dictator, an ex- linary magistrate, elected in times of great ency for six months, superseding all other trates, and armed with absolute power. **II.** f., the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete,

**dictatorius** -a -um (dictator), relating or ing to a dictator, dictatorial; gladius, Cic.; ia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son: dictator, Liv.

**dictatura** -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dic- dictatorial; dictaturam gerere, Cic.; turā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdic- iv.

**dicō** -ēs, f. (Δικῶν), a mountain in Crete on i Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaeus** -a

-um, arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Mīnos, Ov.

**dictio** -ōnis, f. (2. dico). **I.** Gen., **A.** a say- ing, speaking, uttering; sententiae, Cic.; causae, defence, Cic.; multae, flogging, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the answer of an oracle, Liv.; b, conversation, Tac. **II.** Esp. **A.** declamation, elocution; dicti- oni 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; reiterare, 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 rectoque valentem, Hor.; 2, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

**dicto**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, re- peat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem 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 fac- tum, intercessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristia, complaints, waiting, Ov.; mutus 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 paruit consul, Liv.; 4, watch-word, pass- word, Nep.

**Dictynna** -ae, f. (Δικτυννα), surname of Ar- temis. Hence, **Dictynneum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. **Didō** -ūs or (gen.) -ōnis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Bēlus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaeus; also called Elissa 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.; (b) to scatter the enemy, disperse; adversariorum manus, Caes.; 2, transf., oratio rivis diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vasti- us diducuntur verba, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to se- parate forcibly; aliquem abaliquo, Cic.; 2, transf., animus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

**diductio** -ōnis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

**diecula** -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, hodierno, 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 business or events of the day; diel poenas dare, Cic.; exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; day- light, Verg.; transf., videre diem, to see the light of day, Ov.; a day's march; diemum plus tri- ginta in longitudinem pater, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicere, to put off a fixed day, Cic.

ex die ducere, to put off from one day to another, Cic.; 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 *war*), Jupiter, Hor.

**diffamo**, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad an evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

**differe**ns -entis, v. differo.

**differentia** -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, Cic.

**differtitas** -atis, f. (differo), difference, Lacr.

**differo**, distill, dilatum, differre, 2. (dis and fero). **I.** Transit, **A.** to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter; 1, lit., ulnos in versum, to plant, Verg.; ignem, to spread, Caes.; 2, transf., a, (a) rumorem, to spread, Liv.; (b) 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 obides ab Arretinis scipere, Liv. **B.** to separate violently, digress, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti distulit, Hor. **II.** Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different; 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 differta 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 auni difficillimum, Cic.; est difficile with infin., est difficile confunderi, Cic.; with ad, difficilis ad eloquendum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, capricious, obstinate; parens in liberos difficilis, Cic.; difficilis alicui, Liv.

**difficiliter**, adv. with compar. difficillius and superl. difficillime (difficilis), with difficulty, Cic.

**difficultas** -atis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium aerebat si, etc., Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domesticas, distressed circumstances, Cic. **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, Cic.

**difficulter**, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, Caes.

**diffidens**, p. adj. (diffido), distrustful, diffident, Sall.

**diffidenter**, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.

**diffidentia** -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; fidetiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.

**diffido** -fusus sum, 3. (dis and fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair; sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtuti militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, Cic.; absol., jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

**diffundo** -fudi -fusus, 3. (dis and fundo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; portas muneribus, open, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, equidem

nihil huic diffundere 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.

**diffitor** -eri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, Ov.

**diffuso** -fuxi -fuxum, 3. (dis and fuo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic. **B.** a, juvenes sudore diffuentes, dripping with sweat, Phaedr.; otio, to give oneself up to, Cic.; luxuria, Cic.; b, to dissolve, melt away; diffuit acervus, Lucr.; transf., ut per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffuxere, Sall.

**diffugio** -fugi -fugitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffuginus, Cic.

**diffugium** -ii, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, Tac.

**diffundo** -fudi -fusus, 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 toto caelo, Cic.; diffusa 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 incommotis contrahantur, Cic.

**diffuse**, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely; dicere aliquid, Cic.

**diffusilis** -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, Lacr.

**diffusus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platani diffusa ramis, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prole) et dissipatum est, in certa genere coacturum, Cic.

**digamma**, n. indecl. (διγάμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (διγάμμον) or **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (F). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; taum digamma videram, Cic.

**Digentia** -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Aene, now Licenza.

**digero** -gesti -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., 1, to plant out; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; 2, to arrange, put in order; capillos, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to divide; septem digestus in cornu Nilus, Ov.; 2, to arrange; jus civile in genera, Cic.; rempublicam bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; 3, to count; qui matris digerit annos, Ov.

**digesto** -onis, 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 δέχουαι). **I.** Lit., **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, Caes.; index, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito se caelum attigisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, Cic.; tuos digitos novi, thy skill in counting, Cic.; licet digito, Cic.; tollere digitum, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, Cic.; ne digitum quidem alicuius rei causâ porrigere, not to move a finger, Cic.; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently,

have nothing to  
igres to it, Hor.;  
liv.

s and finger) to  
incude, Hor.;

and fateor), to

s and fluo). A.

s; ut nos quasi  
t, Cic. B. s.

ing with scent,  
self up to, Cic.;

t away; diffini  
cordiam vires,

is and fugio), to  
ine, to disperse;  
is, Cic.

dispersion, Tac.

lis and fundo).  
les, pour forth;  
n omne corpus

scatter, diffusi  
ux diffusa toto

II. Transf.,  
diffunditur et  
t abroad, Verg.;

c. B. Esp., to  
animos munere  
si diffundatur

usly, diffusely;

sily extending

h compar. (dif-  
ida. A. Lit.,

B. Transf., ju-  
t et dissipatum

ic.

), or digam-

(διγάμων) or

digamma (F).

ens book, from

um digamma

owing through

Licenza.

and gero), to

s, to separate,  
nt out; vacuos

II. Transf.,

cornua Nilus,

genera, Cic.;

a in codicem

nt; qui matris

fig. = μερ-

gitus), a little

Cic.; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitae  
et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere, Cic.  
B. the toes; 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.

**digladiator**, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). A.  
Lit., to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely;  
inter se sic, Cic. B. Transf., to dispute in words;  
inter se de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

**digladio** -onis, f. (dignor), dignity, reputa-  
tion, honour, Liv.

**digne**, adv. (dignus), worthily; quis de tali  
cive satis digne unquam loquetur? Cic.

**dignitas** -atis, f. (dignus). I. worth, worthi-  
ness, merit; honos dignitate impetratur, Cic. II.  
Meton. A. the consequence of worth; 1, esteem,  
reputation, honour; a, civitatis dignitatem et  
decus sustinere, Cic.; b, rank in the state, position;  
altus dignitatis gradus, Cic.; aliquem ad  
summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.; c, an  
office 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, seemly  
exterior; in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis  
venustatem, Cic.; b, of buildings, etc., impos-  
ing appearance; porticus, Cic.; c, of expres-  
sion, 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 deign, and with  
a neg., to disdain, Verg.

**dignosco** -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 8. to  
recognise as different, to distinguish; rectum  
curvo, Hor.; non civem hoste, Hor.; geminos  
inter se similes vix dignoscere posse, Ov.

**dignus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and  
superl. (dic-nus, root DIC or DEK, whence  
deceo), 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 dixisti,  
Liv.; poet. with infin., puer cantari dignus,  
Verg.; with ad, amicus dignus hunc ad imitand-  
um, 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  
possem, Cic.; absol., fitting, suitable, sufficient;  
qui maeror dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri  
potest, Cic.; dignum est, foll. by infin. or acc.  
with infin., Cic.

**digredior** -gressus sum -grēdi, (dis and  
gradior), 3. dep. A. Lit., to go apart, go asunder,  
separate, depart; luna tum congređens cum  
sole, tum digrediens, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; a  
Corcyra, 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 propositus, Cic.

**digressio** -onis, f. (digredior), 1, a separa-  
tion, departure, Cic.; 2, a digression in dis-  
course; a proposita oratione, Cic.

**digressus** -us, m. (digredior), a separation,  
departure; digressus et discessus, Cic.; digress-  
us (tunae a sole), Cic.

**dijudicatio** -onis, f. (dijudico), an adjudi-  
cation, decision, Cic.

**dijudico**, 1. (dis and judico), 1, to  
adjudicate, determine; controversiam, Cic.  
em, Hor.; to decide by arms; judicati  
fortunā, Caes.; 2, to distinguish, discern a  
ones; vera et falsa, Cic.; vera a falsis diju-  
et distinguere, Cic.

**dijun** . . . v. dijun . . .

**dilabor** -lapis sum, 3. dep. (dis and  
I. to glide apart. A. Lit., a, of houses, I.  
etc., to fall to pieces, fall down; aedis Jo-  
natae dilapsae, Liv.; b, of fluids, to mel-  
solve, disappear; eadem (aqua congelat)  
mixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic.  
Transf., to fall to decay, be ruined, disa-  
rem familiarem dilabi sinere, Cic.; dilapsae  
robora corporum animorumque, Liv.  
glide away from. A. Lit., to slip away,  
soldiers, to escape, disappear; exercitus  
dilabitur, Sall.; nocte in sua tecta, Li-  
rivers, to glide away; Fibrenus rapide dil-  
Cic. B. Transf., to vanish, disappear; 1  
alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria  
untur, Cic.; 2, esp. of time, to go by; d  
tempore, Sall.

**dilacero**, 1. (dis and lacero), to t-  
pieces. A. Lit., aliquem, Ov. B. Transf.  
publicam, Cic.

**dilamino**, 1. (dis and lamina), to split  
Ov.

**dilanio**, 1. (dis and lanio), to tear in  
cadaver, Cic.

**dilargior**, 4. dep. (dis and largior), to  
abroad, give liberally; qui omnia quibus  
dilargitus est, Cic.

**dilatō** -ōnis, f. (differo), a putting off,  
ing, postponing; temporis, Cic.; belli,  
sine dilatione, Liv.; res dilationem non  
or non patitur, Liv.

**dilatō** (dis and latus), 1. to spread o-  
tend. I. Lit., manum, Cic.; aciem, Liv.  
Transf., A. Gen., nomen in continentibus  
Cic.; legem in ordinem cunctum, to extend  
B. Esp. 1, litteras, to pronounce broadly  
2, of speech, to enlarge, amplify; orationem

**dilatō** -ōris, m. (differo), a dilatory  
a loiterer, Hor.

**dilatatus**, v. differo.

**dilaudo**, 1. (dis and laudo), to praise h  
libros, Cic.

1. **dilectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compa-  
superl. (from diligo), beloved, dear; dilec-  
poetae, Hor.

2. **dilectus** -ūs = dilectus (q.v.).

**diligens** -entis, p. adj. with compa-  
superl. (from diligo). I. Gen., assiduous,  
ale, careful, sedulous, diligent (opp. negli-  
a, of persons, omnibus in rebus, Cic.);  
genit., diligentissimus omnis officii, Cic.;  
dat., Corinthios publicis equis assignandis  
diligentes, Cic.; with ad and the geru-  
custodiendum, Cic.; b, of things which  
marks of attention, assidus ac diligens scri-  
Cic. II. Esp. careful in housekeeping, ec-  
cal, saving; homo frugi ac diligens, Cic.;  
hereditaria, Cic.

**diligenter**, adv. with compar. and s  
(diligens), carefully, assiduously, accurately,  
genly; aliquem benigne et diligenter a  
Cic.; iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

**diligentia** -ae, f. (diligō). A. Gen. a-  
ness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence; with  
genit., testamentorum, Cic.; with in and th-  
pro mea summa in republica diligentia,  
non mediocrem adhibere diligentiam,  
diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the  
Cic.; adhibere ad considerandas res et t-

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et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentia perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. care in management of a household, frugality; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parimoniam, Cic.

**dilgo** -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.; alius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

**dilōrico**, 1. (dis and lorico), to tear open; tunica, Cic.

**dilūcō**, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde frans coepit, Liv.

**dilūcesco** -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; a, pers., omnem crederem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; b, impers., quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.

**dilūcidē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucidē dicere, Cic.

**dilūciens** -a -um, clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

**dilūculum** -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn; primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

**dilūdium** -ii, n. (dis and ludus), the period of rest for gladiators between the days of public exhibition; transf., diludia posco, breathing-time, rest, Hor.

**dilūo** -lūt -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., a, ne canalibus aqua immixta 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.

**dilūtus** -a -um, v. diluo.

**dilūvies** -ēi, f. (diluo), a washing away, inundation, Hor.

**dilūvio**, 1. (diluvium), to overflow, Lucr.

**dilūvium** -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 vitæque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

**dimensio** -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

**dimetior** -inensus, 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, astronom. t.t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis dimensus 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.) dimetari, Cic.

**dimicatio** -ōnis, f. (dimico), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms; proelli, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitæ, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.

**dimico** -āvi or -āi, 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 versiculorum, Cic.

**dimidius** -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terræ, 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 facit, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

**diminutio**, v. deminutio.

**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, *dimisio*; 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 ignominiamque nominis Romani inultam impunitaque, Cic.

**dimōvō** -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. (Δεινάρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

**Dindymus** -i, m. and **Dindyma** -ōrum, n. (Δεινύμος, Δεινύμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence **Dindymenē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

**dinoseo** = dignoseo (q.v.).

**dinūmeratio** -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; diem 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; centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

**Diōdōrus** -i, m. (Διοδόρος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

**dicēōnis** -ōis and -is, f. (δικέωνις), the district of a magistrature, Cic.

**dicēōtes** -ae, m. (δικέωντες), 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 Tydæus, 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.

**Dion** -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

**Dionē** -ēs, f. and **Diōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gaia; 2, Venus. Adj.,

**Dionaeus** -a -um, relating to *Dione*, or *Venus*, inater, 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 406-367 B.C.; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, B.C.

**Dionysus** -i, m. (Διώνυσος), the Greek name of *Bacchus*; hence **Dionysia** -orum, n. the feast of *Dionysus*.

**diota** -ae f. (διώτη), a two-handed wine-jar, Hor.

**Diphilus** -i, m. (Δίφιλος), a comic poet of *Sinope*, 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. (Διπύλον), the double door, name of the Thriasian gate at Athens.

**Diroë** -es, f. (Δίρων). I. the wife of *Lycus* king of *Thebes*, bound to a bull by *Amphion* and *Zethus*, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. II. the fountain of *Diroë*, to the north-west of *Thebes*. Adj., **Direceus** -a -um, *Direcan*, *Boeotian*; *cygnus*, *Pindar*, Hor.

**directe**, adv. with compar. (*directus*), straightforward, in a straight line; 1, horizontally, Cic.; transit, dicere, directly, Cic.; 2, perpendicularly; *directe ad perpendiculum*, *Caes.*

**directo**, 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. (*diripio*), a separation, Cic.

**direptio** -onis, f. (*diripio*), a plundering, pillaging; *urbs relicta direptioni*, Cic.; *bonorum direptio*, Cic.

**direptor** -oris, m. (*diripio*), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

**diribeo** -di -itum, 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. dirigi*, to proceed in a straight line; *transf.*, *dirigitur* (argumentation) quum proposuit aliquid quod probaret, Cic. II. to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc., to direct; *ad castra Cornelianae 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 quinquecentum ordines (arborum), Cic.; (b) milit. t. t., to draw up; *aciem*, *Caes.*; *naves in pugnam*, Liv.; b, to raise, erect; *opera*, *Caes.* B. Transf., a, to direct, guide; *dirige vatis opus*, Ov.; *intransit*, 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-

pose; *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; *Sabinas 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 *rapio*). I. to tear to pieces. A. Lit., *Hippolytum*, Ov. B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy; *socios*, Cic. II. to tear away; a pectore 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 quamque 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 aleuius, 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** -ui -itum, 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), *quoniam frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling*, Cic.; *homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt*, Cic.

**dirus** -a -um (connected with *δαίμων*), 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, execration, Verg.; *venena*, Hor.; subst., *dirae* -arum, f. *curses*; *diris agam vos*, Hor.; *contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium*, Liv.; b, of persons, *cruel, terrible*; *dea*, Cic.; 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**, *dis*, 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 animis discedit, is divided*, *Sall.* II. A. Lit., 1, gen., to depart, go away; e *Gallia*, Cic.; de *foro*, Cic.; *finibus 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** -triciis, f. (disceptator), one who decides, Cic.

**discepto**. 1. (dis and capto), 1, to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine; controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv.; 2, to dispute, debate, discuss; verbis de iure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de iure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

**discerno** -crēvi -crētum, 3. **A.** to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretas sedes plorū, set 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 complexi tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsae 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 Dyrrachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; b, euphem. banishment, Cic.

**discidium** -ii, n. (disciendo). **I.** a tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II.** separation, division, parting. **A.** Lit., conjuga miserae, from a wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque amittuntur 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.

**disclinotus** -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; cotem novaeulā, Cic.; transf., amicitias, Cic.; 2, to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

**discingo** -cinsi -cinctum, 3. to take off the girdle, ungird; Adra, 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 majorem, 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; Hermagoras, 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 praecularum disciplinamque quam a majoribus accepimus, Cic.

**discipula** -ae, f. (discipulus), a female scholar, Hor.

**discipulus** -i, m. (disco), a scholar, pupil, disciple, Cic.

**disclūdo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (dis and claudo), to shut up apart, to separate, divide. **I.** Nerea ponto, Verg.; tigna, keep at the proper distance, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helvis cludidit, Caes. **II.** Transf., morus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

**disco**, didici, 3. **I.** to learn. **A.** Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; ius civile aut rem militarem, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus testibus prioribus actionibus didicisti, Cic.; ab eo Stoleo dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinquefemes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discunt quem ad modum haec flant quam quem ad modum his resistitur, 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, studioso discunt, diligenter docentur, Cic.; voluntas 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 harmonize; vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impera, 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 discordiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

**disordo**, 1. (discors), 1, to be at discord, to disagree; cum Cheruscis, Tac.; inter se dis-

sidere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dis-  
sidens 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, *disagree-  
ing, 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), *disagree-  
ment, difference*; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

**discrēpātio** -ōnis, f. (discrepo), *disagree-  
ment, disunion*; inter consules, Liv.

**discrēpito**, 1. (intens. of discrepo), *to be  
entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike*, Lucr.

**discrēpo** -pavi, 1. *not to sound together*. A. Lit., *to be out of time, to be discordant*; in fidibus  
aut in tibia, 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 discrepat, Hor.; im-  
pers., *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.

**discrībo** = describo (q.v.).

**discrimen** -inis, n. (discerno), *that which  
divides*. I. Lit., A. Concr., *the dividing line*;  
quum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separa-  
rentur, Cic. B. Abstr., a, *the space between*;  
spatium discrimina fallit, Ov.; b, in music, in-  
terval; septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre  
with seven strings), Verg. II. a, *separation,  
distinction, difference*; delectu omni et discrimine  
remoto, Cic.; b, *turning-point, critical moment*;  
ea res nunc in discrimine voratur utrum pos-  
sit... 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, un-  
der, divide*; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.;  
vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte dis-  
criminata tempora, Liv.

**discrīptio** -ōnis, f. (discrībo), *a division*,  
Cic.

**discrūcio**, 1. *to torture vehemently, torment*;  
of bodily torture, discruciatos necare, Cic.; of  
mental anguish, refl. or pass., *to torment oneself*,  
make oneself miserable, Cic.

**discumbo** -cūbdi -cūbitum, 3. *to lie down*;  
a, *to recline at table*; discubunt omnes praeter  
illam, Cic.; impers., discumbitur, *one goes to the  
table, Cic.*; b, *to sleep, go to bed*; cenati discub-  
uerunt 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., totū discurritur urbe,  
Verg.; of things, diversa ruens septem discurrit  
in ora, Verg.; quum mens discurrit 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, *unhindered motion*,  
Liv.

**discus** -i, m. (discos), *a quill*; discum audire  
quam philosophum malle, Cic.

**discutit** -cussi -cussum, 3. (dis and quatio),  
*to strike asunder*. I. *to shatter, break down*: tri-  
bus arctibus aliquantum muri, Liv. II. 1, to

*disperse, scatter*; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.;  
discussa est caligo, Cic.; 2, *to frustrate, bring to  
nought, suppress*; eam rem, Liv.; caedem, Cic.;  
eorum captiones, Cic.; eorum advocacionem  
manibus, ferm, lapidibus, Cic.

**diserte**, 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.; disertissimus  
orator, Cic.

**disicio** = diajicio (q.v.).

**disiecto**, 1. (intens. of disjicio), *to cast about*,  
scattered, Lucr.

1. **disiectus** -a -um, v. diajicio.

2. **disiectus** -ūs, m. (diajicio), *a scattering*,  
dispersing, Lucr.

**disjicio** -jaci -jectum, 3. (dis and jacio), *to  
cast asunder*. I. Lit., A. Gen., of buildings,  
etc., *to throw down, destroy*; disiecta tempestate  
statua, Liv.; disiecta aedificia, Caes. B. *to scat-  
ter, disperse*; naves or classem, Liv.; disiecta  
comas, with dishevelled 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. (diajungo), *separation*.  
I. Lit., meorum, Cic. II. Transf., 1, gen., *dis-  
ference*; animorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, in logic, a  
*disjunctive proposition*, Cic.; b, in rhet., *a series  
of sentences without connecting particles, asyn-  
deton*, Cic.

**disjunctus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and  
superl. (diajungo), *separated, sundered, distant*.  
I. Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta  
gentibus, Cic. II. Transf., A. Gen., *remote  
from*; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum homin-  
um gravitate disjuncti, Cic. B. Esp., 1, in  
logic, *disjunctive*; 2, in rhet., *disconnected*, Cic.

**disjungo** -junki -junctum, 3. *to unbind,  
loosen, separate*. I. Lit., a, *to unyoke or unhar-  
ness*; iumenta, Cic.; b, *to separate, sunder, remove*;  
intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus,  
Cic.; Italia 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.

**dispendo** -pandi -pansum, 3. *to expand, ex-  
tend, stretch out*, Lucr.

**dispar** -pāris, *unlike, different, dissimilar*,  
unequal; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat.,  
illa oratio hunc dispar, Cic.; with genit., quid-  
quam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

**dispargo**, v. dispergo.

**disparilis** -e, *unlike, dissimilar, different*,  
unequal; disparilis exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

**dispario**, 1. *to separate, part, divide*; seniores  
a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit ut,  
etc., Cic.; partic. subst., **disparitum** -i, n.,  
rhet. t. t., *the contradictory proposition* (e.g.,  
sapere, non sapere), Cic.

**dispartio** = dispartio (q.v.).

**dispellō** -pūll -pulsam, 3. I. *to drive in  
different directions*; pecudes, Cic. II. *to scatter*,  
dispel; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tam-  
quam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

**dispendium** -ii, n. (dispendo), *expenditure*,  
*expense, loss*; facere, *to suffer loss*; transf., dis-  
pendia 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.; annonae, 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 populi animos, Liv.; in rhet., inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic. **II.** a, gen., to arrange; annum intercalaris mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; b, esp., to manage a household; res domesticae, Cic.

**disperditio** -ōnis, f. (disperdo), a total destruction, ruin, Cic.

**disperdo** -didi -ditum, 3. to destroy, ruin, annihilate; possessiones, Cic.

**disperdo** -di, 4. to perish utterly, be entirely ruined; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispersam, si, or nisi, may I perish if or except, Cat., Hor.

**dispergo** -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.

**dispersē** and **dispersim**, 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 iudiciis, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv. **B.** Transf., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; dep., **dispartior** -iri, aliquid in infinita, Cic.; administrationem inter se, Liv.

**dispiolo** -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio). **I.** to open the eyes and begin to see; catuli quī jam dispecturi sint, Cic. **II.** **A.** to catch sight of, perceive; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., populus Romanus libertatem jam ex diutina 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.

**displacō** -placū -placitum, 2. (dis and placeo), to displease (opp. placeo, complaceo); alicui, Cic.; alicui de aliquo, Cic.; mihi or alicui displicet, with infin., Cic.; displicere sibi, to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits, Cic.

**displodō** -plōsi -plōsum, 3. to spread out, dilate, burst, Hor.

**disponō** -posui -positum, 3. (dis and pono), to put in different places, to distribute. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., pocula Baechi, Ov.; signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumiis, 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 antea confusos, Cic.; bene dispositae comae, Ov. **B.** Transf., disposita ad honorem studia, Cic.

**dispositē**, 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.

**disputatio** -ōnis, f. (disputo), an arguing, debating, argument, debate; hāc in utraque partem disputatione habitā, Cic.

**disputator** -ōris, m. (disputo), a debater, disputant, Cic.

**disputo**, 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.; disputari in utraque partem, for and against, Cic.; with rel. sent., ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.

**disquiro**, 3. (dis and quæro), to inquire into, investigate, Hor.

**disquisitio** -ōnis, f. (disquiro), an inquiry, investigation, Cic.

**dissaeptio** -saepi -saepum, 4. to hedge off, separate, divide; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

**dissaeptio** -ōnis, f. (dissaeptio), a partition, Liv. (7).

**dissaeptum** -i, n. (dissaeptio), a barrier, partition, Lucr.

**disseminō**, 1. to spread abroad, disseminate; sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

**dissentio** -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 didicium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, *opposition*; utillum cum honestis, Cic.

**dissensus** -us, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*, Verg.

**dissentāneus** -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consentaneus); alicui rei, Cic.

**dissentio** -sensi -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; accerrime dissentientes cives, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, to be opposed, *different*; a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

**dissēp** . . . v. **dissaept** . . .

**dissērēnascit** -avit, impers. (Inchoat. of *disserenat*, it clears up (of the weather); quum undique dissērēnavisset, Liv.

**dissērēnat**, impers. (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** -sērdi -sertum, 3. to examine, treat of, discuss a subject; with acc., ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with relative sentence (quomodo, qui, quid), Cic.; with de, quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic.

**disservo**, 3. to creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly; late disservunt tremores, Lucr.

**disserto**, 1. (Intens. of 2. dissero), to treat of, discuss, argue; aliquid, Tac.

**dissidēo** -sēdi -sessum, 2. (dis and sedeo), lit., to sit apart. **I.** to be drawn apart; si toga dissidet impar, sis unevenly, Hor. **II.** to be distant, to be separated. **A.** Lit., of places, quantum Hypanis 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; scriptum a sententia dissidet, **Cic.**; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, **Cic.**

**dissidium** -i, n. (dissideo), *disagreement, disunion*, **Cic.**

**dissilio** -siliī -sultum, 4. (dis and salio), to leap apart, burst asunder. **A. Lit.**, haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, **Verg.**; dissiluit omne solum, **Ov.** **B. Transf.**, gratia sic fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was broken up*, **Hor.**

**dissimilis** -e, adj. with compar. and superl., *unlike, dissimilar*; with genit., verum tamen fuit tum soli 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 nullum causa et tua, **Cic.**; absol., naturae dissimiles, **Cic.**

**dissimilit̃er**, 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.**; quum tanta sit inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, **Cic.**

**dissimulant̃er**, adv. (dissimulo), *secretly, in a dissimulating manner*; verba non aperte sed dissimulante conclusa, **Cic.**; non or ne dissimulante, *without dissimulating*, **Cic.**

**dissimulatio** -ōnis, f. (dissimulo), a concealing, dissimulating, dissimulation, **Cic.**; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense), **Cic.**

**dissimulātor** -ōris, m. (dissimulo), a disssembler, concealer; opis propriae, **Hor.**

**dissimūle**, 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 were not. **A.** to dissimble, disguise, keep secret; aliquid silentio, **Cic.**; dissimulata deam, *concealing her divinity*, **Ov.**; with acc. and infin., **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., **Cic.**; non dissimulare, followed by quin, **Cic.**; dissimulare non sinit quin delecter, **Cic.**; absol., to dissimble; non dissimulat, **Cic.** **B.** to ignore, leave unnoticed; dissimulare consulum alicuius, **Tac.**

**dissipābilis** -e (dissipo), that can be scattered; ignis et aer, **Cic.**

**dissipatio** -ōnis, 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 alio, **Cic.** **B. Transf.**, 1, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, *put an end to*, **Cic.**; 2, famam, spread abroad, **Cic.** **II.** to scatter by violence; 1, lit., milit. t. t., to rout, scatter; hostes, **Cic.**; dissipata fuga, **Liv.**; 2, to pull down, destroy; statuum, **Cic.**; tecta, **Liv.**; 3, of property, to squander, destroy; patrimonium, **Cic.**; reliquias reipublicae, **Cic.**

**dissitus**, partic. v. 1. dissero.

**dissociābilis** -e (dissocio), 1, act. that which separates; oceanus, **Hor.**; 2, pass., that which cannot be united; res, **Tac.**

**dissociatio** -ōnis, f. (dissocio), a separation, parting; spiritus corporisque, **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) dissocietur opacā valle, **Hor.**

**dissolūbilis** -e (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*; mortale omne animal et dissolubile et diduimū sit necesse est, **Cic.**

**dissolūt̃e**, adv. (dissolutus), 1, *disconnectedly, loosely*; dissolute dicere, *without connecting particles*, **Cic.**; 2, *carelessly, negligently, without energy*; minus severe quam decuit, non tamen omnino dissolute, **Cic.**

**dissolūtio** -ōnis, 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; criminum, **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 easse in eum dissolutus qui, etc., **Cic.**; 3, profligate, dissolute; dissolutissimus hominum, **Cic.**

**dissolve** -solvī -sōlūtum, 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.; criminationem, **Cic.** **II.** to pay, discharge a debt; aes alienum, **Cic.**; pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, **Cic.**

**dissōnus** -a -um. **A.** discordant, inharmonious, dissonant; clamores, **Liv.** **B. Transf.**, different, disagreeing; dissonae gentes sermonibusque, **Liv.**

**dissors** -sortis, having a different lot or fate; ab omni milite dissors gloria, *not shared with*, **Ov.**

**dissuādō** -suāsi -suāsum, 2. to advise against, oppose by argument; legem agrariam, **Cic.**; de captivis, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., **Cic.**; absol., dissuasi nos, *I spoke against it*, **Cic.**

**dissuasio** -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), advising to the contrary, speaking against; rogationis eius, **Cic.**

**dissuasor** -ōris, 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.**

**dissuāviōr**, 1. dep. to kiss eagerly, ap. **Cic.**

**dissulto**, 1. (intens. of dissileo), to leap apart, burst asunder; nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, **Verg.**; dissultant ripae, **Verg.**

**dissio** -siti -sūtum, 3. **A. Lit.**, to unstitch. **B. Transf.**, to open wide; sinum, **Ov.**; to loosen gently or by degrees; tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, **Cic.**

**distantis** -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 cythrae, **Verg.**; horrea plena apicis, **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. **distentus** -a -um, p. adj. (distendo) distended, full; ubera, **Hor.**

**2. distentus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (distineo), *busy, occupied*; tot tantisque negotiis. Cic. **disterno**, 1. to separate by a boundary, divide, Cic. poet.; quod (flumen) Dahae Arionque disternat, Tac.

**distichus** -a -um (διστίχος), consisting of two verses; subst. **distichum** (-on) -i, n. a poem of two lines, a distich, Mart.

**distinctē**, adv. with compar. (distinctus), clearly, definitely, distinctly; diserte, Cic.

**distinctio** -ōnis, f. (distinguo), 1, a separation in space; solis lunae siderumque omnium, different orbits, Cic.; 2, a, distinguishing, discriminating; facillie est distinctio ingenui et illiberalis foci, Cic.; lex est iustorum in iustorumque 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 intelligitur, 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 spatiisque communibus, Cic.

2. **distinctus**, abl. -ū, m. (distinguo), difference, distinction, Tac.

**distinō** -tindi -tentum, 2. (dis and teneo). I. A. Lit., to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide; tigna binis utrimque abulis distinebantur, Caes. B. Transf., a, gen., duae senatum distinebant sententiae, Liv.; b, esp., to delay; pacem, Cic. II. 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; maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic.

**distinguo** -stingi -stinctum, 3. (from dis and \*stigo, stinguo, connected with στίγω). 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 luterat non distinguitur, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., to punctuate, Quint. II. Meton. A. to point out, mark out; nigrum medio frontem distinctum ab albo, Ov. B. to decorate, adorn; pocula ex auro quae gemmis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, oratio distinguitur aequo illustratur aliquā 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 distant, Caes.; 2, of time, quantum distat 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.

**distorqueō** -toral -tortum, 2. to twist apart, distort; ora cachinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor.

**distortio** -ōnis, f. (distorqueo), distortion; membrum, 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, perverae; nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortum, 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.

**distraho** -trahi -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; acrius, 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.

**distribuo** -di -atum, 3. to distribute, divide. I. Gen., populum in quinque classes, Cic.; pecunias exercitui, Caes. II. Esp., to arrange or divide logically; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

**distributō**, adv. with compar. (distributus), methodically, with logical arrangement; scribere, Cic.

**distributio** -ōnis, f. (distribuo), a, a division, distribution, Cic.; b, logical arrangement of ideas, Cic.

**distributus** -a -um, p. adj. (distribuo), logically arranged; expositio, Cic.

**districus** -a -um, p. adj. (from dstringo), a, busy, occupied, engaged; contentione ancipiti, Cic.; b, severe, Tac.

**dstringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. A. Lit., to draw apart, stretch out; radis 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 Africam 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., contentem gladiis, Cic. B. to destroy, raise to the ground; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. II. Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

**diteseo**, 3. (dis), to become rich, Hor.

**dithyrambus** -a -um (διθύραμβος), dithyrambic; poema, Cic.

**dithyrambus** -i, m. (διθύραμβος), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus), Cic.

**ditio** (diclo) -ōnis, f. power, sovereignty, authority; esse in ditioe alicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; facere ditiosis suae, Liv.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditioem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditioemque subungere, Cic.; rem Nolanam in jus ditioemque dare Poeno, Liv.

**ditior**, ditissimus, v. 3. dis.

1. **ditis**, v. 3. dis.

2. **ditis**, v. 2. dis.

**ditō**, 1. (3. dis), to enrich, make wealthy; praemiis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus, Liv.; pass., ditari as middle, to become rich, Liv.; transf., sermonem patrum, Hor.

1. **diū**, adv. (old abl. of dies). I. by day; diu nocturne, Tac. II. 1, a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diutius, 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. **diū**, v. dies.

**diurnus** -a -um (for diurnus, 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 slave, Juv.; **b**, *diurna* -orum, v. acta. **II**. *happening by day*; magna diurna nocturnaque itinera, Caes.; metus diurni nocturnique, Cic.

**dius** -a -um (archaic and poet. form of divus), god-like. **I**. Adj., **A**. Lit., dius Fidius, v. Fidius. **B**. Transf., **1**, noble; dia Camilla, Verg.; **2**, beautiful, fine; sententia dia Catonis, Hor. **II**. Subst., **dium** -ii, n., sun dio, and (archaic) sub diu, 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 (1. diu), lasting a long time, of long duration; gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons, quae nupsit, 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 (-volsum), **3**. **I**. to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force. **A**. Lit., suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. **B**. Transf., **1**, res a natura copulatas, Cic.; commoda civium, Cic.; **2**, to break up, destroy; affinitatem, Cic.; somnum, interrupt, 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, **3**. to sell in separate lots; bona populi Romani, Cic.

**diverbero**, **1**, to strike apart, cleave, divide; volucres auras sagittā, Verg.

**diverbum** -ii, n. (dis and verbum), a dialogue on the stage, Liv.

**diversē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (diversus), in different directions, differently, diversely; Inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

**diversitas** -atis, f. (diversus), **1**, contrariety, disagreement; inter exercitum imperatoremque, 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., inconstant, irresolute, wavering, indecisive; metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall.; in diversum 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.; diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; **2**, lying out of the way, remote; de Achaiae 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., varia et diversa studia et artes, Cic.; of persons, different in character; ab aliquo, Cic.

**diverto** (divorto) -verti (-vorti), **3**. to turn away, to diverge from, differ, Plaut.

**dives** -vitis, compar. divitior -ius, genit. -oris, superl. 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, containing 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 -vium, **3**. (from dis and root VID, whence viduus). **I**. to separate, divide.

**A**. Lit., **1**, gen., omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.; **2**, to destroy; muros, Verg. **B**. Transf., **1**, a, to divide into parts; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; b, of logical division, genus universum in species certas parti et dividere, 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 viritum, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv.; b, to separate a multitude into different places; in hiberna exercitum Magnesium 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; legem bonam a mala, Cic. **B**. to adorn; gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.

**dividiūsus** -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 divinae, 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.; subst., **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** -oris, m. (divido), **1**, a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony, Cic.; **2**, a hired bribery agent, Cic.

**1**. **divinus** -a -um, partic. of divido.

**2**. **divinus** -is, m. (divido), division; Macedonia divisui facilis, Liv.

**divitiarum**, f. (dives), riches, wealth. **I**. Lit., superare Crassam divitiis, Cic. **II**. Transf., ingenii, Cic.

**divortium** -ii, n. (diverto 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. diverto.

**divulgatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from divulgo), *spread abroad, made common*; *magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus*, Cic.

**divulgo** (divulgo). **I.** (dis and vulgo or volgo), **1**, *to make public, publish, spread abroad*; *librum*, Cic.; *rem sermonibus*, Cic.; **2**, *to make common*; *culpis primum tempus aetatis palam fuisse at 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.

**dō**, dēdi, dātum, dare, *to give, offer*. **A.** *aliquid*, **1**, lit., *dare donum*, Cic.; *populo Romano arma*, Cic.; of letters, *send, despatch*; *tres epistolae eodem abis 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 servitutes*, *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 fix*, 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 arbitrium*, Cic.; *natam genero*, Verg.; **2**, *transf.*, *aliquem 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**, dōcēti, 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 adv., *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., *quom doceo* or *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*; *judices de injuriis*, Cic.

**dochmius** -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποίος), *a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac foot* (v - - v -), Cic.

**docilis** -e, adj. with compar. (doceo), *teachable, docile, attentive*; *attentus judex et docilis*, Cic.; *docilis ad hanc disciplinam*, Cic.; with genit., *modorum*, Hor.

**docilitas** -atis, 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., *doctes modos*, Hor.; **b**, of things that show learning, *ars*, Ov.; *sermōnes*, 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 -es, 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.

**dōdrans** -antis, m. (de 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.

**dōdrantārius** -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. (ἰ. dolo), *an axe, hatchet, a military implement*, Liv.

**dōlētēr**, adv. with compar. (doleo), *painfully, sorrowfully*; *hoc dicere*, Cic.

**dōlēo** -dōlētī, fut. partic. dōlēturus, **2**, *to suffer pain*. **I.** Of bodily pain, *pes, caput dolet*, Cic. **II.** Mentally, **1**, of persons, *to suffer pain, to grieve, be wretched*; *de Hortensio*, Cic.; *in eum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., *se a suis superari*, Cic.; *foli.* by quod, Caes.; *si*, Hor.; absol., *aeque dolendo*, Cic.; **2**, of things, **a**, *to grieve*; *injecta monstria terra dolet suis*, Hor.; **b**, *to cause pain*; *nihil cuiquam doluit*, Cic.

**dōlētium** -i, n. (dim. of dolum), *a little cask*, Liv.

**dōlūm** -ii, n. a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed; *de dolo haurire*, *to drink new wine*, Cic.

**1. dōlo**, **1**. **I.** *to hew with an axe*; *roburi*, Cic.; *transf.*, *alicuius caput lumbosque saligno fuste*, *to cudgel*, Hor. **II.** *to work with an axe*; *non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*, Cic.; *transf.*, *illud opus*, *to work roughly*, Cic.

**2. dōlo** or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δῶλον), **1**, a wooden staff with an iron point, Verg.; *transf.*, *the sting of a fly*, Phaedr.; **2**, a small forearm, Liv.

**Dōlops** -lōpis and plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δολοπες), *the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly*. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (Δολοπία), *the country of the Dolopes*.

**dōlor** -ōris, m. (doleo). **I.** *bodily pain*,

*anguish*; pedum, Cic.; laterum, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., 1, gen., injuriarum, Caes.; dolorem accipere aliquā 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.

**dolōsē**, adv. (dolens), *deceitfully, craftily*; agi dolose, Cic.

**dolōsus** -a -um (dolos), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*; consilia, Cic.

**dolus** -i, m. (dōlos). **I.** Legal t. t., *dolus malus, fraud*; quom ex eo quaereretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quom esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. **II.** *fraud, deceit, guile*; frans ac dolus, Cic.; ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes. **B.** Meton., *trick*; dolos (= retia) saltu deludit, Ov.

**domābilis** -e (domo), *that can be tamed, tameable*; Cantaber, Hor.

**domesticus** -c -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 subet. domesticus, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **domestici** -orum, m. *the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *private, domestic, natives* (opp. to *foreign or public*); crudelitas, towards citizens, Cic.; si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes.; bellum, civil war, Cic.

**domicellum** -ii, n. (domus), *a place of residence, dwelling*, **A.** Lit., aliud domicellum, alias sedes parant, Caes.; domicellum collocare in aliquo loco, Cic. **B.** Transf., *imperial, Rome*, Cic.; superbiae, Cic.

**domina** -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*; iustitia domina virtutum, Cic.; Fors domina campī, Cic.

**dominatio** -ōnis, f. (domino), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government*. **I.** Lit., **A.** unus, Cic.; Cinnae, Cic. **B.** Meton. = *dominantes, absolute rulers*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *governing*; temperantia est rationis in libidinem firma et moderata dominatio, Cic.

**dominātor** -ōris, m. (domino), *ruler, governor*; rerum Deus, Cic.

**dominātrix** -icis, f. (fem. of dominator), *a despotic mistress*; transf., caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.

**dominātus** -ūs, m. (domino), **1.** *absolute power*; dominatus regius, Cic.; **2.** *rule*; dominatus cupiditatum, Cic.

**dominium** -ii, n. (dominus), **1.** *rule, power*, Sen.; **2.** *a feast, banquet*; huius argento dominia vestra ornari, Cic.

**domino**, **1.** dep. (dominus), *to rule, to lord or master, to dominate*; in adversarios, Liv.; summā arce, Verg.; dominari Alexandriae, Cic.; in suos, Cic.; in nobis, Cic.; in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimum, Cic.; in iudiciis, Cic.; transf., *dominator libido*, Cic.; quod unum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists, Cic.

**dominus** -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, navis, 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., inanus dominae, Ov.; **3.** *the arranger, a person that orders something*; of gladiatorial games, Cic.; of an auction, Cic.; with or without convivi or epuli, *the person who arranges a feast, host*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *ruler*; vitae necisque, over life and death, Liv.; comitorum dominum esse, Cic.

**domiporta** -ae, f. (domus and porto), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

**Domitianus** -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.

**Domitius** -a -um, name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were:—Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul 53 B.C.; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, tribune 104 B.C., proposer of the lex Domitia de sacerdotiis (by which the priestships were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompeius; On. 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, **Domitianus** -a -um, of Domitius; milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Caes.

**domito**, **1.** (intens. of domo), *to tame, subdue*; boves, Verg.

**domitor** -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.

**domitrix** -icis, f. (fem. of domitor), *she who tames*; Epidaurus domitrix equorum, Verg.; clava domitrix ferarum, Ov.

**domitus**, abl. -ū, m. (domo), *taming*; effcimus domitu nostro quadrupedum vectices, Cic.

**domo**, domōi, domitum, **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 pugnantem, Ov.; maximas nationes virtute, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, concrete objects, ipse fluminis vim, Liv.; arbores multa mercede, Verg.; uvas prelo, to press, Hor.; b, abstract objects, domitas habere libidines, Cic.; invidiam, Hor.

**domus** -ūs, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δέμω, 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 outbuildings 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, Cic.; 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 soldiers, Tac.

**dōnō**, conj. (shortened from doneque, don-que), 1, as long as, while, Liv.; donec gratias 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 paucis suis adiutoribus, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to grant, bestow; alicui aeternam immortalitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin., alicui divinare, Hor.; b, to sacrifice, give up to; inimicitias reipublicae, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, lit. to remit a debt or obligation; alicui aee alienum, Cic.; 2, transf. to forgive, pardon (for the sake of someone else), noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. **II.** (alicui aliquid re), to present a person with something; cohortem militibus 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. (Δονουσία), an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos.

**dorcās** -ādis, f. (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope, Mart.

**Dōres** -um, m. (Δωρείς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races; hence, 1, adj., Dōricus 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** -tvi or -ti, -itum, 4. 1, to sleep; se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; innum-erabilia 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 red-dita, Cic.; jam 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 sub-ire, 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 mountains, slope; jugi, Caes.

**Dōrylaeum** -i, n. (Δορύλαον), 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 Poly-cletus, Cic.

**dōs**, dōtis, f. (δός). **A.** Lit. a dowry, portion; accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conficere non posse, Cic. **B.** Transf., a gift; cuius artem quum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote

locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; b, a quality, endow-ment; dotes ingenti, 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,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an uncia, Plin.

1. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (δράκων), **A.** a kind of snake, dragon, Cic. **B.** Metoh., a constellation so called, Cic.

2. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (δράκων), Draco, an Athe-nian legislator.

**drāconīgēna** -ae, c. (draco and gigno) = δρα-κοντογενής, dragon-born, sprung from dragon-egg; urbs, Thebes, Ov.

**Drēpanūm** -i, n. (Δρέπανον), and **Drē-pāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani). Adj. **Drēpani-tānus** a -um, of or belonging to Drēpanum.

**drōmas** -ādis, m. (δρομάς), a dromedary, Liv.

**drōmos** -i, m. (δρομος), the race-course of the Spartans, Liv.

**Drūentia** -ae, f. a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhōne, 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. **Dryās** -ādis, f. (Δρύας), a wood nymph, Dryad; gen. plur. Dryades, Verg.

2. **Dryās** -antis, m. (Δρύας), father of Lycur-gus, king of Thrace. Hence **Dryantides** -ae, m. the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus, Ov.

**Dryōpes** -um (Δρύωρες), a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia.

**dūbiū**, adv. (dubius), 1. **A.** doubtfully, hesi-tatingly; inter confensum dubie dubieque negan-tem, Ov. **B.** doubtfully, uncertainly; ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence, haud dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, cer-tainly, without doubt, Cic.

**Dūbis** -is, m. river in Gallia Belgica, now the Durbis.

**dūbitābilis** -e (dubito), doubtful, uncertain, Ov.

**dūbitantē**, adv. (dubito), 1, doubtfully; dubitantes unum quodque dicemus, Cic.; 2, hesitatingly; illud verecundi et dubitantes re-cepisse, Cic.

**dūbitatio** -ōnis, f. (dubito) **I.** doubt, un-certainty; sine ulla dubitatione, certainly, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, the matter admits of no doubt, Cic.; with obj. genit., dubitatio ad-ventus 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 dubi-tationis quin, etc. admits of no doubt that, Cic.; nulla dubitatio est quin, etc., Cic. **II.** dubitationem

affert quin, etc., Cic. **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution; dubitatio belli, as to the conduct of the war, Cic.; angust me dubitationes tuas, Cic.*

**dūbīto**, 1. (dubius). **I.** to doubt, waver in opinion, *be uncertain; de hoc, Cic.; haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilis an, etc., Cic.; honestumne factum sit aut 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 acie par, Sall.*

**dūbīus** -a -um (duo). **I.** Subject, *doubting. A. 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, cloudy, 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.; tempora, Hor.*

**dūcēni** -ae -a (distrib. of ducenti), *two hundred each, Liv.*

**dūcentēsima** -ae, f. (fem. of ducentessimus, 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.*

**dūcentēs**, 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 cernim ducunt, Verg.; 2, to drag towards oneself; a, lit., ducere remos, to row, Ov.; colorem, to get a darker colour, Verg.; b, transf., (a) to charm, attract; fabellarum auditiōne ducuntur, Cic.; (b) to draw away, mislead; errore duci, Cic.; (c) to draw to, influence; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.; 3, to draw in; aera spirito, Cic.; poet., somnos, to sleep, Verg.; to quaff; pocula Lesbii, Hor.; 4, to draw out; ferrum vaginā, Ov.; sortes, Cic.; aliquid or aliquid 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; acetem in litteris, Cic.; b, to delay, protract; bellum, Cic.; aliquem 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; fenus quaternis centesimis, Cic.; aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.; aliquid parvi, to esteem little, Cic.; pluris, Cic.; pro nihilo, Cic.; aliquem despiciat, to despise, Cic.; with accus. and infin., to consider; qui se regem esse ducebat, Cic. **II.** to lead. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, ducere equum, Liv.; 2, of things, duxit via in leuiter editum collem, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, polit. and legal t.t., to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment; aliquem 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 mulierulas secum, Cic.; 7, to order, arrange; alicui funus, Cic.*

**duco**, 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 lineaments of the face, Cic.; b, muri, 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**, **dūellūs**, **dūellātor** = bellum, bellicus, bellator, q.v.

**Dūilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Duilius, cons. 261 B.C., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparian 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 gloriæ commotū, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; b, desire; dulcedo invasit plebeios creandi, Liv.

**dulcesco**, 3. (dulcis), to become sweet, Cic.

**dulcīssimū** -a -um (dim. of dulcis), somewhat sweet; potio, Cic.

**dulcis** -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with **adjuv.**). **I.** Lit. sweet (opp. amarus), vinum, Hor.; unda, fresh water, Ov. Subst., **dulcē** -is, n. what is sweet, Ov.; **dulcis** -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.

**dulcīter**, adv. (dulcis), with compar. dulcius, superl. dulcissime, sweetly, Cic.

**dulcītudo** -inis, f. (dulcis), sweetness, Cic.

**Dulichium** -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses. Adj. **Dulichius** -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 nequid, Liv.; nequidum, Cic.; nullusdum, no one yet, Liv.; vixdum, scarcely yet, Cic.; nihildum, 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 not 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 Aeduan Divitiacus.

**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 taxo), 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, quae regnantur, Tac.

**dūō** -ae -ō (duo), two, Cic.

**dūō-dēcies**, adv., twelve times, Cic.

**dūō-dēcim** (duo and decem), twelve; tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; sometimes simply duodecim, the Twelve.

**dūō-dēcimus** -a -um (duodecim), the twelfth, Caes.

**dūō-dēni** -ae -a, 1, twelve each, Cic.; 2, twelve, Verg.

**dūō-dē-quādrāgēsimus**, thirty-eighth, Liv.

**dūō-dē-quādrāginta**, thirty-eight, Cic.

**dūō-dē-quinquāgēsimus** -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

**dūō-dē-triciēns** (-tricies) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

**dūō-dē-triginta**, twenty-eight, Liv.

**dūō-dē-vicēni** -ae -a, eighteen each, Liv.

**dūō-dē-viginti**, eighteen, Cic.

**dūō-et-vicēsimāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

**dūō-et-vicēsimus** -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

**duplex** -plicis (duo and plico), 1, double, two-fold; aniculus, 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.

**duplicārius** -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

**duplicitēr**, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

**duplico**, 1. (duplex). **I.** Lit., to fold in two, double up; duplicatque virum (hasta), transfixa dolore, Verg. **II.** Transf. 1, a, to double; numerum dierum, Cic.; b, duplicate verba, to repeat, Cic.; 2, a, to lengthen, crescentes umbras (of the sun), Verg.; b, to increase; duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

**dūplus** -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.

**dūpondius** -ii, m. (= duo asses pondo), a coin of two asses, Cic.

**dūrābills** -e (duro), lasting, durable, Ov.

**dūramen** -inis, n. (duro) hardness; aquarum, ice, Lucr.

**dūrātēus** -a -um (δούρατος), wooden, applied only to the Trojan horse, Lucr.

**dūrē**, and **dūrītēr**, adv. with comper. **dūrius**, superl. **dūrrisimē** (durus), hardly. **I.** Lit., a, with respect to hearing, unpleasantly; plerumque dure dicere, Hor.; b, of works of art, rudely, roughly; quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius incedit, Ov.; b,

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in deditos consilere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

**dūresco**, **dūrti**, s. (durus), to grow hard; frigoris durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

**dūritas** -ātis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

**dūrītēr** = dure (q.v.).

**dūrtitas** -ae, f. and **dūrtitēs** -ēi, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atrae pellis, Ov.

**II.** Transf., a, hardness, austerity; durtitia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac durtitiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; cœli militiaeque, Tac.

**dūro**, 1. (durus). **I.** Transf. **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 aequor, Hor. **II.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to become hard or dry; duraro solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; nam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Jove, 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; Scipiadæ duri bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitā sic oratione durus, inculcus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; b, without taste for; C. Marius, qui durior ad hæc 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; subvectione, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavourable, adverse; conditio durior, Verg.; pauperes, Hor.

**dūmvir** and **dūōvir** -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 aedil 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.

**dūx**, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; locorum, Liv.; armenti, Ov.; transf., impietatis, Cic.; dūx ductus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

**Dŷmās** -mantis, m. (Δῡμας), father of Hecuba. Hence Dymantis probes, or subst. **Dŷmantis** -tidis, f. Hecuba, Ov.

**Dŷmō** -ēs, f. (Δῡμν), and **Dŷmae** -ārum, f. d town in Achaia. Adj. **Dŷmaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Dyme.

**dŷnastes** -is, m. (δυνάστης), ruler, prince, Cic.

**Dyrrachium** -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of *Epidamnus*, in *Illyria*, the port where ships landed coming from *Brundisium* to Greece, now *Durazzo*. Hence **Dyrrachini** (-ēni) -ōrum, m. the people of *Dyrrachium*.

## E.

**E**, 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 *ea*, sc. parte), there, *Liv.*

**ēādem**, adv. (abl. of *idem*, sc. viā), by the same road, *Cic.*

**ēā propter** = propterea.

**ētēnus** = ea tenuis (parte), adv., so far; foll. by *qua*, *quoad*, *Cic.*; by *ut* and the subj., *Cic.*

**ēbēnus** -i, m. (ἔβερος), the ebony-tree, ebony, *Verg.*

**ēbibō** -bibi -bitum, 3. **I.** Gen., to drink up; annes (of the sea), *Ov.* **II.** 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as years of Nestor's age, *Ov.*; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, *Hor.*

**ēblandior**, 4, dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, *Liv.*; enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandise, officio ut, etc., *Cic.*; partic. passive, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, *Cic.*

**ēbrietas** -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, revelling, *Cic.*

**ēbrietas** -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, *Cic.*

**ēbriōsus** -a -um (ebrius), drink-loving, *Cic.*

**ēbrius** -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, *Cic.*; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortunā, *Hor.*

**ēbullio**, 4. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, *Sen.* **II.** Trans., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of; virtutes, *Cic.*

**ēbūlum** -i, n. (-us -i 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.*

**ēburnēdulus** -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 *Yviza*.

**ēcoastor**, v. *Castor*.

**ecce**, adv. (for *en*, 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.*

**ecclēus** -i, m. (ἐκκλητος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, *Cic.*

**ēcōstra** -ae, f. capital of the *Volsci*. Hence **ēcōstrānus** -i, m. an inhabitant of *Ecetra*.

**ecōf** . . . v. *eff* . . .

**ēchōcrātēs** -ae, m. (Ἐχράτης), a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with *Plato*.

**ēchēneis** -idis, f. (ἐχηνίς), a sucking fish, remora (echeneis remora, *Linn.*), *Ov.*

**ēchidna** -ae, f. (ἐχίδνα). **I.** the viper, adder, as an attribute of the *Furies*, *Ov.* **II.** Proper noun, **A.** Echidna Lernaica, the Lernaean hydra killed by *Hercules*, *Ov.* **B.** a monster of the lower world, mother of *Cerberus* and of the Lernaean hydra, *Ov.* **Adj.** **ēchidneus** -a -um, canis echidneus, *Cerberus*, *Ov.*

**ēchinādes** -um (Ἐχινάδες, Urchin Islands), a group of five islands in the *Ionian Sea* at the mouth of the *Achelous*.

**ēchinus** -i, m. (ἐχίνος). **I.** the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, *Linn.*), *Hor.*; 2, a brazen dish used for washing goblets, *Hor.*

**ēchion** -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). **I.** one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by *Cadmus*, husband of *Agave*, mother of *Pentheus*; Echione natus, *Pentheus*, *Ov.* Hence, **1.** **ēchionidēs** -ae, m. a son of *Echion*—i.e., *Pentheus*, *Ov.*; **2.** **ēchionius** -a -um, *Echionian*, and poet = *Cadmeian*, *Theban*, *Verg.* **II.** son of *Mercury*, one of the *Argonauts*. Hence **adj.**, **ēchionius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Echion*.

**ēchō** -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), **1.** an echo, *Plin.*; **2.** personif., *Echo*, a wood-nymph, *Ov.*

**eclogārīl** -ōrum, m. = loci electi, select passages or extracts, *Cic.*

**ec-quando**, adv., **1.** ever, used in an impassioned interrogation, equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? *Cic.*; **2.** ever, indefinite, after *nisi*, *Cic.*

**ec-qui**, equae or equa, equod, pronoun Interrog. adj. = numqui, any, used in an impassioned interrogation; equi pudor est? equae religio, *Verres*? *Cic.*; quaeis equa spes sit, *Cic.*

**ec-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 aliquid, *Cat.*; c, equo, whither? equo te tua virtus provexisset? *Cic.*

**ēcūleus** = equuleus (q.v.).

**ēdācitas** -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.**, **ēdessaenus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Edessa*; **2.** capital of the province of *Oshroene* in *Mesopotamia*.

**ēdico** -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 comitia, *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 *Bibuli*, *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** -didici, 8. 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.

**ēdissero** -sērti -sertum, 3. to explain, set forth, relate fully; res gestas, Liv.; neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae finis funestae familiae fiat, Cic.

**ēdissero**, 1. (intens. of edissero), to set forth, explain, relate exactly; neque aggrediar narrare quae edisserant minora vero faciam, Liv.

**ēditicius** -a -um (2. edo), put forth, announced, proposed; iudices, the panel of 125 judges (jury), of which the accused could reject 75, Cic.

**ēditio** -ōnis, f. (2. edo), 1, the publishing of a book; maturare libri huius editionem, Tac.; 2, a statement; in tam discrepante editione, Liv.; 3, legal t. t., editio tribunalium, the proposal of four tribes by the plaintiff or prosecutor, out of which the jury were to be chosen.

**ēditus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (2. edo), 1, high, lofty; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **ēditum** -i, n. a lofty situation, height, Tac.; 2, transf., viribus editor, mightier, Hor.

1. **ēdo**, ēdi, ēsum, edere or esse (ēdo), 1, to eat; nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat iucundius, 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 inanimating things, to consume, eat away, corrode; culmos edit or eat robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor. (contracted forins, ea, est, estis; subj. essem, infin. esse).

2. **ēdo** -didī -ditum, 3. to give out. I. Gen., animam or extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; of things, cuniculus armatus 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 editis 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 coepas, 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., **ēdita** -ōrum, n. commands, Ov.; 4, to bring about, cause, furnish; a, ruinas, Cic.; annuum 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.

**ēdōcō** -dōcēdi -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully; generally with double acc., juventutem multa facinora, Sall.; with relat. sent., quos ille edocuerat 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.

**ēdōlo**, 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 doctrinā, Cic.; orbem (terrarum), Ov.

**ēdōni** -ōrum (Hērōni), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus. Adj., 1, **ēdōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian, Verg.; 2, **ēdōnis** -nīdis, f. poet. adj., Thracian, Ov.; subst., a Bacchanal, Prop.

**ēdormio**, 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, Futus Ilium edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Ilium, Hor.

**ēdūcatō** -ōnis, f. (educō), bringing up, training, education; of children, educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili, Cic.

**ēdūcator** -ōris, m. (educō), one who trains or brings up; a, a foster-father, Cic.; b, a tutor, Tac.

**ēdūcatrīx** -icis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse; transf., earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

1. **ēdūco**, 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 educator, Cic.; b, of animals, in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam his (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; c, of things, transf., educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

2. **ēdūco** -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.

**ēdūōn** -ōnis, m. (Hērōn), father of Andromache, prince of Thebes in Cilicia. Hence adj.,

**ēdūōnēs** -a -um, of or belonging to Eetion.

**ēffarcio** -feri -fertum, 4. (ex and farcio), to stuff full; intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

**ēffatūm** -i, n. (n. of partic. of effor), 1, an announcement, predication; fatidicorum et vatium, Cic.; 2, an axiom, Cic.

**ēffectio** -ōnis, f. (efficio), 1, a doing, practicing; artis, Cic.; 2, an efficient cause, Cic.

**ēffector** -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates; effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; of things, stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

**ēffectrīx** -trīcis, f. (effector), she that causes or produces; terra diei noctisque electrix, Cic.

1. **ēffectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio.

2. **ēffectus** -ūs, m. (efficio), I. Act., doing,

**effecting, execution, performance;** 1, gen., conatus tam auidax trajiciendarum Alpium et effectus, Liv.; in effectum 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 auditum approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

**effeminatē, adv.** (effeminatus), *effeminately*, Cic.

**effeminatus** -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; effeminant eum (aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic.; 2, to make effeminate, to enervate; virum in dolore, Cic.; effeminari cogitationibus molliissimis.

**efferratus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. effero), *wild, savage*; mores ritusque, Liv.; gentes, Cic.

**efferoio**, v. effarcio.

**effertitas** -ätis, f. (efferus), *wildness, savageness*, Cic.

1. **effero**, 1. (efferus), to make wild, make savage. **A.** Lit., barba et capilli efferauerant speciem oris, Liv.; terram imminatē beluorum efferrari, Cic. **B.** Transf., animos, Liv.; odio iraque efferrati, Liv.

2. **effero** (ecféro), extüll, elätum, 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 belate 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., efferrī, to be borne out, buried, Cic.; fig., ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferratur, Liv.; d, to bring forth, bear; uberiorē fruges, Cic.; cum decimo, tenfold, Cic.; 2, transf., to utter, a, to express; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferrantur, Cic.; b, to publish, make known; aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferratis, Cic.; c, se, to show itself; volo enim se efferrāt in adolescentē secunditias, Cic. **B.** to carry away; 1, lit., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv.; 2, transf., to carry away, drive to; si me efferrēt ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; se efferrī aliquā re (laetitiam, dolore, studio, iracundiam), 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, efferrī or se efferre, to pride oneself on, to be puffed up by; efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic., elatus, puffed up; recenti victoriā, Caes.

**effertus** -a -um, p. adj. (from effarcio), *stuffed full, full*; nimbus effertus tenebris, Lucr.

**efferus** -a -um (ex and ferus), *very wild, savage*; facta tyranni, Verg.

**effervesco** -ferbui and -ferui, 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, Pontus armatus, effervescent in Asiae atque erumpens, bursting forth, Cic.; b, to rage, Cic.; esp. of an orator, to be passionate, Cic.

**effervo**, 3. (ex and fero). **I.** to boil up or over; effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Verg. **II.** to swarm forth, Verg.

**effetus** -a -um (ex and fetus), *having given*

*birth to young*), weakened, exhausted, effete; corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effetus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, incapable of truth, Verg.

**efficacitas** -ätis, f. (efficax), *efficacy, efficiency*, Cic.

**efficaciter**, adv. with compar. and superl. (efficax), *effectively, efficaciously*; id acturos efficacius rati, Liv.

**efficax** -äcis, adj. with compar. and superl. (efficio), *effective, efficient, efficacious*; a, of things, scientia, Hor.; with ad, quae maxime efficaces ad muliebrem 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.

**efficiens** -entis, p. adj. (from efficio), *efficient, effective*; res, Cic.; causa, efficient cause, Cic.; with genit., efficiens voluptatis, cause of, Cic.

**efficienter**, adv. (efficiens), *efficiently, powerfully*, Cic.

**efficientia** -ae, f. (efficiens), *efficiency*, Cic.

**efficio** -feci -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, eightfold, Cic.; c, of number, to make up; pass., effici, come to; ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; d, to bring together; magnam cratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.; e, philosoph. t. t., to prove, show; minutis interrogationibus quod propositum efficit, Cic.; ex quibus vult efficere, 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.; praetera, Cic.; hoc id, illud efficere ut, etc., Cic.; simply efficere ut, Cic.; non effici potest quin, etc., Cic.; 2, to accomplish (of a march), quantumcumque itineris equitatu efficere 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 iusti imperii, ideal, Cic.

**effingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. (ex and fingo), 1, to wipe off, wipe out; e foro sanguinem spougis effingere, Cic.; 2, a, to form, fashion; oris lineamenta, Cic.; b, to represent; (nitura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; so to express in words; alicuius mores, Cic.; c, to imitate, strive to reach; illum imitando, Cic.; to conceive; ca effingenda animo, Cic.

**effio** -fieri, pass. of efficio (q. v.).

**efflagitatio** -ōnis, f. (efflagito), an urgent demand; efflagitatio ad coeundam societatem, Cic.

**efflagitatus** -us, m. (efflagito), an urgent request; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

**efflagito**, 1. (ex and flagito), to ask earnestly, demand, entreat; nostram misericordiam, Cic.; ab ducibus signum pugnae, Liv.; epistolam, Cic.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

**effigo** -fixi -fictum, 3. (ex and fingo), to kill, murder, slay; Pompeium, Cic.

**efflo**, 1. (ex and flo), 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** -floreo, 3. (ex and floresco), to blossom, break into bloom, flourish; hinc efflorescent genera partaeque virtutum, Cic.; si quidem efflorescit (illa aetas) ingenii laudibus, Cic.

**effluo** (efflūo) -fluxi, 3. (ex and fluo), 3. to flow out. **A.** una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aer effluens hinc et illic ventos efficit, Cic. **B.** 1, to vanish; tanta est enim intinorum 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 allicuius, Cic.; absol., quod totum effluerat, Cic.; b, of thought, to be lost, fail; allicui 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 permanent, Cic.

**effluuium** -ii, n. (effluo), flowing out, outlet; convivium effluuii lacus appositum, Tac.

**effodio** -fodi -fossus, 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; donibus effodis, Caes.

**effor** (ecfor), 1. dep. (ex and for). **I.** Gen., to speak out, express, speak; verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecstasim 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.

**effrenatē**, adv. with compar. (effrenatus), unrestrainedly, violently, Cic.

**effrenatio** -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity; animi impotentia, Cic.

**effrenatus** -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.

**effrenus** -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.

**effugio** -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.; allicuius impias manus, Cic.; with ne and the subj., propinquae cladis urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv.; me effugit, it escapes me, escapes my observation, Cic.

**effugium** -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 pennarum habere, Cic.

**effulgeo** -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** -fudi -fusum, 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 consulem 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 turbarumque 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 sociordumque effusus, Liv. **C.** 1, to use, expend, make full use of; omnia reipublicae remedia, Cic.; ibi omnis effusus labor, wasted, Verg.; **2**, to breathe forth; spiritum extremum in victoria, to die, Cic.

**effusus**, adv. with compar. and superl. (effusus). **I.** far and wide; ire, in disorder, Sall.; vastare, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, profusely, lavishly; donare, Cic.; **2**, unrestrainedly, immoderately; exsultare, Cic.

**effusio** -ōnis, f. (effundo). **I.** Act. 1, a pouring forth; tutantur se amentum effusione sepias, Cic.; **2**, extravagance, prodigality; haec pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol., liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, lit., a, aque, Cic.; b, pouring out of people; effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; **2**, transf., exuberance of spirits, excessive hilarity; 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.

**effutio**, 4. (ex and futio, from root, FUD, FUT, whence fundo, futilla), to blab out, chatter; aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol., ex tempore, Cic.

**effutio** -ūi, 3. to squander in debauchery, Cat.

**egellidus** -a -um, 1, with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid; tepores, Cat.; **2**, cool, somewhat cold; flumen, Verg.

**egens** -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.

**egenus** -a -um (egeo), needy, wanting, in need of; with genit., omnium egena corpora, Liv.; of condition, poor; in rebus egenis, poverty, Verg.

**ēgeo** -ūi, 2. **I.** to want, be in need, be destitute, be needy, poor; a, absol., egebat? inmo locuples erat, Cic.; b, to be in want of something; with abl., medicinā, Cic.; with genit., auxilii, 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.

**Egéria** -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 tectis, Liv.; b. dapes, to vomit, Ov. **B.** Transf., expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expellet, Ov.

**egestas** -ātis, 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 Peucolia.

**ēgō** (ἐγώ), 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. we. **I.** Lit., 1. gen., alter ego, my second self, Cic.; genit. nostrum partitive and possessive, nostri, objective, Cic.; 2, esp., nos for ego, nobis consulihibis, 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 propositi, Cic. **B.** to go up, ascend; ad summum montis, Sall. **II.** Translit., **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, plingere, 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. distinguishing actions, Sall.

**egressus** -ūs, m. (egredior). **I.** a going out, departure; vester, Cic.; ventos cunctodit et arceat Aeolus egressus, Ov. **II.** a landing from a ship, disembarkation; egressus optimus, Caes. **B.** a passage out; egressus obsidens, Tac.; poet., the mouth of a river, Ov.

**ēheu**, interj., expressing grief or pain, alas! woe! eheu me miserum; often followed by quam, Hor. (ēheu in epic and lyric poets).

**ei** (hei), interj., expressing pain, ah! woe! ei mihi conclamat, Ov.

**eik** and **heik** (εία), interj., exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! heia vero! Cic.; eia age, of exhortation, quick! come then! Verg.

**ēicio** = ejicio (q.v.).

**ējāctior**, 1. dep., to throw out, hurl out; aquas, Ov.

**ējāctamentum** -i, n. (ejecto), that which is thrown up; maris, Tac.

**ējectio** -ōnis, f. (ejicio), banishment, exile, Cic.

**ējecto**, 1. (intens. of ejicio), to throw, cast, hurl out, eject; 1. arenas, favillam, Ov.; 2, to vomit forth; cruorem ore, Verg.

**ējectus** -ūs, m. (ejicio), a casting out, Lucr.

**ējicio** -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 sententiam huius urbis ejecerit, 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 ejicientia, Cic.

**ējūlatio** -ōnis, f. (ejulo), wailing, a lamentation; illa non virilis, Cic.

**ējūlatus** -ūs, m. (ejulo), a wailing, lamenting; ejulatus ne mulieri quidem concessus est, Cic.

**ējūlo**, 1. to wail, lament; magnitudine dolorum ejulans, Cic.

**ējūro** and **ējēro**, 1. to refuse or deny on oath. **I.** Legal t. t., bonum copiam, to swear that one is insolvent, 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.

**ējusdemmodi** or **ējusdem modi** (idem and modus), in the same manner, Cic.

**ējūsmōdi** or **ējus mōdi** (is and modus). **I.** of this kind, such; genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. **II.** = ita, so, quam viam tesarum atque pompae ejusmodi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic.

**ēlābor** -lāpsus, 3. dep., to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; quum 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.

**ēlāboro**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains; generally with in and the abl., in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj., in quoque elaborare ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Translit., to labour on, work out, elaborate, produce; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornati elaboratique, carefully worked out, Cic.; as opp. to natural, artificial; elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

**ēlaea** -ae, f. (Ελαία), a town in Aeolis.

**ēlāmentābilis** -e, very lamentable; gemitus, Cic.

**ēlanguesco** -gūl, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid; alienā ignaviā, Liv.; differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

**ēlargior**, 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., *Cæneus*.

**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 summisionem, 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.

**Elāver** -ēris, n. a tributary of the *Liger*, now the *Allier*.

**Elēa** -ae, f. (Ἠλέα), 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., **Elēatīcus** -a -um, *Eleatic*; philosophi, Cic.

**electē**, adv. with compar. (electus) *choicely, selectly*; digerere, Cic.

**electio** -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 ferre, Liv.

**Electra** -ae, f. (Ἠλέκτρα), 1, daughter of *Atlas*, one of the *Pleiades*, mother of *Dardanus* by *Jupiter*; 2, daughter of *Agamemnon*, wife of *Pyliades*, sister of *Orestes* and *Iphigenia*.

**electrum** -i, n. (ἤλεκτρον), 1, *amber*, Verg.; 2, an alloy of gold and silver, resembling amber in colour, Verg.

1. **electus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (eligo), *chosen, select*; a, of persons, manus, Tac.; b, of things, verba electissima, choice, Cic.

2. **electus** -ūs, m. (eligo), *choosing, choice*; necis, Ov.

**elegans** -antia, 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.

**eleganter**, 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.

**ēlegantia** -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.

**ēlegi** -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγος), *elegiac verses*, Hor.

**ēlēgia** -ae, f. (ἐλεγεία), a poem written in *elegiac verse*, Ov.

**ēlēiūs** -ēi, m. (Ἠλεεύς, from Ἠλεῖν, the *Bacchic cry*), a surname of *Bacchus*, Ov.; hence,

**ēlēiōides** -um, f. *Bacchantes*, Ov.

**ēlēmētum** -i, n. 1. *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.

**ēlēonchus** -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), a pearl pendant worn as an earring, Juv.

**ēlēphantinē** -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντινὴ) and **ēlēphantis** -tidis (Ἐλεφαντίς), an island in the Nile in Upper Egypt, opposite *Syene*.

**ēlēphantus** -i, c. (in classical prose commoner than *elephas* in oblique cases), an elephant; elephanto beluorum nulla prudentior, Cic.; meton., ivory, Verg.

**ēlēphās** -(ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). A. Lit., the elephant, Liv. B. Meton., the disease *elephantiasis*, Lucr.

**ēleus** -a -um, v. *Ellis*.

**ēleusin** -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίν), an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of *Ceres*, and for the mysteries there celebrated. Adj., **ēleusinus** -a -um, *Eleusina* niater, *Ceres*, Verg.

**ēleuthērius** -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), making free. Subst. I, m. the Liberator, a surname of *Jupiter*. II. **ēleuthēria** -ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) the festival of *Jupiter Liberator*, Plaut.

**ēlōvo**, 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 gentis, Liv.; b, in a good sense, to alleviate, lighten; suscipiones offensiolesque, Cic.

**ēlicio** -licēi -licitum, 3. (ex and LAC -io), 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; infororum 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 lectu quem, 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.

**ēlicius** -li, m. (elicio), a surname of *Jupiter*, he from whom a heavenly sign is called forth, Liv.

**ēlido** -livi -lisum, 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; naves, *Caes.*; aliquem, Cic.; caput pecudis saxo, Liv.; fig., nervos omnes virtutis, to break, Cic.

**ēligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (ex and lego). I. to pick out, to choose, select; amicos, Cic.; ut de tribus Antonii 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.

**ēlimino**, 1. (ex and limen), to carry over the threshold; dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

**ēlimo**, 1. (ex and limo), to flee off, smoothe, polish. A. Lit., graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos, Ov. B. Transf., to polish, elaborate, perfect; ἀλόγιον aliquod ad aliquem, Cic.

**ēlinguis** -e (ex and lingua), 1, *speechless*, Cic.; 2, without eloquence, Cic.; mutus atque elinguis, Liv.

**ēlis** -idis, f. (Ἠλῆς), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the Olympic games were solemnized; hence adj., 1, **ēleus** -a -um and **ēlius** -a -um, *Eleian, Olympic*; annis, the *Alpheus*, Ov.; 2, **ēlēis** -idis, f. *Eleian*; 3, **ēllās** -adis, f. *Eleian, Olympic*; equa, a horse running in the Olympic games, Verg.

**ēlissa** (*Elisa*) -ae, f. (Ἠλίσσα), another name of *Dido*.

**elix** -icis, m. (elicio), a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Ov.

**elixus** -a -um (ex and lix), boiled, Hor.

**ellēbōrus** (hellēbōrus) -i, m. (ἑλλέβορος and ἑλλέβορον), and gen. **ellēbōrum** (hellēbōrum) -i, n. *hellēbore*, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness; expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.

**ēlōco**, 1. to let, let on hire; fundum, Cic.

**ēlōcūtio** -ōnis, f. (eloquor), oratorical delivery, elocution (= φάσις), Cic.

**ēlōgium** -ii, n. 1. a short maxim, apophthegm; Solonici, Cic.; 2. an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, Cic.; 3. a clause in a will, a codicil, Cic.

**ēlōquens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from eloquor), eloquent; omnium eloquentissimi Ti. et C. Sempronii, Cic.

**ēlōquentia** -ae, f. (eloquens), the art of speaking well, eloquence, Cic.

**ēlōquium** -ii, n. (eloquor), 1. expression of thought, speech; tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceptis, Hor.; 2. eloquence; qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.

**ēlōquor** (ex-lōquor), -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum, 3. dep., to speak out, say out, express; id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.

**ēlōrus** (Hēlōrus) -i, m. (ἑλωρος) and **ēlōrum** (Hēlōrum) -i, n. (ἑλωρον), river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name. Adj., 1. **ēlōrius** (Hēlōi) -a -um, of or belonging to Elorus; 2. **ēlōrii** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the town.

**ēlōnor** -ōris, m. (ἑλνώω) one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog.

**ēlōco** -luci, 2. (ex and luco), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. A. Lit., splendidissimo candore inter flammam elucens circulus, Cic. B. Transf., quae (scintilla ingenii) jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

**ēlōtor**, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to struggle out, burst forth. A. Lit., aqua eluctabitur omnia, Verg. B. Transf., velut eluctantia verba, Tac. II. Transi., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. A. Lit., quum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. B. Transf., locorum difficultates, Tac.

**ēlōcūbro**, 1. to compose by lamplight; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic. Dep. form, **ēlōcūbror**, 1; epistolam, Cic.

**ēlōdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ex and ludo). I. Intransit., to dash forth, play (of the waves of the sea); ipsam autem mare sic terram appetens litibus eludit, Cic.; litus quia fluctus eluderet, Cic. II. Transi., 1, to parry a blow; absol., quasi rudibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; 2, to evade, try to escape; pugnam, Liv.; 3, to mock, ridicule, Cic.; aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Liv.

**ēlōgō** -luci, 2. I. Intransit., to mourn for any one during the prescribed period, Liv. II. Transi., 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, rinse, 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 elutus horto, Hor.

**ēlūvies** -ei, f. (eluo). I. Middle, a washing away, inundation, flood; maria, Tac.; eluvie

mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; fig., illa labes atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. II. Pass., 1, Alit.; siccare eluvium, 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.

**ēlūmāis** -māldis, f. (ἑλυμαίς), a Persian district to the west of the present province of Iran. Adj., **ēlūmaeus** -a -um, Elymaean.

**ēlūnium** -ii, n. (ἑλυσίων πεδῖον), Elysium, the abode of the blessed; hence adj., **ēlūnīus** -a -um, Elysian, campi, Verg. Subst., **ēlūnī**, m. the Elysian fields, Mart.

em, interj., ha! indeed! Cic.

**ēmanāpo** (ēmanāpo) 1. I. to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas, Liv.

II. A. to transfer a son to the power of another; filium alicui in adoptionem. B. Transf., to make over, give up, transfer; emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.

**ēmāno** (ex and mano). A. Lit., to flow out, Lucr. B. Transf., 1, to arise, spring, emanate from; alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores 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.

**ēmāthia** -ae, f. (ἑμαθία), an old name for Macedonia, Verg.; a district of Macedonia, Liv.; poet., Thessaly, Verg.; hence adj., 1, **ēmāthius** -a -um, Emathian, Macedonian; dux, Alexander, Ov.; 2, **ēmāthia** -idis, f. Macedonian; Emathides, the Muses, Ov.

**ēmātiresco** -tūrti, 3. A. Lit., to become ripe, Plin. B. Transf., to become mild, be softened; ira, Ov.

**ēmāx** -icis (emo), fond of buying, Cic.

**ēmblēma** -ktis, n. (ἐμβλημα), 1, inlaid or mosaic work, ap. Cic.; 2, raised or relief ornaments, Cic.

**ēmbōllum** -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.

**ēmendātio** -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; vittorum 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 Italas 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.

**emēreo** -di -itum, 2. and **emēreor** -itus, 2. dep. **I. a.** to deserve, foll. by infin., Ov.; **b.** to deserve *of a person*; aliquem, Ov. **II. to serve; stipendia, Liv.; partic., emeritus, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran, Suet.; trans., old, disused; aratrum, Ov.; pass., annuae operae emerentur, Cic.; tempus emeritum, ended, Cic.**

**emerge** -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.; emerans 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 emerit, Cic. **B. Lit.**, 1, to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge; emergere ex iudicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; 2, to come to light, appear; emergit rursus dolor, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

**emēritus** -a -um (partic. of emereo).

**emētica** -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic; ap. Cic.

**emētior** -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 luce noctes, Ov. **II. to measure out, bestow**; ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.

**emēto** (-messi) -messum, 3. to reap, mow; plus frumenti, Hor.

**emico** -michi -mīctum, 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.; scatrigines 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.; trans., 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.

**eminēo** -mīndi, 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 emimens in mare, Caes.; 2, of the lights of a picture, to stand out; magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to appear, become visible; toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, Cic.; eminente 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; aequora, 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, ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviore emissionis habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius; 2, letting loose; anguis, serpentina, Cic.

**ēmīssus** -us, m. (emitto), sending forth, Lucr.

**ēmīto** -misi -missum, 3. (ex and mitto). **I. to send forth, send out.** **A. Gen.**, equitatus pabulandi causa 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 emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic.; varios sonitus linguae, Lucr.; 4, of fluids, to let forth; aquam ex lacu Allano, 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 arma, Caes.; 2, trans., 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 carcēribus emissus sis, Cic.; 2, a, to let out of prison; aliquem e or de carcēre, Cic.; b, to let go; augmen, 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.**, donum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. or genit. (with adjectives and pronouns), of price, emere grandi pecuniā, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic.; emere donum 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; judices, Cic.; emptum iudicium, Cic.; enipta dolore voluptus, 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.).

**ēmollīo** -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.

**ēmōlumentum** -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.

**ēmōrior** -mōrtius 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**

*move away, remove.* **A.** Lit., multitudinem e foro, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv. **B.** Transf., curas dictis, Verg. **II.** *to shake, shatter*; maris fundamentaque, Verg.

**Empédocles** -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a poet and philosopher of Agriguntum; hence adj., **Empédocleus** -a -um, *Empédoclean*; sanguis (acc. to the doctrines of Empédocles), the soul, Cic. Subst., **Empédoclea** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Empédocles, Cic.

**empiricus** -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific physician, empiric, Cic.

**Empōriæ** -ārum, f. (Ἐμπορίαι), town in Hispania Tarraconensis, colony of the Phœceans, now Ampurias.

**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; prorsus existis emptioibus nullam desidero, Cic.

**emptito**, 1. (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy, ap. Tac.

**emptor** -ōris, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser; emptor fundi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic.; transf., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

**ēmūlgēo** -mulum, 2. to milk out; poet., transf., to drain out, to exhaust; paludem, Cat.

**ēmūngo** -munxi -munctum, 3. (e and \*mungo). **A.** Lit., to blow the nose, Juv. **B.** Transf., a, homo emunctae naris, with a keen scent for other persons' faults, Hor.; b, to cheat, defraud, swindle; aliquem, Hor.

**ēmūnio** -mūnivi or -mūnili -mūnitum, 4. 1, to fortify, strengthen, make safe; locum, iurum, Liv.; 2, to make ready, prepare, make accessible; silvas ac paludes, Tac.

**ēn**, 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.

**ēnarrābilis** -e (enarro), that can be narrated or told, Verg.

**ēnarro**, 1. to tell, narrate; enarrare alicui somnium, Cic.

**ēnascor** -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow out of, spring forth, arise from; lauream in puppi navis longae enatam, Liv.

**ēnāto**, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming. **A.** Lit., si fractus enatet expes navibus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to extricate oneself from a difficulty; reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatant tamen, Cic.

**ēnāvātus** -a -um, performed, finished, Tac.

**ēnāvigo**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to sail away; fig., e quibus tanquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Transi., to sail over, sail through; undam, Hor.

**Enodlādus** -i, m. (Ἐνὸδλάδος), one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Aetna.

**endo**, archaic = in.

**endrōmis** -idis, f. (ἐνδρῶμις), a coarse woollen cloak worn after exercise in the palaestra, Juv.

**Endymion** -ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμίων), son of Aethlius or of Zeus and Calyce, father of Aetolus, beloved by Selene and taken to Mount Latmos in Caria, and there lulled to perpetual sleep; appell., a beautiful youth, Juv.

**ēnēco** -nēcti -nectum, 1. to torment, torture; siti enectus Tantalus, Cic.; fame, frigore, illuvie,

squalore enecti, Liv.; provinciam enectam tradere, *exhausted*, Cic.

**ēnervātus** -a -um, p. adj. (enervo), *enervated, powerless, effeminate*; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.; enervata muliebrique sententia, Cic.

**ēnervis** -e (ex and nervus), *nerveless, powerless, weak*; orator, Tac.

**ēnervo**, 1. (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. (Ἐγγύων), a town in Sicily; hence, **Engūinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Engyon.

**ēnīco** = eneco (q.v.).

**ēnim**, conj. (from e and nam), for; 1, to explain a previous statement or word, de corpuseolorum (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).

**ēnimvēro**, 1, to be sure, certainly, Cic.; 2, but indeed; stronger than at (to introduce an objection), Cic.

**Enipeus** -pēi and -pēos, m. (Ἐνιπέυς), 1, a river in Thessaliotis, flowing into the Apidanus; 2, a river in Pieria, Liv.

**enīsus**, v. enīxus and enītor.

**ēnītēo** -ūi, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter. **A.** Lit., enītet campus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to be conspicuous; quo in bello virtus enītitū egregia M. Catonis, Cic.

**ēnītesco** -tūi, 3. (inchoat. of enīteo), to gleam, shine forth. **A.** Lit., enītescit pulchrior multo, Hor. **B.** Transf., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enītescere posset, Sall.

**ēnītor** -nisus or -nīxus, 3. dep. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore renīsum, Liv.; in altiora, Tac. **B.** to strive, struggle, make an effort; with ut and the subj., Cic.; enīti et contendere, enīti et efficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Sall.; pugnare et enīti ne, Cic.; with neut. acc., quod quidem certa enītar, Cic.; quid enīti et quid efficere possim, Cic.; with infin., Sall.; absol., in aliqua re, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to bring forth, bear; partus plures, Liv.; 2, to climb; aggerem, Tac.

**ēnīxē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (enīxus), eagerly, strenuously, zealously; enīxē aliquem juvare, Caes.; enīxē operam dare ut, etc., Liv.; enīxē obstare, Liv.

**ēnīxus** (enīsus) -a -um, p. adj. (enītor), strenuous, eager, zealous; enīxo studio, Liv.

**Enna** = Henna (q.v.).

**Ennius** -ii, m. the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, born at Rudiae in Calabria, b.c. 239, died 169, the creator of Roman epic poetry.

**Ennōsīgaeus** -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earthshaker, surname of Neptune, Juv.

**ēno**, 1. **A.** Lit., to swim out; 1, e coneha, Cic.; 2, to escape by swimming; in terram, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fly away; inusuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

**ēnodātē**, adv. (enodatus), clearly, plainly; narrare, Cic.

**ēnodatīo** -ōnis, f. (enodo, an untying), explanation, exposition; cognitio enodationis in-

digens, Cic.; explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

**enodātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from enodo), freed from knots, untied, hence, made clear, explained; praecepta enodata diligenter, Cic.

**enōdis** -e (ex and nodus), without knots; truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov.

**enōdo**, 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.

**enthymēma** -ātis, n. (ἐνθύμημα), a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, Cic.

**enūbo** -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to marry out of one's rank; e patribus, Liv.; from one town to another, Liv.

**enūclēatō**, adv. (enucleatus), clearly, plainly, concisely (opp. ornate), Cic.

**enūclēatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from enuclo), of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned; genus dicendi, Cic.

**enūclēo**, 1. (ex and nucleus), to take out the kernel; transf., acu quaedam enucleata argumenta, Cic.; ebandita 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. (enumeratio), 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.

**enūntiatiō** -ōnis, f. (enuntio), enunciation, proposition, Cic.

**enūntiātum** -i, n. (enuntio), a proposition, Cic.

**enūntiō**, 1. 1, to tell, divulge, disclose; consilia 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.

**enūptiō** -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). **I** 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.; maximis itineribus, 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 aliquid, to attack, Liv.; d, in roenas, 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 move; nec res ire potest, Ov.; c, of missiles, to go, pierce; lit hasta, Verg.; d, of liquids, to flow; it naribus ater sanguis, Verg. **II** 1, to pass away; eunt anni, Ov.; sic aut quaecunque 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 nom.), 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. ('Επαιμίνωνδας), a celebrated general of the Thebans, killed in the hour of victory at Mantinea.

**ēpastus** -a -um (pascor), eaten up; escae, Ov.

**ēpōs** and **-eus** (ἑπίπυς) -i, m. ('Επειός), son of Panopeus, builder of the Trojan horse.

**ēphēbus** -i, m. (ἑφηβος), a youth from his sixteenth to his twentieth year (generally of Greeks), Cic.

**ēphemeris** -idis, f. (ἑφημερίς), a journal, diary, Cic.

**ēphēsus** -i, m. ('Εφεσος), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric. Hence, **ēphēsius** -a -um, Ephesian.

**ēphippīatus** -a -um (ephippium), provided with an ephippium.

**ēphippium** -i, n. (ἐφίππιον), a horse-cloth, housing, saddle, Cic.; prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, no one is content with his condition, Hor.

1. **ēphōrus** -i, m. (ἑφῶρος), the ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic.

2. **ēphōrus** -i, m. ('Εφῶρος), a Greek historian of Cyme in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.

**ēphūra** -ae, and **ēphūrō** -ēs, ('Εφύρα), f. **I** a sea-nymph, Verg. **II** the ancient name of Corinth; hence, **ēphūrēus** -a -um, Corinthian, Verg.

**ēpīcharmus** -i, m. (Ἐπιχάρμος), a philosopher and poet of Cos, and afterwards of Syracuse, disciple of Pythagoras.

**ēpīclēros** -i, f. ('Επικλέρος), "the Heiress," name of a comedy of Menander.

**ēpīcōpus** -a -um (ἐπικῶπος), provided with oars; phaselus, Cic.

**Epīcūrus** -i, m. (Ἐπίκουρος), an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, which held that pleasure was the highest good. Hence adj., **Epīcūreus** (-ius) -a -um, Epicurean. Subst., **Epīcūrōi** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Epicurus, Cic.

**Epīcus** -a -um (ἐπικός), epic; poeta, Cic.; poema, Cic.

**Epīdaphna** -ae, f., and **Epīdaphnēs**, a place near Antioch in Syria.

**Epīdauros** -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), 1, a town in Dalmatia; 2, a town in Laconia; 3, a town in Argolis, where Aesculapius was worshipped in the form of a serpent. Adj. **Epīdaurius** -a -um, Epidaurian. Subst., **Epīdaurius** -ii, m. Aesculapius, Ov.

**Epīgōni** -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγόνοι), the after-born, sons of the Seren against Thersites, who renewed the war of their fathers; name of a tragedy of Aeschylus and of one of Accius.

**Epigramma** -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), 1, an inscription on the base of a statue, Cic.; 2, an epigram, Cic.

**Epilōgus** -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, Cic.

**Epimēnides** -is, m. (Ἐπιμενίδης), a Cretan, a poet contemporary with Solon.

**Epimētheus** -ēi and -ēs, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus. Hence **Epimēthis** -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθεΐς), daughter of Epimetheus—i.e., Pyrrha, Ov.

**Epīrōdium** -ii, n. (ἐπὶ and reda or raeda), the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Juv.

**Epirus** -i, f. (Ἠπειρος), a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian Sea, part of the present Albania. Hence, 1, **Epirōsis** -e, of Epirus; 2, **Epirōtes** -ae, m. (Ἠπειρώτης), an Epirote; 3, **Epirōtēus** -a -um, of Epirus.

**Epistolā** -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.

**Epistolium** -ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note, Cat.

**Epitaphius** -ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος), a funeral oration, Cic.

**Epitōma** -ae, and **Epitōmē** -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, Cic.

**Epōdes** -uin, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

**Epōna** -ae, f. (epus = equus), the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc., Juv.

**Epops** -ōpis, m. (ἐπώψ), the hoopoe, Verg.

**Epōrēdia** -ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Transpadana, now Yvrea.

**Epōs**, indecl. n. (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, Hor.

**Epōto** -pōtavi -pōtus and -pōtāturus (i. 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; terreo Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

**Epūlae** -ārum, f. food, dishes. I. Gen., mensae exquisitissimis 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.

**Epūlaris** -e (epulae), relating or belonging to a banquet; acubitus amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

**Epūlatio** -ōnis, f. (epulor), a feasting, reveling, Cic.

**Epūlo** -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.

**Epūlor**, 1. dep. (epulae), to feast, eat. I. Intransit., unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Salarem in modum, splendidly, Cic.; with abl., dapibus opimis, Verg. II. Transit., aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.

**Epūlum** -i, n. a solemn or public banquet, feast, entertainment; epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

**Equa** -ae, f. a mare, Cic. (dat. and abl. plur. generally equabus).

**Eques** -itis, c. (equus). I. Gen., a horseman, rider; illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrasse 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.

**Equester** -stris -stre (equus). I. 1, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian; statue, Cic.; 2, relating to horse soldiers and cavalry; proelium, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. relating to the knights; ordo, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic. Subst., **equaster** -stris, m. a knight, Tac.

**Equidem** (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.

**Equinus** -a -um (equus), relating to horses, equine; seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.

**Equiria** -uin or -ōrum, 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.

**Equitatus** -ūs, m. (equito), 1, cavalry (opp. pedatus), Cic.; 2, the equestrian order, Cic.

**Equito**, 1. (eques). A. Lit., to ride on horse-back; in equuleis, Cic. B. Transf., of winds, to rush; Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

**Equuleus** -i, m. (dim. of equus). A. a young horse, colt, Cic. B. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, Cic.

**Equulus** -i, m. (dim. of equus), a colt, Cic.

**Equus** -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 insilire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; veli in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; ad equum rescendere, to make some one a knight, Caes.; equus Troianus, 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., equum, Verg.)

**Equus Tithonus** -i, m. a small town in the country of the *Hepini* in Lower Italy.

**ērādo** -rāsi -rāsum, 2. 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. (Ἐράνα), capital of the Eleutheroctiles on Mount Amanus.

**ērāsinos** -i, m. (Ἐρασίνος), river in Argolis, now Kephalaria.

**ērātō** -ūs, f. (Ἐρατώ), the muse of amorous poetry, Ov.; appell., muse, Verg.

**ērātosthēnes** -is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης), a Greek philosopher and poet.

**erēciso**, erectum = hereciso, herectum (q.v.).

**ērēbus** -i, m. (Ἐρέβος), 1, a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox, Cic.; 2, the lower world, Verg. Adj., **ērēbus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

**ērēothēus** -ēi, m. (Ἐρεθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris; hence, 1, adj., **ērēothēus** -a -um, m. Athenian, Ov.; 2, **ērēothidae** -arum, m. the Athenians, Ov.; 3, **ērēothis** -idis, f. Orithyia, Ov.; Procris, Ov.

**erectus** -a -um, p. adj. with comper. (from erige), set up. **I.** Lit., upright, erect; status, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., high, elevated; a, in a good sense, celsus of 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 fore expectatione erecta staret, 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 erepsiissem (= erepsissemus), Hor.

**ereptio** -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure, Cic.

**ereptor** -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber; bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.

**ērētria** -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). **I.** a town near Pharus in Phthiotis. **II.** a town in the island of Euboea, native town of the philosopher Menodorus, founder of the Eretrian school of philosophy. Adj., a, **ērētrious** -a -um; subst., **ērētrici** -ōrum, m. the philosophers of the Eretrian school, Cic.; so **ērētriaci** -ōrum, m. Cic.; b, **ērētrienais** -e, Eretrian.

**ērētum** -i, n. (Ἐρέτων), an old Sabine town on the Tiber, now Cretona. Adj., **ērētinus** -a -um, Eretrine.

**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 collegiati, Cic.; amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.

**ergastilium** -i, n. a house of correction for slaves; ille ex compediibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulo dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic.; ergastula solvere, Caes.

**ergō**, adv. (ἐργω). **I.** With a genit. preceding it, on account of; victoriae, non valetudinis ergo, Liv. **II.** Abso., 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 ergo in meaning No. II.).

**ērīchthō** -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; traust!, a witch, Ov.

**ērīchthōnius** -li, m. (Ἐριχθῶνιος), 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 Troas; hence, **ērīchthōnius** -a -um, Trojan.

**ērīcius** -li, m. (a hedgehog); milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, chevron-de-frise, Caes.

**ērīdānis** -i, m. (Ἠριδανός), 1, myth. and poet. name of the river Padus; 2, a constellation, Cic. poet.

**ērigo** -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 arcem via est, Liv.; so middle, to rise; insula Sicaniū 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 clivum, Liv.; aciem in colleum, 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 passa, erigimur, Hor.

**ērīgōnē** -ēs, f. (Ἠριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo; hence adj., **ērīgōnēus** -a -um, belonging to Erigone; canis, the dog of Icarus, Maera, changed into the constellation Canicula.

**ērīgōnus** -i, m. (Ἠριγών), a tributary of the Axios in Macedonia, now Tzerna.

**ērillus** (Hērillus) -i, m. (Ἠρίλλος), a Stoic philosopher of Carthage. **ērillī** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Erillus.

**ērinnys** (Erinys) -ēs, f. (Ἐρινύς). **I.** one of the Furies; plur., Erinnyes, the Furies. **II.** Transf., **A.** scourge, curse; patriae communis Erinys, Verg. **B.** fury, madness; quo tristes Erinys, quo fremitus vocat, Verg.

**ērīphylā** -ae, f. and **ērīphylē** -ēs, f. (Ἐριφύλη), daughter of Talauus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiarauus, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.

**ērīpio** -rīpī -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., ensein 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 ex manibus hostium, to rescue, Caes.; silium a morte, Cic.; se ab illa miseria, Cic.; aliquem ex servitute, Sall.; alicui timorem, Cic.; eripete morae, away with delay, Hor.; eripe fugam, snatch the opportunity of flight, Verg.

**ērōdo** -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (ex and rodo), to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into; vites, Cic.

**erōgatio** -ōnis, f. (erogo), *payment, expenditure*; pecuniae, Cic.

**erōgo**, 1. (ex and rogo), *to pay from the public treasury*; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; pecuniam in classem, Cic.

**errābundus** -a -um (1. erro), *wandering*; of persons, nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv.; of animals, etc., vestigia bovis, Verg.; odor, Lucr.

**errāticus** -a -um (1. erro), *wandering, erratic*; Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

**errātio** -ōnis, f. (1. erro), *a wandering, straying*; nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; eum (caeli motum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic.

**errātum** -i, n. (1. erro), *a fault, error*; 1, technically, *erratum fabrilis*, Cic.; *erratum meum*, tuum, etc., *mistake in reckoning*, Cic.; 2, morally, *errata aetatis meae*, of my youth, Cic.

**errātus** -ūs, m. (1. erro), *wandering about, straying*; longis erratibus 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 honos, Ov.; sententia errans et vaga, uncertain, Cic. **II** to wander from the right path, lose one's way. **A**. Lit., errare viā, 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, vagabond*; 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., *wavering, 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 duci, Cic.; in errore induci, rapi, Cic.; mentis, Cic.; 2, *mistake*; serendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.

**erūbesco** -rūbūi, 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.; **erūbescendus** -a -um, of which one should be ashamed; ignes, Hor.

**erūca** -ae, f. a kind of colewort, Hor.

**erūcto**, 1. to belch forth, throw up, vomit. **A**. Lit., sanien, Verg.; fig., sermonibus suis caedem, to talk of, Cic. **B**. to cast out, emit, eject; arenam, Verg.

**erūdīo** -īvi and -īi -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 ac Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with two acc., aliquem damnosae artes, Ov.; with infin., Ov.

**erūdītē**, adv. only used in compar. and superl. (eruditus), *learnedly*; eruditus disputare, Cic.

**erūdītio** -ōnis, f. (erudio), 1, *teaching, instruction*, Cic.; 2, *knowledge, learning, erudition*, eruditione atque doctrinā, Cic.

**erūdītus** -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), *somewhat skilled*, Cat.

**erūdītus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from erudio), *learned, instructed, polished, erudite*; homo, Cic.; eruditior litteria, Cic.; eruditissimus disciplinā juris, Cic. Subst.,

**erūditi** -orum, m. *men of education*, Cic.; transf., of things, tempora, saecula, oratio, Cic.

**erūmpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break out, break forth. **I** Transi., **A**. to cause to burst forth; 1, lit., gen. reflex., se erumpere foras, Cic.; 2, transf., to vent, discharge; stomachum in aliquem, Cic. **B**. to break through; nubem, Verg. **II** Intransi., to burst forth, break out with violence. **A**. Lit., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., to rush forth; ex castris, Caes.; impera., 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.

**erūo** -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.; missa latus hastā, to pierce, Ov.; **b**, to tear out, pluck away; eruitur oculos, his eyes are torn out, Ov. **B**. Transf., **a**, memoriam alliculus ex annulum vetustate, to bring forth, Cic.; **b**, to bring to the light of day, to search out, rummage out; si quid indagaria, invenieris, ex tenebris erueris, Cic.; with rel. sent., mihi, siunde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummo fuerint, Cic. **II** to destroy utterly, raze; urbem, Verg.

**erūptio** -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. (Ερύμανθος), **I** a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. Hence, 1, **Erymanthis** -idis, f. (Ερύμανθίς), Erymanthian; cuxtos ursae Erymanthidos (Callisto), i.e., Bootes, Ov.; 2, **Erymanthius** -a -um (Ερύμανθος), Erymanthian. **II** a river on the borders of Elis, falling into the Alpheus.

**Erysiōthōn** -thōnis, m. (Ερυσιοθων), 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.

**Erythra** (-ia) -ae, f. a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon. Hence, **Erythra** -thēdis, f. Erythraean; praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

**Erythrinus** -a -um (ερυθρινός), a kind of red barbel or mullet, Ov.

**Erythrae** -ārum, f. (Ερυθραί), 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 (ερυθραίος), reddish; mare Erythraeum, the Indian Ocean, Plin.

**Eryx** -rycis, m. (Ερυξ), 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, m. 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. Trans., to ascend; Oetam, Liv.; rostra, Tac.

**escensio** -ōnis, f. (escendo), landing, disembarkation; escensionem facere ab navibus in terrain, Liv.

**escensu**, 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.

**Esquillae** -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., **Esquillius** -a -um; 2, **Esquilius** -a -um, **Esquiline**; subst., **Esquillina** -ae, f. the Esquiline gate, Cic.; 3, **Esquiliarius** -a -um, Esquiline.

**essēda** -ae, f. = essedum (q.v.).

**essēdarius** -li, m. (esseda), a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot, Caes.

**essēdum** -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 I. edo). A. to be hungry, desire food, Cic. B. Transf., to desire eagerly, long for; nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

**esuriō** -ōnis, f. (esurio), hunger, Cat.

**esus** -a -um, partic. of I. edo.

**ē**, conj. (cf. Gr. *ἐτι*). I. and (joining single words and sentences), 1, et . . . et, both . . . and; et in patre et in filios, 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 iugerum, et quidem immania, Cic.; so et alone, and indeed: magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utraque partem, Cic.; 4, et etiam, and also; auctoritate et consilio et etiam gratis, 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 illud etiam, Cic. III. but; nullane habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora, Hor.

**ētēnim**, conj., 1 (explanatory), namely, Cic.; 2 (strengthening a previous assertion), truly, and indeed, Cic.

**Etēocles** -is and -ēs, n. (Ἐτεοκλῆς), myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polyneices, killed in the siege of Thebes.

**ētesiae** -arum, f. (ἐτησιαί, sc. ἀνεμοί), winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds, Cic.

**ētesius** -a -um, Etesian, Lucr.

**ēthologus** -i, m. (ἠθολόγος), one who mimes in sport the peculiarities of others; mimi ethologi, Cic.

**ētiām**, conj. (= et jam), lit. and already. I. (to express duration of time), as yet, still;

nondum etiam, vixit 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 responderet, to answer yes or no, Cic.; 2, certainly, by all means; etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic.; 3, to express a climax, even, may even; voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica, 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 suspiciones futurum, Cic. III. again; dic etiam clarior, Cic.; etiam atque etiam, again and again, rogare, considerare, Cic.

**ētiām-nūc** and **ētiām-nūc**, adv., yet, still, till now; de materia loqui orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; nihil etiam nunc, nothing further, Cic.

**ētiām**-al, conj., even if, although, Cic.

**ētiām-tūc** and **ētiām-tūc**, 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-al**, conj., 1, although, yet; foll. by tamen, al, certe, etc.; et al non sapientissimi, al amicissimi hominis auctoritate, Cic.; 2, and yet, notwithstanding; do poenas temeritatis meae; et al quae fuit ista temeritas, Cic.

**ētymologia** -ae, f. (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, Cic.

**eu** (εὖ), interj., good! well done! an exclamation of joy and approval (sometimes ironical), Hor.

**Eudānē** -ēs, f. (Εὐδάνη), myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the seven who fought against Thebes.

**Euandēr** -dri, and **Euandrus** -i, m. (Εὐανδρῆς), myth., son of Hermes and Carmentis, who led a colony from Pallantium in Arcadia, and built a town on the Palatine hill. Adj., **Euandrus** -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.

**Euclicēs** -is, m. (Εὐκλείδης), 1, a philosopher of Megara, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy; 2, a mathematician of Alexandria.

**Euenus** -i, m. (Εὐηνος), myth., king of Aetolia, father of Marpesia, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euenus. Adj., **Euenus** -a -um, of or belonging to (the river) Euenus.

**Eugānēi** -ōrum, m. a people in Upper Italy, living near Patavium and Verona. Adj., **Eugānus** -a -um, Euganean.

**ēugē**, interj. (εὖγε), well done! (sometimes ironical), Pers.

**euhan** (**euan**), interj. (εὐάν or εὐ ἄν), shout of the Bacchantes; euhan euhoe euhium, Enn.; personif., Iacchus et Euhan, Ov.

**euhans** (**euans**) -antis = εὐάζων, shouting euhan, of the Bacchantes; with acc., euantes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, Verg.

**Euhēmōrus** -i, m. (Εὐήμερος), Greek philosopher and historian of Agrigentum, flourishing about 315 B.C.

**Euhias** (**Euias**) -adis, f. (εὐιάς), a Bacchant.

**Euhius** (**Euius**) -li, m. (Εὐίος), surname of Bacchus.

**euhoe**, interj. (εὐοί), shout of the Bacchantes; euhoe Bacche, Verg.

**Eumēnēs** -is, m. (Εὐμένης), general of Alexander the Great, after his death governor of Cappadocia.

**Eumenides** -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.

**eunuchus** -i, m. (εὐνοχος), a eunuch, Cic.

**Euphorbus** -i, m. (Εὐφορβος), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

**Euphoriön** -önis, m. (Εὐφορίων), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

**Enphrätēs** -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.

**Enpölis** -pölidis, 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.

**Europa** -ae, f., and **Euröpē** -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., **Euröpaus** -a -um, belonging to Europa; dux, Minos, Ov.

**Eurötās** -ae, m. (Εὐρώτας), the chief river of Luciliacemontia, now Basilipotamo.

**euröus** -a -um (eurus), eastern, Verg.

**eurus** -i, m. (εὔρος), a south-east wind, Verg.; an east wind. Ov.; poet., wind in general, Verg.

**Eurydicoē** -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.

**Eurymédōn** -ōntis, m. (Εὐρυμέδων), river in Pamphylia, now Kapri-Su.

**Eurymides** -ae, m. (Εὐριμίδης), son of Eurymus, i. e., Telephus.

**Eurynömē** -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.

**Eurysthēus** -ēi, m. (Εὐρυσθένης), myth., son of Sthenelus, king in Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

**Eurýtus** -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., king in Oechalia, father of Iole and Dryope. Hence,

**Eurýtis** -idis, f. daughter of Eurýtus, i. e., Iole.

**Euterpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of harmony, Hor.

**Eutröpius** -ii, m. Flavius, a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.

**Euxinus** -a -um (Εὐξείνως = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea; esp. in the phrase Pontus Euxinus; mare, aque, 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 hostium, 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. Transi., 1, to climb, ascend; gradus alios, Verg.; 2, to pass, travel over; ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; 3, to escape; flammam, Verg. (syncope, 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. Transi., to overstep; ordinem rectum, Hor. .

**evālesco** -vāli, 3. to grow strong; 1, in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.; 2, to prevail, come into vogue; nationis nomen evalesse paulatim, Tac.; 3, to have power, to be able; with infin., sed non Dardanidae medicari cupiditas ictum evault, Verg.

**evan**, v. euhān.

**Evander**, v. Euander.

**evānescō** -vānti, 3. A. to vanish, disappear, pass away; evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic. B. Transf., evanescent memoria alicuius, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

**evānidus** -a -nm (evanesco), vanishing, passing away; pectora in tenues abeunt evanida rivos, Ov.

**evāns**, v. euhāns.

**evāsto**, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly; agrum, vallem, Liv.

**evectus** -a -um, partic. of eveho.

**evēho** -vexi -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 vanā, Liv.; c, fama eius evecta insulas, spread abroad, Tac. II. to raise, lift up; aliquid ad deos, raises to the heaven, Hor.; evehere aliquid ad consulatum, Tac.

**evēllo** -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 evehendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic. II. to tear away; emblemata, Cic.

**evēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to come out, come forth. I. Lit., menses profundo, pulchrior evenit, 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) evenit alicui, Liv.; 2, to happen, befall, occur; pax evenit, Sall.; ut plerumque evenit, Cic.; forte evenit ut, etc., Cic.

**eventum** -i, n. (evenio), 1, the issue, consequence of an action; causarum cognitio cognitionem eventus facit, Cic.; 2, an event, occurrence; causae eventorum magis ne movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic.

**eventus** -us, 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.; (b) of persons, impiorum fratrum, Liv.; b, favourable issue, success; casus eventusque rerum, Tac.; nec eventus definit, Tac. II. an occurrence, event, Cic.; sale; auditur Decii eventus, Liv.

**overbēro**, 1. to strike violently, slap; clypeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendente escam, Ov.

**evergo**, 3. to send out, send forth; nullos apertos rivos, Liv.

**everriculum** -i, n. (everro), a fishing-net, drag-net; fig., quod unquam huiusmodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum multiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, Cic.

**everro** -verri -versum, 3. (to sweep out); transf., to plunder; quod sanum non eversum atque exterum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

**eversio** -onis, f. (everto), 1, an overturning; columnae, Cic.; 2, transf., a destruction, ruin; vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum eversioes, Cic.

**eversor** -oris, m. (everto), an overturner, destroyer; civitatis, Cic.

**everto** -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; Carthagineum, 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.; perditum fortunae patris, Cic. **II.** to raise up; aequora ventis, Verg.

**evestigatus** -a -um, tracked out, discovered; ingeniis investigata priorum, Ov.

**Evias**, v. Euhias.

**evidens** -entis, adj. (ex and video), 1, visible; mensura quaedam, Cic.; 2, transf., clear, plain, evident; res, Cic.; evidenter causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidenter? Cic.

**evidenter**, adv. (evidens), visibly, manifestly; evidenter praenitere, Liv.

**evidentia** -ae, f. (evidens), distinctness of language, Cic.

**evigilo**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to watch, be vigilant; in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic. **II.** Trans., a, to watch through, pass in watching; nox evigilanda, Tib.; b, to elaborate carefully; libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

**evilescio** -vilui, 3. to become vile, worthless, contemptible, Tac.

**evincio** -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind, bind round; diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac.; viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.

**evinco** -vici -victum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue. **I.** Lit., imbelles Aeduos, 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.** Trans., **A.** Gen., a, to prevail upon a person; lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg.; b, to conquer a passion or feeling; evicit miseratio iusta sociorum superbiam ingentiam, Liv. **B. a.** to bring it about that; with ut and the subj., sumnia ope evicerunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv.; b, to prove irresistibly; si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

**eviro**, 1. (ex and vir), to castrate, Cat.

**eviscero**, 1. (ex and viscus), to take out the bowels, eviscerate, tear in pieces; (columbam) pedibus eviscerat uncis (of the hawk), Verg.; evisceratum corpus patris, Cic.

**evitabilis** -e (evito), that can be avoided; talium, Ov.

**evito**, 1. to avoid, shun; suspitionem, Cic.

**Evias**, v. Euhias.

**evocator** -oris, m. (evoco), one who calls to arms; servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

**evocatus** -a -um (partic. of evoco); subst., a veteran who had served his time but was liable to be called upon in an emergency, Caes.

**evoco**, 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 beleagued 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 nostros ad pugnam, Caes. **II.** Trans., a, aliquid familiam abjectam et obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic.; b, to call forth, produce; misericordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.

**evoco**, v. euhoco.

**evolo**, 1. **I.** to fly out, fly away. **A.** Lit., ex quercu, Cic. **B.** Trans., 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; concussisque levis pennis sic evolat ales, Ov.

**evolutio** -onis, f. (evolvere), the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book; poetarum, Cic.

**evolvere** -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 ingumentis dissimulationis, unmasked, Cic. **B.** Trans., 1, to extricate; se ex his turbis, Tac.; 2, to deprive; illos ex praedia 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; fatus meos, Ov.; b, to read, study; librum, Cic. **B.** Trans., 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.

**evomo** -di -itum, 3. to vomit forth. **A.** Lit., conchas, Cic. **B.** Trans., a, to vomit forth, cast out; quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomuit forasque projecit, Cic.; in quo tu, accepta et devorata pecunia, evomere non poteras, disgorge, Cic.; b, of speech, in aliquem absentem orationem ex ore impuriusimo, Cic.

**evulgo**, 1. to publish, make known; ius civile, Liv.; Octaviae injurias, Tac.

**evulsio** -onis, f. (evello), a pulling out, plucking out; dentis, Cic.

**ex**, prep. with abl. (ē, ēe), e before b, 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 sua 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, cf.: 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, unus ex meis intimis, Cic.; e numero, of the number, Cic.; hence, a, Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsia, a Marsian, Cic.; b, in place of the gent., to denote that to which anything belongs, puppes 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 raptu, 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 quia, 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 vulnere inori, 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 circumstance, 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.

**exacerbo** -a, to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter; contumeliosus hostes, Liv.

**exactio** -ōnis, f. (exigo), **I.** a driving out, expulsion; regum, Cic. **II.** 1, a demanding, exacting, collecting of debts, tribute, 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), **I.** 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. (from exigo), accurate, precise, exact; numerus, Liv.

**exacuo** -ūi -ūtum, 3, to sharpen to a point, make sharp. **A.** Lit., furcas, Verg.; fig., mucronem aliquem tribunicium in nos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, quum animus exaceruit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic.; b, to excite, stir up, inflame; aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exacui, Nep.

**exadversum** or **exadversus**, prep. with acc., opposite; exadversum 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, finish building; Capitolium, Cic.; domos et villas, Sall.; fig., to finish; exaedificare id opus quod instituit, Cic.

**exaequatio** -ōnis, f. (exaequo), a making equal, equality, Liv.

**exaequo**, 1, a, to place on a level, make equal; jura, Cic.; facta dictis sunt exaequanda, must be related in an adequate manner, Sall.; b,

to compare; se cum aliquo, Cic.; exaequare alicui, Cic.; c, to equal; aliquem, Ov.

**exaestuō**, 1, **I.** Intransit., to boil up, foam up; mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; transf., mens exaestuāt irā, Verg. **II.** Trans., to give forth; hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuāt aestus, Lucr.

**exaggeratio** -ōnis, f. (exaggero), elevation, exaltation; amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quāe altissima animi, Cic.

**exaggerō**, 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.

**exagite**, 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, disquiet, disturb, persecute; exagitati istius iniuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quaestio exagitabat, 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.

**exalbesco** -būi, 3, to grow white, turn pale with fright, Cic.

**examen** -inis, n. (for exagimen, from ex and ago), **I.** 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 aurificis staterā, 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 examināt omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

**ex-āmūssim**, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, Plaut.

**exanolo**, 1, to exhaust, empty. **A.** Lit., vinum poculo, Plaut. **B.** Transf., to bear to the end, suffer, endure; labores, Cic.

**exānimatio** -ōnis, f. (exanimō), fright, terror, Cic.

**exānimis** -e and gen. **exānimus** -a -um (ex and animus), 1, lifeless, dead, Verg.; Liv.; 2, lifeless, senseless with terror, Verg.

**exānimo**, 1, (ex and animus or animus), **I.** to deprive of breath. **A.** 1, lit., duplici cursu examinari, Caes.; milites cursu examinati, 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 querella, Hor. **II.** to breathe out; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

**exantilo** = exanolo (q.v.).

**exaptus** -a -um, fastened, attached, Lucr.

**exardesco** -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 medullis,

Cat.; 2, of things, to break out; exarait bellum, Cic.

**exaresco** -ārti, 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.

**exauctoro**, 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 precisque, Verg.; b, aliquem, to obey; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

**exaugéo**, 2. to increase exceedingly; radiorum lectum, Lucr.

**exauguratio** -ōnis, f. (exauguro), a profaning, desecrating; sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

**exaugūro**, 1. to desecrate, profane; fana, Liv.

**exaeco**, 1. to make blind. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to stop a river or channel; flumina, Ov.

**excandescentia** -ae, f. (excandesco), heat, irascibility, Cic.

**excandesco** -dūi, 3, to become hot with passion, to glow, burn; absol., id postquam nesciit, excaudit, ap. Cic.; with abstractions, risi irā excauduerit fortitudo, Cic.

**excano**, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations; sidera excantata voce Thessali, Hor.

**excarnifico**, 1. to tear to pieces; aliquem, Cic.

**excavo**, 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 alterationem excederet res, Liv.; c, to pass beyond; quam libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv.; d, of events, to happen; insequentia excedunt in eum annum, etc., Liv. **II.** Transi., **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.

**excellētēr**, adv. (excellens), excellently; quae magno animo fortiter excellentētorque gesta sunt, Cic.

**excellētia** -ae, f. (excellens), excellence, distinguished merit; animi excellentia magnitudoque, Cic.; absol., propter excellentiam, preeminently, Cic.

**excello** (excollō), 3, to excel, be distinguished, be eminent; illud excellit regum nomen, Cic.; with abl., animi magnitudine, Cic.; with in and the abl., in qua parte excello ipse, Cic.; with inter, inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; with praeter, in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; with super, quia super ceteros excelat, Liv.; with dat. (of person excelled), its figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

**excolō**, adv. with compar. and superl. (excelsus), loftily; dicere, in a lofty style, Cic.

**excōlitas** -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., **excelsium** -i, n. a lofty place or situation, Cic. **B.** Transf., elevated above the common; 1, of position, distinguished, eminent, illustrious; in excelsis et illustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; subst., **excelsium** -i, n. high dignity, lofty position; a, sing., in excelsis 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.

**exceptio** -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, barbatulos mullos de piscina, Cic.; singulos, Caes.; 2, auras, to sniff up, Verg.

**excreo** -crēvi -crētum, 3, to separate, sift, sort; Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, separated from their mothers, Verg.

**excerpo** -cerpi -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.

**excēsus** -ūs, m. (excēdo), departure from life, death; vitae, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; absol., laeti excessus principes, Tac.

**exōstra** -ae, f. a snake, Cic. poet.; transf., a spiteful woman, Liv.

**excidium** -ii, n. (excīdo = excīndo), destruction, annihilation; a, of places, Libya, Verg.; excidia urbium relictarum, Liv.; b, of persons, excidium meorum, Verg.; legionum, Tac.

1. **excīdo** -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., vinclis excides, escape, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of a lot, to fall out; ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.; 2, to fall out, be lost; litteras 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 alicui, Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; 2, to vanish, disappear, pass away; a, vultus, oratio, mens denique excidit, Cic.; excidit illa metus, lost consciousness, Ov.; b, esp., to pass

away from memory or thought, be forgotten: Carthaginiem excidisse de memoria, Liv. *Excimen* tum mihi excidit, Ov.; cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.; 3, to *fail*; magnis excidit usis, Ov.

**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.

**excito** -civi -citum, 2. and (gen.) **excito** -civi and -citi -citum, 4. to call forth, summon out. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ea res ab stativis excivit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas imis sepulcris, Verg.; 2, esp., to *summon to help*; Romanos ad auxilium urbis obessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac. **B.** Transf., 1, to *provoke*; hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; 2, with or without somno or esomno, to *arouse, awake*, Liv., Sall.; 3, to *frighten, alarm*; conscientia mentem excitat vastabat, Sall. **II.** Of things, 1, to *call forth, excite, produce*; tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.; 2, to *shake*; pulvisque pedum tremis excita tellus, Verg.

**excipio** -capi -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 patris, 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 futuros, Verg.; assensus populi excepta vox, Liv.; 2, to *await*; qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes.; 3, to *follow, succeed*; orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Herculis vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; 4, to *continue, prolong*; memoriam viri, Cic.; 5, poet., to *lie towards*; porticus excipit Arcton, Hor.

**exciso** -onis (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 prociderunt, 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 esomno or somno, Cic.; b, to *arouse, animate*; trepido 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, cause*; amores, Cic.; indomitas iras, Verg.

**exclamatio** -onis, f. (exclamo), in rhet., an exclamation, Cic.

**exclamo**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud; in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; cutiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba concidissent, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to *shout out, call aloud by name*; Ciceronem, ap. Cic.; 2, to *shout out*; mihi libet exclamare; pro Deum, etc., Cic.; with objective clause, quum magna voce exclamasset ut, etc., Liv.

**excludo** -clūsi -clisum, (ex and claudō), 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 re frumentaria, shut off, Caes. **II.** of birds, to *hatch*; pullos suos in nido, Cic.

**exclusio** -onis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion, Ter.

**excogitatio** -onis, 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 furandi, Cic.; with dat. of gerund, or ad with acc. (to express the object of the invention), alia tuendis urbiulis excogitata, Cic.; excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; with relat. sentence, excogitat, sane acute quid decernat, Cic.; absol., ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic.

**excōlo** -cōliti -cultum, 3. **A.** Lit., to tend or cultivate carefully; arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to *adorn, polish, ennoble, refine*; Tuditano 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.

**excoquo** -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.

**excoors** -cordis (ex and cor), foolish, silly, without intelligence; anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excoors est, Hor.

**excrementum** -i, n. (excerno), excrement; oris, epittle, Tac.; narum, Tac.

**excreso** -crevi -crētum, 3. to grow up, spring up; in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur, excrescunt, Tac.

**excretus** -a -um, partic. of excerno or of exresco.

**excrucibilis** -e (excrucio), deserving of torture, Plant.

**excrucio**, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly. **A.** Lit., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; excruciare aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of physical pain, fumo excruciat, Cic.; b, of mental torture, meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic.

**excubiae** -iarum, f. (excubo). **A.** Lit., a keeping watch, keeping guard; o excubias tuas, o fiebles 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.

**excubiter** -ōris, m. (*excubo*) *a sentinel, watchman, guard*, Caes.; of birds, *excubitoriales, the cock*, Verg.

**excubo** -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.

**excudo** -cūdi -cūsum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., *to strike out*; *scintillam silicē*, 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.

**exculeo**, 1. (*ex* and *calco*), *to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm*; *singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculebantur*, 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 volant 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 alium excurrrens*, Liv.; *productura alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia*, Cic.

**excursio** -ōnis, f. (*excurro*), 1, *a stepping onward* (of an orator), *excursio moderata* esse rara, Cic.; 2, *an attack, assault, sally*; *excursione facere ex oppido*, Caes.; *excursiones et latrocinia 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.

**excusabilis** -e (*excuso*), *excusable, deserving of excuse*; *delicti pars*, Ov.

**excusatio** -ōnis (*excuso*). **I.** *an excuse*; 1, gen., with subject genit., *Pompeli*, Cic.; with object genit., *peccati*, Cic.; *excusationem excipere*, Cic.; *stultitia excusationem non habet, fids no excuse*, Cic.; *excusationem probare*, Cic.; *justa et idonea 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 et valetudinis*, *to allege in excuse*, Cic.

**excuso**, 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 Lysias excusetur Areopagites esse, is excusor in 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** -a -um, partic. of *excutio*.

**excutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (*ex* and *quatio*). **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*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, *to tear away*; *agnem ore lupi*, Ov.; transf., *studia de manibus*, Cic.; 2, *a, of weapons, to shoot*; *gladium*, Liv.; *c, to throw* (of a horse, etc.), *equus excussit equitem*, 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, *sonno excuti*, *to be disturbed from sleep*, Verg.; 6, *to spread out*; *brachia*, Ov. **II.** *to shake violently*. **A.** *caesarem*, 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.**

**exedo** -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 versicularum*, Cic.; *b, transf., of the mind, to wear away, eat into, exhaust*; *agritudo exest animum*, Cic.

**exēdra** -ae, f. (*ἐξέδρα*), *a room, or hall for conversation or debate*, Cic.

**exēdrium** -li, 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*, Cic. **II.** *an image, likeness*, Cic.

**exemplāris** -e (*exemplum*), *serving as a copy*. *Sulst., exemplāres, copies*; *omnium litterarum*, Tac.

**exemplum** -li, n. (for *exemplum*, 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*; *questionem 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 seyeritatis 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 causa*, or *gratia*, or in *exemplum*, for example, Cic.

**exemptus** -a -um, partic. of *eximo*.

**exēo** -li (-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 sortis exisset*, Cic.; *b, to spring up, sprout forth*; *de stamine pampinus exit*, Ov.; *c, to rise in the air, ascend*; *curribus auras in aetheras*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., *de or 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.** Transi., 1, *to pass over, beyond*; *Avernus valles*, Ov.; transf., *modum*, Ov.; 2, *to ward off*; *vim viribus*, Verg.

**exeq** . . . v. **ex-seq** . . .

**exerco** -di -itum, 2. (*ex* and *ARC-co*), *to work thoroughly, fatigue, weary*. **I.** Lit., *a, equos aequore campi, to exercise*, Verg. *indomitas qualis undas exercet Auster*, Hor.; *b, to occupy*,

*employ the limbs in work; assiduus brachia telis, Ov.; c. of slaves, animals, etc., to employ in work; famulus 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. l., to exercise in arms, drill; copias, Caes.; reflex., se exercere et middle exerceri, to practise, exercise; of athletes, se in curriculo, 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, arma, Verg.; diem, 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.; libidinem 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. l., (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 recalescunt, Cic.; b, of the mind, with genit., dicendi, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; c, practice; 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 arithmetics satis exercitatus, Cic. II. Transf., harassed; Syrtis exercitatae Noto, Hor.; curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.*

**exercitium** -ii, n. (exerceo), *practice, exercise; equitum, Tac.*

**exercito**, 1. (intens. of exerceo), *to practise, Varr.*

1. **exercitus** -a -um, p. adj. (exerceo), 1, *trained, schooled; militia, bello, Tac.; 2, severe, vexations, Tac.; 3, tried, harassed, Cic.*

2. **exercitus** -ūs, m. (exerceo), a, *a trained body of soldiers, army; exercitus terrestres, navalis, Liv.; ducere exercitum, Cic.; conscribere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; cogere, Caes.; repente conficere, 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 castris 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, vapour; 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, sentinam, 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.; puteon,*

*puteolum, vinum, to empty by drinking, Cic.; aerarium, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to exhaust, impoverish; facultates patriae, Cic.; homines, Cic.; 2, to weaken, exhaust; sermo hominum exhaustus est, Cic.; 3, to bring to an end, complete; mandata, Cic.; 4, to endure, suffer; labores, Liv.*

**exharedo**, 1. (exheres), *to disinherit; alienum, 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, des formam removet 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 servitutem nostram, Cic.*

**exhorresco** -horruī, 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** -ēgi -actum, 3. (ex and ago). I. *to drive out, drive away. A. Lit., 1, of living beings, reges ex civitate, Cic.; servam e 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; ense 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.; exactā aetate, at the end of life, Cic. IV. to exact, demand. A. Lit., a, of money, pecunias, Cic.; vectigalia, Cic.; b, of work, aedes privatas velut publicam 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 peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus, Caes. B. Transf., to demand, require; iurandum, Liv.; veritatem a teste, Cic.; promissum ab aliquo, Cic. V. to measure, weigh, examine. A. Lit., columnas ad perpendicularium, 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.*

**exiguē**, 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; vires, Verg.; vox, Ov.

**exilis** -e (for exilis, 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.; femur, Hor.; b, of discourse, meagre, dry; genus sermonis, Cic.; c, poor, insignificant, scanty; solum, Cic.; domus, Hor.

**exilitas** -ätis, 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 præcipuum 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** -ëmi -emptum, **3**, (ex and emo), to take out, take away. **I**, Lit., unam spinam de pluribus, Hor.; aliquid tamquam e vinculis alienius 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 vectigalibus, Cic.; b, aliquid alieni, 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 except; aliquem, Cic.

**exin** = exinde (q.v.).

**exinânio** -ivi -itum, **4**, to empty; navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, to plunder, Cic.

**exindè (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** -ônis, 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.; alculus existimationem offendere or oppugnare, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.

**existimâtor** -ôris, m. (existimo), one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic, Cic.

**existimo (exaestumo, existumo)**, **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 existimatis est, Cic.; with pronoun acc., quod ego nullo modo exis-

timo; impers., 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 -lum, n. the critics, Cic.

**exitiabilis** -e (exitium), deadly, destructive; bellum, Cic.; tyrannus, Liv.

**exitialis** -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 reipublicae, 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** -ûs, m. (exeo), a going out, a going forth. **I**, A. Lit., reditum mihi 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 sine exitu fuit, Liv.; **3**, same, result; eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.

**exlex** -lêgis, lawless, bound by no law; ex legem esse Sullam, Cic.

**exmôvêo** = emoveo (q.v.).

**exôdium** -ii, n. (êfôdiôv), a comic afterpiece, Liv., Juv.

**exôlesco** -lêvi -lêtum, **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 Italica disciplina per desidiam exolaceret, Tac.; exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv.

**exôletus** -a -um, partic. of exolesco.

**exônêro**, **1**, A. Lit., to unload, disburden; a, Plaut.; plenas colos, to spin off, Ov.; b, to remove, send away; multitudinem in proximas terras, Tac. **B**, Transf., to free, release, relieve; civitatem metu, Liv.; regnum praegravante multitudine, Liv.

**exoptatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exopto), desired, wished for; nuntius, Cic.; nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic.; exoptatissima gratulatio, Cic.

**exopto**, **1**, to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for; exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitiū adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, wish you, Cic.; with infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.

**exorâbilis** -e, adj. with compar. (exoro), easily entreated, pliable, Cic., Hor.

**exordior** -orans sum, **4**, dep., **1**, to lay a warp, begin to weave; fig., pertexo quod exorsus es, Cic.; **2**, to begin; bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; without acc., of orators, to begin; ab ipse re, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic. Partic. subst., exorans -ôrum, n. the beginning, Cic.

**exordium** -ii, n. (exordior), the warp

of a web, Quint.; 2, *a*, the beginning; vitæ, 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 iugens 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.; triclinium, Cic.; *b*, transf., Cic.; Græciam præstantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsâ gloriâ; of speech, orationem, Cic.

**exōro**, 1. *I.* to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon; exora supplice prece deos, Ov.; exorare iacem divum, 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 soll. 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** -tis, m. (exordior), a beginning; orationis meae, Cic.

**exos** -ossis, without bones, Lucr.

**exosōlor**, 1., dep., to kiss frequently; alliculus manum, Tac.

**exosso**, 1. (exos), to bone, take out the bones, Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

**exestra** -ae, f. (ἐξέστρα), a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, Cic.

**exōsus** -a -um (ex and odi), hating exceedingly; exosus Trojanos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

**exōticus** -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic, Plant.

**expallesco** -lidi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white; toto ore, Ov.; poet., with acc., Pindarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

**expando** -pansi -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** -pavi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified; ad id, Liv.; with acc.,ensem, to dread exceedingly, Hor.

**expēdio** -ivi and -i -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*, Claudias manus per acuta bellii, lead successfully, Hor.; jaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.; *b*, to despatch, settle, execute; negotia, Cic.; rem

frumentariam, Caes.; *c*, to explain, show; omnem expedit morbi causam, Verg.; primum huiusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expedit, Tac. *II.* *A.* to bring forth, provide; 1, lit., virgas, Cic.; Cererem canistria, Verg.; 2, transf., *a*, milit. t. t., to make ready; naves or classem, Caes.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; *b*, to find out, discover; alicui vicarium, Liv. *B.* res expedit, or impers. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; non quominus expedit quiddam 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. (expedito), 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 expedito). *I.* unimpeded, unshackled; *a*, lightly clad; Clodius, Cic.; jaculatoris, 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 est 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** -puli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away. *I.* Of animals, pecus portâ Esquilinâ, Liv. *II.* 1, to drive away, expel, throw away; *a*, lit., genis oculos, to tear, Ov.; *b*, transf., naturam furcâ, Hor.; 2, to drive forth, thrust forth; *a*, lit., ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.; aliquem aethere toto, Ov.; (*a*) esp. milit. t. t., to drive out; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; (*b*) to drive out of a house or country, to banish; aliquem domo sua, Cic.; patriâ, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; aliquem bonis, from one's property, Cic.; to drive out kings, tyrants, etc., aliquem regno, Cic.; (*y*) esp., to divorce; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; *b*, transf., (*a*) aliquem vitâ, to bring about a person's death, Cic.; (*b*) to drive away, banish; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum or quietem, Verg.

**expendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh. *I.* *A.* Lit., ut jam expendantur non numerentur 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 acclerum, Verg.

**expērgescio** -feci -factum, 3. to wake up. *I.* Lit., Suet. *II.* Transf., to rouse, excite; eo, 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; expērgita nobilitas, Cic.

**expēriēns** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from expērior), active, industrious, enterprising, experienced in; promptus homo et expēriēns, Cic.; with genit., expēriēns laborum, Ov.

**expēriēntia** -ae, f. (expērior), 1, trial, ex-

*periment*; with genit., patrimonii amplificandi, Cic.; **2**, the knowledge gained by experiment, experience; multarum rerum experientia cognita, 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 -perio, 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 nolit quod se assequi posse diffidant, Cic.; rei eventum experiri, Caes.; ultima audere atque experiri, Liv.; with ut and the subj., experiar certe ut hinc avoleam, Cic.; **2**, esp., experiri ius, 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 infin., jam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse, Sall.; equidem in me ipso saepissime experior, ut exallesciam 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 experscor.

**expers** -pertis (ex and pars). **A.** having no part in, not sharing in; with genit., periculum, 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 tribunicia certaminibus, Liv.

**expetendus** -a -um, p. adj. (expeto), to be desired, desirable; gloriam expetendam putare, Cic.

**expetens**, 3. (expeto), to desire, wish for, Plaut.

**expeto** -ivi -itum, 3. **I.** Transf., to desire, wish, or long for; vitam alicuius, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; with infin., vincere illi expetunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nostram gloriam tuâ 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.

**explicatio** -ōnis, f. (explico), atonement, expiation; scelerum, Cic.

**expilatio** -ōnis, f. (expilo), a plundering, robbing; sociorum, Cic.

**expilator** -ōris, 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.; religionem medium suarum, Cic. **B.**

to atone for; **1**, lit., scelus supplicio, Cic.; tua scelera dii in nostros milites explaverunt, 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.

**explānātō**, adv. with compar. (explanatus), clearly, plainly, Cic.

**explānatio** -ōnis, f. (explano), **1**, gen., a making clear, explanation; naturae, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, interpretation; portentorum, Cic.; b, rhet. t.t., illustration, Cic.

**explānator** -ōris, m. (explano), one who explains, an interpreter, expositor; oraculorum et vaticinationum, Cic.

**explānātus** -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** (q.v.).

**explōo** -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 summum talenti Attici expleret, Liv.; milit. t.t., trium milium numerum, Liv.; b, to fulfil, discharge; munus, Cic.; c, to satisfy, quench, appease; sitim, Cic.; vereor ne non scribendo te explcam, Cic.; with genit., animum ultrius flammæ, 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 cumulate, Cic.; g, of time, to complete, finish; expletum annum habeto, Cic.

**explētio** -ōnis, f. (explēo), satisfying; naturae, Cic.

**explētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from explēo), perfect, complete; expletus omnibus suis partibus, Cic.

**explīcātō**, adv. (explicatus), plainly, clearly, Cic.

**explīcatio** -ōnis, f. (explico), **A.** an unfolding, unrolling; rudentis, Cic. **B.** Transf., explanation, exposition, interpretation; in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; explicatio fabularum, Cic.

**explīcator** -ōris, m. (explico), an expounder, interpreter, explainer; rerum explicator prudens, Cic.

**1. explicātus** -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. explicātus** -ūs, m. (explico), explanation, exposition; difficiles habere explicatus, Cic.

**explicitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from explico), straight/forward, easy; ex duobus consiliis propositis explicitius videbatur iterum reverti, Caes.

**explico** -avi -itum, and (not in Cicero) -iti -itum, 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle. **I.** Lit., **A.** volumen, Cic.; suas pennas, Ov.; frontem, to unroll, Hor. **B.** to spread out, extend, expand; forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare, Cic.; Capus planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.; esp. a milit. t.t., to extend the ranks, deploy; agmen, aciem, ordines, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, explicata atque execute intelligentiam tuam, Cic.; **2**, to provide, arrange; rem frumentariam, Caes.; **3**, to set free; numquam laborant, quem ad modum se probent, sed quem ad modum se explicitum dicendo, Cic.; **4**, to

accomplish, execute, bring about; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; allicuius 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 quae 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 (explando)** -plōsi -plōsum, 3. **I.** to drive off with a noise, Sen. **II.** to hiss a player off the stage; histrionem exhibare et explodere, Cic.; transf., to reject, disapprove; sententiam, Cic.

**explōrātē**, adv. with compar. (exploratus), certainly, surely, definitely; ad te explore scribo, Cic.

**explōrātiō** -ōnis, f. (exploro), an exploring, investigation; occultata, Tac.

**explōrātor** -ōris, 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 aute, 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 funus, Verg.; epulas, cibos potusque, Tac.

**explōsio** -ōnis, f. (explodo), a hissing off the stage, ap. Cic.

**explōlio** -ivi -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, to polish, refine; Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expoliivit, Cic.; partes non eadem ratione, Cic.

**explōliō** -ōnis, f. (expolio), a smoothing, polishing. **A.** Lit., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. **B.** Transf., of discourse, polishing, embellishing; inveni artificiosa, Cic.

**explōlitus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expolio), 1, smooth, polished; deus expolitior, Cat.; 2, polished, refined; vir omni vitā exculius atque expolitus, Cic.

**expōno** -pōsti -pōstum, 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 Orphei 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.; aliquem 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 commentus, Liv.; 2, of discourse, to set forth, exhibit, explain; vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; with rel. sent. (with qui, quid, quoniam, etc.), Cic.; 3, to expose, leave unprotected; mare nimis propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; libertas exposita ad injurias Masinissae, Liv. (syncop. perf. partic., expositus (for expositus), Verg.)

**expōrigo** -rexi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, Ter.

**expōrtātiō** -ōnis, f. (exporto), exportation; earum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

**expōrto**, 1. to carry out. **I.** Gen., omnia signa ex fanis plaustris evecta exportataque, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to export; aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.; b, to banish, drive away; portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, Cic.

**expōsco** -pōposci, 3. **I.** to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly. **A.** Gen., signum proelli, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin., Verg., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; with acc. of pers. and subj., precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donare, Liv.; absol., exposcentibus militibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to ask of the gods, to pray for; victoriam a diis, Caes.; 2, to demand the delivery of a person; aliquem ad poenam, Tac. **II.** to demand, require; nec opes exposcere magnas, Ov.

**expōsitio** -ōnis, f. (expono), of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration; expositio sententiae suae, Cic.; plur., expositiones rerum, Cic.

**expōsitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from expono), exposed, open, accessible. **A.** Lit., of places, mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybaeum, Ov. **B.** Transf., accessible; domus patens atque alicui exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. **C.** vulgar, Juv.

**expōstulātiō** -ōnis, f. (expostulo), **I.** a demand; bonorum, Cic. **II.** complaint, expostulation; expostulationem facere, Cic.; fuerunt nonnullae expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic.

**expōstūlo**, 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; aliquem ad supplicium, Tac. **II.** to make a complaint, to expostulate; cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo aliquid or aliquem, concerning a thing or person, Cic.; expostulare et queri, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

**expōstus** = 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 liturnaeque expressae, Cic. **B.** Transf., expressa sceleris vestigia, Cic.

**expri-mo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (ex and premo), to press out, force out. **I.** **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 athenae signa, Hor. **B.** 1, to express in words; a, describe; mores alicuius oratione, Cic.; with rel. sent., qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, Cic.; b, to translate; aliquid Latine, Cic.; verbum e verbo, Cic.; ad verbum de Graecis, Cic. 2, to imitate, copy; alicuius vitam et consuetudinem, Cic. **III.** to raise up; quantum his quotidianus agger expresserat, Caes.

**expri-bratio** -ōnis, f. (exprobro), reproach, upbraiding; alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

**expri-bro**, 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 de, with the abl., de uxore mihi exprobare, Nep.;

with acc. and infin., *exprobrare nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv.; with quod and the subj., quasi *exprobrare quod in vita maneam*, Cic.; absol., *circumstantibus 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 (eius) eloquentiae expromere, Cic.

**expromptus** -a -um, partic. of expromo.

**expugnabilis** -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., pudicitiae, 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.; pudicitiam, 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., expulsioniones 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** -triciæ, f. (expulsor), one who expels; philosophia expultrix vitiū, Cic.

**expungo** -punxi -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.

**exquæro** = exquiro (q.v.).

**Exquillæ** -arum = Equillæ (q.v.).

**exquiro** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ex and quæro). **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 offici genere placeat exquirere, Cic.; partic. subst., **exquisita** -arum, n. inquires, Cic.; 2, to choose, select; verba ad (according to) sonum, Cic. **II.** to search through. **A.** Lit., vesendi causā mari terraque omnia, Sall. **B.** to search, test; facta alicuius ad antiquæ 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, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable; sententia, Cic.; exquisitus dicendi genus, Cic.; exquisitissimis verbis laudare, Cic.; 2, artificial, far-fetched; munditia exquisita iuvis, Cic.

**exsacrifico**, 1. to sacrifice, ap. Cic.

**exsaevio**, 4. to rage to an end, cease to rage; dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviet, Liv.

**exsanguis** -e, bloodless, without blood. **I.** Lit., umbræ, 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.

**exsarco** (-s)arturus, 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.

**exsaturabilis** -e (exsaturor), that can be satiated; non exsaturabile pectus, Verg.

**exsatiare**, 1. to satisfy, satiate. **A.** Lit., belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. **B.** Transf., eius cruciatus atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

**exscedo** = escendo (q.v.).

**exsensus** = escensio (q.v.).

**exscensus** = escensus (q.v.).

**exscindo** -scidi -scissum, to destroy utterly, raise to the ground; Numantiam, Cic.; of persons, to destroy; hostem, Tac.

**exsero**, 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., vitiosas partes reipublicae, Cic.; transf., quinas hic capituli mercedis exsecat, deducta from the principal, Hor.; 2, to castrate, Cic.

**exsecrabilis** -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), cursed, 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 aliquem, Liv.; exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat, Cic.; 2, to swear with an imprecation; haec exsecrata civitas, Hor.

**exsecutio** -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; iusta exsequiarum, ceremonies of, Cic.; exsequias alicuius funeris prosequi, Cic.; exsequias celebrare, Liv.

**exsequialis** -e (exsequiae), relating or belonging to a funeral procession; carmina, Ov.

**exsequor** -seculus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to follow a corpse to the grave, Cic. poet. **II.** a, to follow; suam quisque apem, sua consilia, communibus

deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. **B. 1.** to accompany, 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 tant atrocem, Liv.; 3, to relate, describe, explain; ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic.; viam consili acclerati, Liv.; alicuius or alicuius rei laudes, to spread abroad, Liv.; with rel. sent., exsequatur inde, quae sollemniter 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** -serdi -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 hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.

**exsiccatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from exsiccō), dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.

**exsiccō**, 1. 1, to dry thoroughly; arbores, Cic.; 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** -siliū -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.

**exsiliū** -lii, n. (exsul), 1. lit., banishment, exile; exsili poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio afficere or mulare, Cic.; in exsiliū ire or pergere, Cic.; aliquem in exsiliū mittere, Liv.; aliquem in exsiliū ejicere 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 (existo)** -stiti -stitum, 3. to arise, come forth, appear. **I.** ab ara, Cic.; of soldiers, to start up; e latebris, 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 statuæ capite, Cic. **B. Transf.** ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; existit motus, Caes.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; with predic. nomin., ego huic causae patronus extitit, 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 -solutum, 3. **I.** to loosen, untie, unbind. **A. Lit.** glaciem, to dissolve, Luer.; fig., nodum huius erroris, Liv. **B. Transf.** exsoluti plerique legis nexūs, Tac.; famem, 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** -sorbi, 2. to suck up, suck in. **A. Lit.**, sanguinem, Cic.; gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. **B. Transf.** a, to endure; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; b, to swallow up, devour; quantas iste Byzantium praedas exsorbuat, Cic.

**exsortis** -sortis, without lot; 1, that for which

no lot has been cast, specially chosen; ducunt exsortem Aeneas (equum), Verg.; 2, having no share in, deprived of; with genit., dulcis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.

**expatrior**, 1. dep., to digress from the path, deviate from the course; expatriantur equi, Ov.; of rivers, expatriatae ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.

**expectabilis** -e (expecto), that which is expected, probable, Tac.

**expectatio** -ōnis, f. (expecto), a waiting for, looking for, expectation; with subj. genit., expectatione hominum majore quam spe, Liv.; with obj. genit., expectationem sui facere or concitare, Cic.; with de, quantum tui mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic.; with rel. sent., summa omnium expectationum, quidnam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absoi.; obscurā spe et caecā expectatione pendere, Cic.

**expectatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expecto), expected, wished for, welcome; curus 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 foli. by quin, Caes.; absoi., 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; testamenta, 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 effusus omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

**exspargo** (ex-spargo), -spersum, 3. to scatter, Luer.

**exspes**, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless; erret inops, exspes, Ov.; with genit., exspes vitae, Tac.

**expiratio** -ōnis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation; terrae, Cic.

**exspiro**, 1. **I. Transf.** to breathe out, exhale; a, flammam 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 morer, necum expiratura respublica erat, Liv.; 2, to blow forth, rush forth; vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.

**exspolio**, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil; fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciā Pompeium, Cic.

**exspolio** -spoli -spūm, 3. to spit out; transf., to get rid of, cast away; hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Luer.

**externo**, 1. to frighten, terrify, Ov., Cat.

**extillio**, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle, Plaut., Ter.

**extimulātor** -ōris, m. (extimulo), an inciter, instigator; rebellionis, Tac.

**extimulo**, 1. to goad, to excite, instigate; virum dictis, Ov.

**extinctio** -ōnis, f. (extinguo), annihilation, extinction, Cic.

**extinctor** -ōris, m. (extinguo), 1, one who

*extinguishes; incendit, Cic. 2, one who destroys, annihilates; patriae, Cic.*

**extinguo** -stinxi -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; extinctio senatu, Cic.; gratiam alicuius, Cic.; esp., to blot out the memory of something, to bring into oblivion; memoriam publicani, criminis 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.*

**exto** (exto), 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 eminare videatur, Cic. **B** 1, to be visible, show itself, appear, exist; exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.; exstat, impers. with acc. ad 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.

**extructio** -ōnis, f. (extruo), a building up, erection; ea extructio quae, etc., Cic.; plur., extructiones tectorum, Cic.

**extruō** -struxi -structum, 3. to heap up, pile up. **I** Lit., rogam, Cic.; magnum acervum librorum Dicaearchi sibi ante pedes, Cic.; divitias in altum, Hor.; focum lignis, Hor.; mensae exquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic.; mensae extructae, piled up with food, Cic. **II** Transf., extruere animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.; accurate non modo undata, verum etiam extructa disciplina, Cic.

**exsuctus** -a -um, partic. of exsugo.

**exsūdō**, 1. **I** Intransit., to come out in sweat, exsude; intus . . . , Verg. **II** Transit., 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; oestra 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** (extūlo), 1. (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. **A** Lit., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volcos exsulatum abire, Liv.; aptis sinus ad exsulandum locus, Cic. **B** Transf., neo discessu exsulasse reipublicam, Cic.

**exsultatō** -ōnis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. **I** Lit., Plin. **II** Transf., exultation, excessive rejoicing; illa exsultatō Athamantis, Cic.

**exsultim**, adv. (exsillo) friskingly, Hor.

**exsulto** (exulto), 1. (freq. of exsillo), 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 audacia exsultans, Cic.; b, of discourse, to move freely; campus in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

**exsuperābilis** -e (exsupero), that can be conquered or overcome; non exsuperabile saxum (of Sisypheus), Verg.

**exsuperāntia** -ae, f. (exsupero), superiority, pre-eminence; virtutis, Cic.

**exsuperō**, 1. **I** Intransit., **A** Lit., to mount up, appear above; flammæ, 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 iam omnes angustiae exsuperatae, Liv.; 2, to project above; angues 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 superbia, 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 aridens, etc., Cic.; exsurgit faciem 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 exsurget, Cic.; 2, of political rivalries, 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 aurā, Ov. **II** Transf., to excite, arouse; quae cura etiam exsuscitavit animos, Cic.; se exsuscitare, to arouse oneself, make an effort, Cic.

**exta** -brum, 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** -tābdi, 3. to waste away entirely. **A** Lit., corpus macie extābuit, ap. Cic. **B** Transf., to vanish, disappear; opiniones vetustate extābuisse, 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 cervicē 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 cursus, to hasten eagerly, Verg.; 2, to extend; nomen in ultimas oras,

Hor.; in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; famam 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.

**extentiatio** -ōnis, f. (extenuo). 1. a making thin, Plin. II. Rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening (Gr. *μειωσις*, opp. exaggeratio), Cic.

**extentiatus** a -um, p. adj. (from extenuo), weak, poor, slight; vestigia, Cat.; copulae 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, dissolves 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; sunptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; 2. in speech, etc., to disparage, depreciate; suum munus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

**exter** and **exterus** a -um (from ex), outward, foreign, strange. I. Posit., jus nationum exterarum, Cic. II. Compar., **exterior**, n. -ius, genit. -ōris; orbis, Cic.; hostia, Cic.; exteriorem ire allicui, to go on the left side, Hor. III. Superl. **A. extremus** a -um, the outermost; 1. lit., subst., **extrēmum** -i, n., a, that which is outermost; caelum quod extrēmum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; b, the outermost, last; pars, Cic.; vitae dies, Cic. Subst., **extrēmum** -i, n., the end; extrēmum habet, has an end, Cic.; aestatis, Sall.; the end of life, death, Verg.; ad extrēmum, adv., to the end; ad extrēmum reservatus, Cic.; at the end, Cic.; entirely; ad extrēmum perditus, Liv.; extrēmum, adv., at the end, Ov.; for the last time; extrēmum affari or allicui aliquid, Verg.; extrēno, at the end, Nep.; in extrēmo, at the end of a letter, Cic.; plur., **extrēma** -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.; extrēmum bonorum, malorum, the highest good, evil, Cic.; neut. subst., vitam ipsam in extrēmum adductam, Tac.; extrema pati, the worst extremities, Verg.; with genit., quotiens in extrema periculorum ventum, Liv.; c, the lowest, worst; haud Ligurum extrēmum, Verg.; extrēmi ingenii (of the lowest understanding) est qui, etc., Liv. B. **extimus** a -um, the outermost; orbis, Cic.

**extērobro**, 1. to bore out, extract by boring; ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.

**extergēo** -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe dry; transf., to strip clean, plunder; fanum quod non eversum atque exterium reliqueris, Cic.

**exterior**, exterius, v. exter.

**extermīno**, 1. (ex and terminus), to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, 1. to drive out, expel, banish; aliquem 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; tepor, Cic. Subst., **externa** -grum, n. outward appearances, Cic. II. foreign, strange; hostia, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timor, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv. Subst., a, **externus** -i, m. a foreigner, Liv.; a stranger; canum odium in externos, Cic.; b, **externa** -drum, n. that which is foreign or strange; externa (foreign examples) libentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic.

**extēro** -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub out, rub off, Lucr.

**exterrēo** -terrūl -territum, 2. to frighten suddenly, to terrify; periculo suo aliquem, ut, etc., Liv.; in pass., praeter modum exterreri, Cic.; partic., exterritus aspectu, Cic.; of things, exterritus animus, Verg.

**exterus**, v. exter.

**extimesco** -timēti, 3. I. Intransit., to be greatly afraid, to be terrified; de fortunis commibus extimescere, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Cic. II. Trans., 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** -spicis, m. (exta and \*specio), a soothsayer who predicts from the entrails of victims, Cic.

**extollo**, extūli, and rarely exstūli, 3. to lift up, raise up. I. Lit., cruentum pugionem, Cic. II. Transf., 1. extollere animum or aliquem, to raise, elevate, exalt; extollere animos, to become insolent, Cic.; se extollere, Cic.; aliquem secundā oratione, Sall.; 2. in words, to raise; aliquid verbis in majus, to exaggerate, Liv.; to praetere, celebrate, extol; fortunam alicuius, Cic.; aliquid ad caelum, Cic.; 3. to adorn; hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere, Tac.; 4. to raise to rank, power, etc.; jacentem, Cic.

**extorquēo** -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist out, wrest away, wrench out. I. Gen., A. Lit., arma e manibus civium, Cic.; alicui sicam 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 faterer, Cic. II. Esp., to dislocate, put out of joint; prava extortaque puella, deformed, Juv.; to torture, Liv.

**extorris** -e (ex and terra), driven from the country, exiled, banished; huic CXXXII patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic.; with abl., agro Romano, Liv.; patriā, Sall.

**extrā** = (extra sc. parte, from exter). I. Adv., A. Lit., outside (opp. intus); quae extra sunt, Cic.; quum extrā et intus hostem haberent, Caes.; compar., exterius sitae (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 duceum, 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., aliquem turbā oppositis humeris, Hor.; aliquem vi in publicum, Liv.; aliquem domo, Cic.; milit. t. t., hostes invitos in aciem, Liv.; 2. a, to bring out to light; scelera in lucem, Liv.; b, to bring out; aliquem ad honorem, Liv. III. Of time, 1. to prolong, delay, protract; res variis caluiniis, Cic.; certamen usque ad noctem, Liv.; aliquem, to put off, Liv.; 2. to waste; aetatem 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; exercitus forensis et extraneus, Cic. Subst., extraneus -i, m. a foreigner, stranger; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.*

**extra-ordinarius** -a -um, *extraordinary, anomalous, irregular; petio consulatus, Cic.; pecunia, obtained by gift, legacy, etc., Cic.; cupiditates, unnatural, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; milit. t. t., equites, cohorts, or simply extra-ordinarii, picked troops of the auxiliary forces, Liv.; porta (= praetoria, near which the extra-ordinarii had their tents), Liv.*

**extrarius** -a -um (extra), 1, *outward, external, extrinsic; utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.; 2, strange, foreign. Subst., extrarius -i, m. a stranger, Ter.*

**extrēmities** -itatis, f. (extremus), *the end, farthest portion, extremity; mundi, Cic.*

**extrēmus** -a -um, v. *exter.*

**extricō**, 1. (ex and trico), *to disentangle, extricate. A. Lit., cervam plagis, Hor. B. Transf., to procure with difficulty; nummos, Hor.*

**extrinsecus**, adv. (extra and secus), 1, *from without, from the outside, Cic.; 2, on the outside, outwardly; columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.*

**extrūdō** -trūdi -trūsum, 3. *to push out, thrust out, extrude; a, of persons, te in viam, Cic.; extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam, Cic.; b, of things, mare aggere, to dam out, Caes.*

**extundō** -tūdi, 3. 1, *to beat out. A. Lit., to form by beating with a hammer; lapsa ancilia caelo extunderat, Verg. B. to invent, devise; alieni 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 a possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciam, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic. B. Transf., omnem spem pacis, Liv.; mentem alicuius, to put out of countenance, Cic.*

**exūberō**, 1. *A. Lit., of fluids, to overflow; alte spumis exuberat umbra, Verg. B. Transf., to abound; si luxuria foliorum exuberat annis, Verg.; pomis exuberat annus, Verg.; tam lato te fenore exuberat, Tac.*

**exul**, v. *exsul.*

**exulcōrō**, 1. 1, *to make sore, Plin. II. Transf., 1, to make worse, aggravate; ea quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.; 2, to irritate, embitter; ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic.*

**exūllo**, 1. *to howl out, howl loudly, Ov.; exūllulatus -a -um; a, having howled, Ov.; b, invoked with howlings; mater Cybeleia, Ov.*

**exundo**, 1. 1, *to overflow, to flow out or over; tura balsaminae vi tempestatium in adversa litora exundant, Tac.; 2, to overflow, abound; largus et exundans ingenti fons, Juv.*

**exungō** -unctus and **exungor** -ungi, 3. *to anoint, besmear with unguents, Plaut.*

**exūo** -di -ctum, 3. (connected with ind—uo). 1, *to draw out or off, to take out. A. se iugo, 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 exul non potest esse deus, I cannot but believe, etc., Cic.; b, to deprive; aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; milit. t. t., to strip an enemy of; hostem impeditis, castris, armis, praedia, 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.; servitutem muliebrem, Liv.; magistros, get rid of, Tac.*

**exūro** -ussi -ustum, 3. 1, *to burn out; aliis scelus exurit igni, Verg. II. to burn up, consume entirely; aliquem vivum, Cic.; classem, 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, antea positis exusta caminis, Ov.; b, to inflame with love, Tib.*

**exustio** -ōnis, f. (exuro), *a burning up, conflagration; terrarum, Cic.*

**exuviae** -arum, 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**, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Aeolic digamma (Ϝ), though in sound most nearly represented by φ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Faba** -ae, f. *a bean, Cic.; prov., isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, Ter.*

**fabalis** -e (faba), *of or relating to beans; stipulae, Ov.*

**Fabaris** -is, m., *a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus, now Farfa.*

**fabella** -ae, f. (dim. of fabula). 1, *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 facier 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.*

**Fābius** -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 B.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 B.C. Adj., Fabius -a -um, Fabian. Hence, Fābianus -a -um, of or belonging to Fabius.*

**Fabrātēris** -ae, f. *town of the Volsci on the river Trerus. Hence, Fabrātērnus -a -um, of or belonging to Fabrateria.*

**fābrē**, adv. (2. faber), *skilfully, Plaut.*

**fābrificō** -fēcī -factum, 3. *to make or fashion skilfully; ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.*

**fābrica** -ae, f. (faber). 1. (sc. ars), *the art of a faber; pictura et fabrica, architecture, Cic. II. the work of a faber, working, making; fabrica*

aeris et ferri, Cic. **III.** (sc. officina), the workshop of a faber, Cic.

**Fabricatio** -onis, f. (fabrico), 1, making, framing, construction; hominis, Cic.; 2, artifice, device; ne illa quidem traductio in verbo quondam fabricationem habet, Cic.

**Fabricator** -oris, m. (fabrico), a maker, artificer, framer; tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epheus, 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 consociation. Adj., *Fabrician*; pons, a bridge in Rome. Hence, **Fabricianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabricius.

**Fabrício** -o (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.

**Fabrill** -e (faber), relating or belonging to an artificer; erratum, Cic.; scalpum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., **fabrilla** -ium, n., tools, Hor.

**Fabula** -e, f. (fari), 1, 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, trans., fabulae manes, the empty shades, Hor. **B.** Esp., the plot, story, of a drama, Hor.; a drama; in its 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.; palumbes, Hor.

**Facessio**, facessi, 3. (intensa. of facio). **I.** Transit., to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish; iussa, 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.

**Facetia**, adv. (facetus), wittily, humorously; si (contumelia) facetius jactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.

**Facetia** -ae, f. (facetus). **I.** Sing., wit, Plaut. **II.** Plur., wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour; Scipio omnes saepe facetiae superabat, Cic.

**Facetus** -a -um (root FA, Skr. bha, Gk. φα, shine, whence also facies), 1, fine, elegant; orator, Cic.; sermo, Cic.; 2, witty, facetious, Cic.

**Facies** -ei, 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 hederas (after the fashion of), frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnas facies, Tac.; b, beautiful exterior, beauty; Tyndaridis, Verg. **II.** Concr., 1, figure, form; Homeri, Cic.; se 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, hardly, Cic. **II.** willingly; pati, Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

**Facilis** -e (facio). **I.** Pass., 1, that which is easy to be done, easy; 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 facilis, Liv.; with ad, facili seminarum 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, facilius ad concedendum, Cic.; with in and the abl., facili 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 secundum, Ov.; with abl., facili amicitia, Sall.

**Facilitas** -atis, f. (facilis). **I.** Pass., easiness, ease; facilitas camporum, for marching, Tac. **II.** Act., 1, readiness, disposition, Cic.; 2, willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature, courteousness; facilitas in audiendo, Cic.

**Facinorosus** -a -um (facinus), full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious; vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; plur. subst., facinorosi, abandoned men, Cic.

**Facinus** -oris, 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 = *twifamy*); 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 circums 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, manibus 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 hunc 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 plebes in Aventum evocanda esse videatur, Cic.; with subj. alone, di facerent, sine patre forem I. 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 tinere facit*, Ov.; 7, *to make, represent*; with acc. and infin. (of artists and poets), quem tamen Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulysse, Cic.; 8, *to suppose, assume*; with acc. and infin., *esse deos faciamus* Cic.; 9, *with double acc., to make*; aliquem consulam, Cic.; *me unum ex iis feci qui*, etc., *made myself out to be*, etc., Cic.; with adj., *aliquem sanum, disertum, Cic.*; aliquem ceteriore, 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 *ditionis suae*, Cic.; with pron. possess., *aliquam terram suam, to subject*, Caes.; 11, *to esteem, value*; with genit., *parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili*, Cic.; *aequi bonique facere aliquid, to be content with*, Cic.; 12, *to suffer*; *naufragium facere*, Cic.; *dammum, detrimentum facere, to suffer loss*, Cic.; 13, *to do, referring to another verb, me ut adhuc fecistis audiatis* (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*; *Medeae faciunt ad scelus omne manus*, Ov.; 5, *to be serviceable, advantageous to, to suit, to be of service*; *nec caelum nec aquas faciunt nec terra nec auras*, Ov. (archaic fut. perf. forms, *faxis* = *fecero*, Verg., Ov.; *faxis*, Hor.; *faxis*, ap. Liv.; *faxis*, ap. Liv.; *faxis*, Cic.; *faxis*, ap. Liv. The passive of *facio* is *fio*, q.v.).

**factōn**, a word formed from *facio*, in imitation of the Greek = *faciendum*, Cic.

**factio** -ōnis, f. (*factio*). 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.; *triginta 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 (*factio*), *fond of power, factious*; *adulescens nobilis, agens, 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 compone 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 gentilicia illo ipso in sacello stato loco anniversaria*, Cic.

**factum** -i, n. (*factio*), *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. (*factio*), 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** -altis, 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) *inediocria*, 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.

**facundia**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*facundus*); *eloquently, fluently*; *alloqui hostem*, Liv.

**facundia** -ae, f. (*facundus*), *eloquence, readiness of speech*; *Romiae Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit*, Sall.

**facundus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*fari*), *eloquent, fluent, ready of speech*; *ingenia hominum sunt ad suam culque 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.

**Faesulae** -arum, f. town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, now Fiesole. Hence adj.,

**Faesulanus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Faesulae*.

**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 faece, Cic.

**figinēus** -a -um (*figus*), *beechen*; *frons*, Ov.

**figinus** -a -um (*figus*), *beechen*; *pocula*, Verg.

**figus** -i, f. (*φῦγγος*), *the beech tree*, Caes., Verg.

**fila** -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.

**phalarica** (*phalarica*) -ae, f. 1, *a huge spear hurled with the hand*, 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.; *sinus*, a bay, Ov.

**falcifer** -fēra -fērum (*fulx* and *fero*), *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*, Hor. 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 fuco ac fallaciis*, Cic.

**fallacidiōsus** -a -um (*fallax* and *loqui*), *speaking falsely or deceitfully*, ap. Cic.

**fallacitēr**, adv. (*fallax*), *deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously*, Cic.

**fallax** -lācis, adj. (*fallō*), *deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious*; *homines*, Cic.; *herbae non fallaces, not disappointing the farmer*, Cic.; *spes*, Cic.; *fallaces et captiosae interrogationes*, Cic.

**fallō**, *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 datam, Cic.; d, to escape the notice of, be concealed from; custodias, Liv.; non fessere insidias, Liv.; aliquem fallit or non fallit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.; esp. (like Gr. ἀπαθάρω) with a partic., hostis fallit incedens, comes unnotit, Liv.; e, to lead astray, to deceive; pass., fallor as middle, to make a mistake; fallere alicuius 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 fefellerit, vides, Cic.; pass., potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.*

**falso**, adv. (falsus), *falsely, Cic.*

**falsiparens** -entis (falsus and parens), *having a putative father; Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.*

**falso**, 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, falso, 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.*

**falsx**, 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 venerat, 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; famaē consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; 2, evil reputation; moveri famā, Verg.*

**famatus** -a -um (fama), *having an ill reputation, Cic. (?)*

**famellus** -a -um (fames), *suffering hunger, hungry, famished; armenta, Juv.*

**fames** -is, f. *hunger. I. Gen., A. Lit., cibi condimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquid re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquid re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; explore, 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.*

**familia** -ae (-as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (from root FAM, whence famulus). **I.** *a household of slaves, household; a, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; enere 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 manum 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) subesse 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.*

**familiaris** -e (familia), *I. belonging to the slaves of a house, Plaut. Subst., familiaris* -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; (a) the household, Liv.; (b) 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., familiaris* -is, m., *a friend; so familiaris* -is, f., *a female friend; exclamant familiaris tua, Cic.; of things, ordinary, familiar, confidential; sermo, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; b, t. t. of augury, fissum familiare or pars familiaris, the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing, Cic., Liv.*

**familiaritas** -atis, 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; e praecipua familiaritate Neonis, Tac.*

**familiariter**, adv. with compar. and superl. (familiaris), *confidentially, familiarly, intimately; familiariter cum aliquo vivere, Cic.*

**famosus** -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**, famula, v. famulus.

**famularis** -e (famulus), *relating or belonging to servants or slaves; vestis, Cic.; jura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.*

**famulatus** -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, famula* -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 superstitionis et paene fanatici, Cic. B. Transf. of things, vaticinantes carneine 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.; fana spoliare, Cic. II. Proper name, Fanum* -i, n. *town on the coast of Umbria, now Fano.*

**far**, farris, n. **I.** *Lit., spelt (triticeum spelta, Linn.), farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.,*

**IL** Transf., *a*, meal; percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices, far pium, Hor.; *b*, bread; una farris libra, Hor.

**farcio**, farsī, fartum, 4. (root FARC, Gr. *φάρυ-νυμι, φάρρως*, to fill full, stuff full; pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.)

**Farfārus**, v. Fabaris.

**farīna** -ae, f. (far), meal, flour, Plin.; hence, dust or powder of any kind, Plin.; fig., nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

**farīnārius** -a -um (farīna), relating to meal, made of meal, Plin.

**farrāciōsus** (-īus) -a -um (far), of or belonging to spell, Plin.

**farrāgo** -īnis, f. (far), 1, mixed fodder for cattle, Verg.; 2, transf., a medley, mixture; nostrī 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.

**farrēus** -a -um (far), made of spell or corn generally. Subst., **farrēum** -i, n. a spell-cake, Plin.

**fartor** -ōris, 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-α*, 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 Jupiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv. **II**, **A**, Gen., that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right (opp. nefas); per omne fas et nefas aliquid 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**, fute, 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-girth, Cic. **II** Transf., a streak of cloud in the sky, Juv.

**fasciulus** -i, m. (dim. of fascia), a little bundle or packet; epistolarum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, a nosegay, Cic.

**fascino**, 1. (*Βασκισμός*), to bewitch; agnos, Verg.

**fascinum** -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (*Βασκισμός*). **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., sarmentorum, Liv.; ego hoc te fasces levabo, Verg. **II** Esp., plur. **A** Lit., fasces, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates; fasces praefere, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dare alicui fasces, the consulate, Cic.; summittere 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.

**faselus**, **fasellus**, etc. = phaselus, etc. (q.v.).

**fasti** -ōrum, m., v. fastus -a -um.

**fastidio** -ivi -itum, 4. (fastidium), to loathe, feel distant or disgusted. **I** Lit., of physical loath-

ing, olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque, Hor. **II** Transf., to be averse to, dislike, loathe; etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiant, Cic.; preces alicuius, Liv.; with infin., ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.; with acc. and infin., est, alicuique, qui se inspicit, aestimari fastidiat, Liv.

**fastidiosē**, adv. with compar. (fastidiosus), 1, with loathing, dislike; huc ego jam stomachans fastidiosus, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; 2, a, fastidiously, daintily; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiosus iudicamus, 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., squeamish, 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-idi-um, of same root as 1. 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.

**fastigatē**, adv. (fastigatus), slantingly, Caes. **fastigatus** -a -um, partic. of fastigo.

**fastigium** -ii, n. (FAST-ig-ium, connected with *ἀ-φαστρον*). **I**, a slope, declivity, descent; ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. **II**, the extremity, either above or below. **A** Lit., 1, above, height; a, gen., height, summit; parī altitudinis fastigio, Caes.; *b*, esp., the summit of a roof; both, (a) the whole of the roof, Cic.; and (b) the gable end, pediment; fastigium Capitolii, Cic.; operi inchoato, prope tamen absolute, tanquam 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); summa 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 Achillae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias epulas, Tac.

2. **fastus** -a -um (root FA, Gr. *φα-α*, whence fatum, *φάρκω, 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.

**fatalis** -e (fatum), relating to destiny or fate. **I**, a, fated, destined by fate; necessitas, Cic.; annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; *b*, fatal, connected with the fate of a person or thing; pignora, the Palladium, Ov.; libri, the

*Styblinae* books, Liv.; bellum, Cic.; desc, the fates, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, deadly, fatal; telum, Verg.; jaculum, Ov.

**Fatātor**, adv. (fatalis), according to fate or destiny; definitum esse, Cic.

**Fatōr**, fassus sum, 2. dep. (root FA-, Gr. φα-, whence also fari, *pari*), 1, to confess, admit, allow; 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.).

**Fatidicus** -a -um and **Fatidivus** -a -um (fatum and cano), prophetic, Ov.

**Fatidivus** -a -um (fatum and dico), announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic; vates, Verg.; anus, Cic.; subet., a soothsayer, Cic.

**Fatifer** -fera -ferum (fatum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal; arcus, Verg.

**Fatigatio** -ōis, f. (fatigo), weariness, fatigue; cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum, Liv.

**Fatigo**, 1. (perhaps connected with fatia, whence also affatim). **I.** to weary, tire, fatigue; cervos jaculo cursuque, Verg.; se atroci pugna, Liv.; itinere, magno aestu fatigati, Caes. **II.** Transf., to wear, 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 tease, worry with entreaties, etc.; aliquem precibus, Liv.; Vestam prece, Hor.

**Fatiliquus** -a -um (fatum and loqui), announcing fate, prophetic. Subet., a prophet, prophetic; Carmentis mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerant, Liv.

**Fatis** -is, f. whence acc. fatim, sufficiently, post-Aug.

**Fatiscio**, 3. and **Fatiscor**, 3. dep. (*χαίρειν*, *χαίρω*), 1, to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder; naves rimis fatiscunt, Verg.; 2, to become weak, droop, decrease; seditio fatiscit, Tac.; dum copiis fatiscunt, Tac.

**Fatilitas** -itatis, f. (fatuus), foolishness, simplicity, Cic.

**Fatum** -i, n. (for, fari), an utterance. **I.** the expressed will of a god, prophecy, prediction; fata Sibyllina, 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.; alieni 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 extingui 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; impendit fatum aliquod, Cic.; meton., a cause of calamity or destruction; duo illa reipublicae paene fata, Gabinus et Piso, Cic.

**Fatius** -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous; a, of persons, puer, Cic.; fatuus et amens es, Cic. Subet., **fatius** -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; evenire, Cic.

**Faustitas** -atis, 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. favior, from faveo), a favourer, protector, patron, promoter; dignitatis, Cic.; bonorum, Liv.; absol., an applauder, Hor.

**Fautrix** -trix, f. (fautor), a favourer, protector, promoter; voluptatum, Cic.; regio suorum faulrix, Cic.

**Faux**, faucis, f. (usually plur. **fauces** -ium, f.). **I.** Lit., the jaws, gullet, throat; arente fauce, Hor.; sitiit arit fauces, Hor.; fig., quum inexplēbiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti Cic.; Catilina cum exerito 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 eripiam esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., only in plur., 1, jaws, chasm; patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.; 2, entrance; portus, Caes.; macelli, Cic.; 3, a narrow pass, defile; angustae, Liv.; arcae, Tac.; Etruriae, Cic.; 4, a, isthmus, neck of land; arcae fauces (Isthmi), Liv.; Graeciae, Cic.; b, straits; Hellesponti, Liv.

**Favō**, favi, fautum, 2. **I.** to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect; with dat. of person or party, favens tu hosti, Cic.; si tibi dei favent, Cat.; favere suis, Cic.; with dat. of thing, favere enim pietati fideique deos, Liv.; favere et reipublicae ac dignitati ac gloriae alicuius, Cic.; isti sententiae, Cic.; impers., 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 favisse 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 lingua, 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.

**Favitor** -ōris, m. = fautor (q.v.).

**Favōnius** -ii, m. the west wind or *zephyr* which blew at the beginning of spring, Cic.

**Favor** -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 ac mente et voce favorem, Ov.; b, applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation; quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

**Favōrabilis** -e, adj. with compar. (favor), in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing; oratio, Tac.

**Favus** -i, m. a honeycomb; fingere favos, Cic.; poet., favos dilux 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, very eloquence, Cic.; alicui ad libidinem facem praeferre,

to minister to, Cic.; facem bello praeferre, to kindle the flame of war, Tac.; me torret fide mutuâ Calais, with the flame of love, Hor.; 2, esp., that which provokes or causes, the author: subjicere facies invidiae alleuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the light of the moon; crescentem facie Noctilucam, Hor.; 2, a fiery meteor, shooting star, etc.; facies caelestes or caeli, Cic.

**faxim**, faxo = fecerim, fecero, v. facio.

**febricula** -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 ferreo), fever; in febrim subito incidere, Cic.; febrim habere, Cic.; febris carere, Cic.; Roman venisse cum febre, Cic.; Febris personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome.

**februarius** -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 a.c. the last month of the year, in the time of Cicero the second; b, belonging to the month February; Kalendae Februariæ, the 1st of February, Cic.

**februus** -a -um, purifying (in the religious sense); subst. **februum** -i, n. a means of religious purification; hence, **Februa** -orum, n. the feast of purification held by the Romans at the end of February.

**fecialis** = setialis (q.v.).

**fecunditas** -âtis, f. (fecundus), 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 effert in adolescentem fecunditas, Cic. **II.** Transf., abundance, Plin.

**fecundo**, 1. (fecundus), to fructify, fertilize; viridem Aegyptum nigrâ arenâ, Verg.

**fecundus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (FE-o, whence setus, femina, fenus), fruitful, prolific. **I.** A. Lit., terra, Cic.; conjux, Hor. **B.** Fig., rich, abounding in; with genit., saecula fecunda culpa, Hor.; with abl., gens inter accolas latrocinis fecunda, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, abundant, full, plentiful; quæstus, Cic.; calices, Hor.; with abl. (specus) uberibus fecundus 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.

**foles (foeles)** -is, and **foëlis (foellis)** -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.

**felicitër**, adv. (felix), 1, fruitfully; illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Verg.; 2, happily; a, vivere, navigare, Cic.; b, in a wish, auspiciously, favourably; precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanæ bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; c, good luck! feliciter volum, Cic.

**foëlis** = foles (q.v.).

**felix** -icis (root FE-o, cf. fecundus). **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 fortunatissime 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 ungere tela manu, Verg.; Felix, the Lucky One, surname of Sulla, Liv.; 2, esp., a, rich; tam felix esse, Ov.; b, successful; seditio, Liv.; arma, Verg. **B.** Act., a, bringing good luck; omen, Ov.; so the formula, quod bonum, fanstum, 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. fecundus), 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; calendæ, the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated, Juv.; curae iraque, Verg.; 2, womanish, effeminate; amor, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

**femur** -oris or (from femina) -inis, n. (FE-o, cf. fecundus), the upper part of the leg, the thigh, Cic.; femur utrumque, Cnae.

**fenuis** -e (fenus), relating to interest; leges, Liv.

**feneratio** -onis, f. (fenero), lending at interest, usury, Cic.

**fenerator** -oris, m. (fenero), one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer; generator acerbissimus, Cic.

**fenéro (faenéro)**, 1. (fenus), to lend money at interest; ne fenere liceret, Liv.

**fenoror (faenoror)**, 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 φαῖναι), 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.

**fenicularius** -a -um (feniculum), belonging to fennel; hence **Fenicularius** campus, a district in Spain, Cic.

**feniculum** -i, n. fennel, Plaut.

**fenilla** -lum, n. plur. (fenum), a hay-loft, Verg.

**feniseo** -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 doct, 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, mersum esse, laborare, Liv.; 2, capital; duas fenoris partes in agris collocare, Tac.; 3, usury; fenore trucidare patrimonium or plebem, Cic.

**ferā** -ae, f. v. fortis.

**ferāciter**, adv. with compar. (ferax), fruitfully; velut ab stirpibus lactius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

**ferālis** -e (root FER, whence also Feronia, in-fernus: *I.* relating to the dead, funereal; cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies, = feralia, Ov. Subst., **ferālia** -ium, n., a, the festival of the dead on the 10th of February, Cic.; b, things relating to the dead or to burial, Cic. *II.* Transf., death-bringing, deadly, fatal; dona, Ov.; annus, Tac.

**ferax** -ācis (fero), fruitful, fertile, prolific. *A.* Lit., agri, Cic.; with genit., Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl., feracior uvis, Ov.; *B.* Transf., nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officis, Cic.; with genit., illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

**ferbēo** = ferveo (q.v.).

**ferōtium** and **ferōtulum** -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.

**fēre**, 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 quā 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; fit enim fere ut, etc., Cic.; with a negative, seldom, Cic.

**ferōtārius** -li, 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, **Ferēntinus** -a -um, Ferentine; caput aquae Ferēntinae, or simply caput Ferētīnum, the source of a stream running near Ferētīnum, Liv.; subst., **Ferēntina** -ae, f. a goddess of Ferētīnum; b, **Ferēntinās** -ātis, Ferentine. *II.* a town in Etruria, now Ferentino.

**Ferētrius** -li, m. (feretrum, fero), a surname of Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were dedicated, Liv.

**ferētrum** -i, n. (fero), a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave, Ov., Verg.

**feriae** -arum, f. for fesiae, same root as festus, days of rest, holidays. *I.* Lit., novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. *II.* Transf., rest, Hor.

**feriātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from ferior), keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure; deus feriatus torpet, Cic.; with ab, feriatus a negotiis publicis, Cic.

**ferōtulum** = feretulum (q.v.).

**ferinus** -a -um (ferus), relating to a wild beast, wild; caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov. Subst., **ferina** -ae, f. flesh of wild animals, game, Verg.

**fērō**, 4. to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite. *I.* *A.* Lit., murum arietibus, 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. feribant, Ov.).

**ferior**, 1. (feriae), to keep holiday, Varr.

**fērītās** -ātis, f. (ferus), wildness, savageness; hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

**fermē**, adv. (superl. of fere = ferime), almost, nearly, within a little. *I.* haec ferme gesta, 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 servimentum, from ferveo), 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, lātum, ferre (root FER, Gr. *ΦΕΡ*, perf. tuli, from old form tulō, supine latum, orig. tlatum from old tlaō, τλάω), to bear, bring, carry. *I.* Gen., *A.* Lit., a, to bear; faces in Capitolium, Cic.; (a) to carry on one's person; cervicē jugum, Hor.; (B) ventrem, to be pregnant, Liv.; (γ) milit. t. t., arma contra aliquem, Cic.; signa in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; b, to bring; venenum, Liv.; alieni oculus, Ov.; alicui tributum, Liv.; to offer (to the gods); sacra divis, Verg. *B.* Transf., a, to bear; (a) nomen Aemilii Pauli, Liv.; aliquem in oculis or oculis, to be very fond of, Cic.; prae se ferre aliquid, to display, make public, Cic.; obscure ferre, to conceal, Cic.; (B) 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, moleste, graviter molesteque, to take it ill, be vexed at, Cic.; aequo or iniquo animo, Cic.; facile, clementer, 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.; (B) 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 petitoire ferro, 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.; Rhenus citatus fertur per, etc., rushes quickly, Caes.; b, transf., aliquem id or ad caelum laudibus, to praise sky-high, Cic.;

eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, Cic.; ferri aliqui res to be borne away by, to be possessed by; crudelitate et scelere, Cic.; 2, of a road, etc., to lead to; via fert Verrugineum, Liv.; transf., si qua ad verum via ferret inquirentem, Liv. (archaic redupl. perf. tetulit, ap. Cic.).

**fērōdīa** -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.

**fērōcītās** -ātis, f. (ferox), a, courage, untamed spirit, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, haughtiness, Cic.

**fērōcītēr**, adv. (ferox), a, in a good sense, courageously, bravely, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, rudely, roughly, fiercely, Cic.

**Fērōnīa** -ae, f. (root FER, cf. feralis), an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen.

**fērōx** -ōcis (connected with ferus and Gr. *βίος*). 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., stolidus ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit., linguae, Tac.; victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.; of things, ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

**ferrāmentum** -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.

**ferrūs** -a -um (ferrum), iron. A. Lit., made of iron; clavi, Caes. B. Meton., like iron; 1, hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel; Aristot Chlus, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; os, Cic.; 2, lasting like iron, immovable, unyielding, firm; corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; 3, hard, oppressive; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

**ferrūginēus** -a -um (ferrug), iron-coloured, dusky; hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

**ferrūginus** = ferrugineus (q.v.).

**ferrūgō** -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; viridis 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.; aliquid cum ferro invadere, Cic.; urbes ferro atque igni vastare, Liv.; haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere, Cic.

**ferrūmen** -inis, n., cement, Plin.

**ferrūmino**, 1. (ferrumen), 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.

**fertum** (feretum), -i, n., a kind of sacrificial cake, Pers.

**fertus** -a -um (fero), fruitful; arva, ap. Cic.

**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 goad for cattle, Ov.

**fērūs** -a -um (root FER, connected with *θηρ*, Aeolic *θηρ*). I. Lit., wild, untamed, uncultivated; bestiae, Cic.; montes, Verg.; silvae, Hor. Subst., a, **fērā** -ae, f. (sc. bestia), a wild animal (as opp. to *civis*, a domesticated animal); ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic.; transf., of constellations, magna minorque feras, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.; b, **fērūs** -i, m., a wild beast, a wild boar, Ov.; an ox, Ov.; horre, Verg.; slag, Verg. II. Transf., wild, rough, savage, uncivilised, cruel; gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; facinus, Liv.

**fervēfacio** -fēcī -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 animi ingenium, Hor.

**fervētēr**, adv. (fervens), hotly, warmly; loqui, ap. Cic.

**fervēō**, ferbūdi -ēre and (poet.) **fervo**, servi -ēre. I. A. Lit., to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, Cic.; validumposito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov. B. Transf., a, to glow with passion, etc., to be heated; fervet avaritia pectus, Hor.; qui usque fervet ferturque avaritia 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 Leucatae, Verg.

**ferveo**, 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., mediis fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. B. Transf., heat, ardour, passion; mentia, 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.

**festinātēr**, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, quickly; nimium festinanter dictum, Cic.

**festinatio** -ōnis, f. (festino), haste, speed, hurry; festinatio praepropere, Cic.; with object genit., adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; omni festinatione propere in patriam, Cic.; plur., quid afferebat festinationum, Cic.

**festinātō**, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, Plin.

**festino**, 1. (festinus). **I.** Intransit., to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry; plura scripserim nisi tui festigaret, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad effectum operis, Liv. **II.** Transit., to hasten, accelerate; profectonem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; partic., festinatus, hastened; iter, Ov.; with infin., tanto opere migrare, Cic.

**festinus** -a -um (fero), hastening, hasty; cursu festinus anhele, 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.

**festuca** -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 febrinus), 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.

**fetura** -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; pectus, 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 fecundus), 1. the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young; labor bestiarum in fetu, Cic.; of the soil, bearing, producing; quae frugibus atque bacis 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 existit, Cic.

**fiber** -bri, m., a beaver, Plin.

**fibra** -ae, f. (fundo). 1. a fibre, filament, in animals or plants; stirpium, radicum, Cic.; 2. the entrails of an animal; bidentis, Ov.

**Fibrenus** -i, m., a river in Latium, near Arpinum, flowing into the Liris, now Fibreno.

**fibrinus** -a -um (fiber), of or belonging to the beaver, Plin.

**fibula** -ae, f. (contr. for fibula from fingo), a buckle, brooch, clasp, Verg., Liv.; an iron clasp fastening beams together, Caes.

**Fioëna** -ae, f., a town in Latium on the road to Ostia.

**fiocdula** -ae, f. (ficus), a small bird, the beca-fio, Plin.

**fiote**, adv. (fictus), falsely, fictitiously; fiote et fallaciter, Cic.

**fiotilis** -e (fingo), earthen, made of clay; vasa, Cic.; figurae, Cic. Subst., **fiotile** -is, n., usually plur., earthenware, earthen vessels; omnia (ponuntur) fiotilibus, Ov.

**fiotor** -oris, m. (fingo), 1. an image-maker, a statuary; pictores fiotoresque, Cic.; 2. a feigner; fandi fiotor Ulysses, master in deceit, Verg.

**fiotrix** -icis, f. (fictor), she that forms or fashions; materiae fiotrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

**fiotura** -ae, f. (fingo), a forming, fashioning, Plaut.

**fictus**, partic. of fingo.

**fiotula** -ae, f. (dñm. of ficus), a little fig, Plaut.

**Fiotilina** (Fiotilina) -ae, f. town in the country of the Sabines on the Via Nomentana. Adj., **Fiotilensis** -e, Ficulæ.

**fiotulus** (fiotilinus) -a -um (ficula), of or relating to the fig-tree; truncus, Hor.

**ficus** -i and -ūs, f. (perhaps from fio, fco), 1. the fig-tree; arbor fici, Cic.; 2. a fig, Hor.

**fide**, adv. (fidus), faithfully, Cic.

**fidēcommissum** -i, n. (fides and committo), legal t. t., a trust, Quint.

**fidellē**, adv. (fidella), faithfully, Plaut.

**fidella** -ae, f. a. earthenware pot or vase, Plaut.; a pot for witewash; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidella dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

**fidellē** -e (f. fides), that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful. **A.** Of persons, socius, amicus, Cic.; alieui or aliquem, Cic.; in amicitia, Cic. Subst., **fidellē** -ium, m. confidants, faithful friends, Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, consilium fidele, Cic.; lacrimae, genuine, Ov.; meton., durable, lasting, strong; lorica, Verg.

**fidellitas** -ātis, f. (fidellē), faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, Cic.; erga patriam, ap. Cic.

**fidelliter**, adv. with compar. and superl. (fidellē). 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.

**Fidenae** -arum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. a town in Latium, now Castro Giubileo. Adj., **Fidenas** -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.

**fidenter**, adv. with compar. (fidens), confidently, courageously, Cic.

1. **fidentiā** -ae, f. (fido), confidence, courage, boldness, Cic.

2. **Fidentia** -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana.

1. **fides** -ēi, f. (fido), trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., fidem decipere, Liv., or fallere, Cic.; alieui or -licui rei fidem habere, to place confidence in, with acc. and infin., Cic.; alieui 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 conceidit, 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 nuper desicere coepit, Cic.; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, Cic.; transf., aegritas certa fides mea, 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 veteri ac perpetua erga Romanum fide, Caes.; **a.**, in appeals and oaths, fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic.; pro dum 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 mea, 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 interfecti, Cic.; fide accepta 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 iudicii mei, Cic.; tabularum, Cic.; **2.**, **a.**, proof; manifesta fides publica ovis Volscos hostes adiutos, Liv.; **b.**, certainty; verba fides sequitur, Ov.

**2.** fides -is, f., usually plur. fides -ium (σφῖδς, or perhaps from findo), 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** -enis, 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. **fidiculae** -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. πίσθω, πίσθω-μαι), to trust, believe, confide in; with dat. or abl., sibi, Cic.; nocti, Verg.; prudentia, 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.; arcae 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 male 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, n. 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 sagittā, 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** -e (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 figulus munitam 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; negotii, Cic.; 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 tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, Hor.

**filatim**, adv. (filum), thread by thread, Lucr.

**filia** -ae, f. (filius), a daughter, Cic.; virgo filia, Cic.; poet. transf., pinus silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

**filicatus** -a -um (filix), adorned with ferns; paterae, embossed or chased with fern leaves, Cic.

**filiole** -ae, f. (dim. of filia), a little daughter, Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man, duco filiolā Curionis, Cic.

**filiolus** -i, m. (dim. of filius), a little son, Cic.

**filus** -ii (voc. sing. fili), m. (feo, whence secundus, 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. (filgo), a thread. **I.** Lit., **a.**, of wool, linen, etc., velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov., pendere filo (tenai), 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.

**fimbria** -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.

**findo**, fidi, fissum, 3. to split, cleave, separate, divide; lignum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor.; hanc insulā quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic.

**finigo**, finxi, finctum, 3. (root FIG, whence figulus). **I.** to stroke; manus agras manibus

**amici**, Ov. **II. A.** to fashion, form, mould; 1, lit., a, mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere, Cic.; b, imago ficta, a statue, Cic.; c, 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., **fictum** -i, n. something invented, a lie; ficta loqui, Ov.; c, to feign; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order; 1, lit., a, crimem fronde premit fingens, Verg.; b, fingere vultum, to put on a friendly look, Ov., or to put on a brave look, Caes.; ficto pectore satus, Verg.; 2, transf., to form; oratorem, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.

**finiens** -entis (partic. of finio), sc. orbis or circulus, the horizon, Cic.

**finio**, 4. (finis). **I.** Transit., 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; sepulchris novis modum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potiusve 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.; finitâ Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; (b) to finish speaking; omnia finierat, Ov.; (y) to bring a period to a close; ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic. **II.** Intransit., 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., eius loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., territory; iter in Santonium fines facere, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, boundary, limit; mihi fines terminosque constitutum, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.; b, term, limit; ad eum finem, so far, Cic.; fine (fini), with genit., as far as, fine gentis, 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; bonorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; c, object, end, aim; domus finis et usus, Cic. (abl. sing. fine and fini).

**finitō**, adv. (finitus, from finio), moderately, within bounds, Cic.

**finitimus** (**finitūmus**) -a -um (finis), neighbouring, adjacent. **A.** Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aërmari finitima, Cic. Subst., **finitimū** -drum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, Cic. **B.** Transf., related to, resembling, similar; vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat., hule generi historia finitima est, Cic.

**finitor** -ōris, m. (finio), one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor, Cic.

**finitūmus** = finitimus (q.v.).

**finitus** -a -um, partic. of finio.

**fio**, factus sum, fieri (connected with *φύω*), pass. of facio. **I.** Lit., to be made; hic ubi sit doctâ multa corona mann, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to be done, to arise; sit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; per aliquem sit 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 do, quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; ut sit, ut

fieri solet, as usual, as is often the case; ut sit plerumque, Cic.; fit saepe ut non respondeat 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 me quidquam superbius, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to become something; consules facti sunt, Cic.; b, to be extreme; 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 tigna quae firmamento esse possint, Cic. Caes.; 2, transf., a, republicae, Cic.; b, in rhet., the main point of an argument, Cic.

**firmātor** -ōris, m. (firmo), one who makes firm or establishes, Tac.

**firmē**, adv. (firmus), firmly, steadfastly; aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime asseverare, Cic.

**firmitas** -ātis, f. (firmus), firmness, durability. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** firmness, strength of mind, constancy; animi, Cic.

**firmitēr**, adv. (firmus), firmly, strongly; firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquid, 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 pinu, steady his steps by, Verg.; (b) politically, republicanis, 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 alloquo, Tac.; c, to prove, establish; aliquid rationibus or jurejurando, 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 pelitatus, 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.; firmior 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.

**fascella** -ae, f. (dim. of fascina), a small rush or wicker basket, Verg.

**fascina** -ae, f. (fascus), a small basket of wicker-work, Cic.

**fascus** -i, m. a wicker basket; 1, a money-bag, 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.

**fascis** -e (finio), that can be cloven or split; lignum, Verg.

**fascio** -ōnis, f. (finio), a splitting, cleaving, dividing; glebarum, Cic.

**fascum** -i, n. (finio), a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver, Cic.

**fistūca** or **festūca** -ae, f. a rammer, mallet, *Caes.*

**fistūla** -ae, f. *I. Lit.*, a tube, pipe; esp. a water-pipe, usually of lead; *fistulas*, quibus aqua suppedabatur Jovis templis, praedicere, *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 lingua quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, *Cic.*

**flābilis** -e (flo), airy, *Cic.*

**flābrum** -i, n. (flo), gen. in plur. *flābra* -ōrum, blasts of wind, breezes, *Verg.*

**flaccōs**, 2. (*flaccus*), to be faint, weak, languid; *transf.*, to fail or flag in an undertaking; *Messala* *flaccet*, *Cic.*

**flaccosco**, 3. (inch. from *flaccōs*), to begin to fade, to become faint, weak, languid; *flaccoscebat oratio*, *Cic.*

**flaccidus** -a -um (*flaccus*), withered, flabby, flaccid, weak, languid, *Lucr.*

1. **flaccus** -a -um, 1, flabby, flaccid, *Varr.*; 2, of men, *sup-earred*, *Cic.*

2. **Flaccus**, Q. Horatius, v. Horatius.

3. **Flaccus**, C. Valerius, v. Valerius.

**flagello**, 1. (*flagellum*), to whip, scourge, beat; *roborata parte caudae*, *Oct.*

**flagellum** -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, *Oct.*

**flagitatio** -ōnis, f. (*flagito*), an earnest demand or entreaty, *Cic.*

**flagitator** -ōris, m. (*flagito*), one who earnestly demands or entreats, *Cic.*; with genit., *pugnae*, *Liv.*

**flagitiose**, adv. (*flagitiosus*), shamefully, basely, disgracefully, infamously; *impure ac flagitiose vivere*, *Cic.*; *sumus flagitiose imparati*, *Cic.*; *alicuius amoris flagitiosissime servire*, *Cic.*

**flagitiosus** -a -um (*flagitium*), shameful, disgraceful, infamous; *flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita*, *Cic.*; *flagitiosum est*, with acc. and infin., *Sall.*; *flagitiosum duco*, with infin., *Liv.*

**flagitium** -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.*

**flagito**, 1. (root *FLAG*, whence also *flag-ro*) = *flagrant* *posco*, to entreat, ask, demand earnestly. *I. Gen.*, a, of persons, *alicuius 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; *nilum ab aliquo*, *Cic.*; c, to summon before a court of justice; *aliquem peculatorem*, *Tac.*

**flagrans** -antis, p. adj. (from *flagro*), burning. *I. Gen.*, A. Lit., *telum*, 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*, *Or.*; b, of colour, glittering; *flagrans sidereo clipeo*, *Verg.*

**flagrantor**, adv. (*flagrans*), eagerly, ardently, vehemently; *cupere*, *Tac.*

**flagrantia** -ae, f. (*flagro*), glowing; *oculorum*, *Cic.*

**flagro**, 1. (root *FLAG*, Gk. *ΦΛΕΩ*, connected with *FLA-re*), to blaze, burn, glow, flame. *I. Lit.*, 1, to burn; *onerariae flagrantes*, *Cic.*; 2, to glow, glitter; *flagrant lumina nymphae*, *Or.* II. Transf., 1, of concrete subjects, esp. of persons, a, *Italia flagrans bello*, *Cic.*; *invidia propter interitum G. Gracchi*, *Cic.*; b, to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement; *desiderio*, *amore*, *cupiditate*, *odio*, *studio dicendi*, *Cic.*; 2, of abstract subj., *flagrant vitia libidinis apud illum*, *Cic.*

**flagrum** -i, n. (root *FLAG*, Gr. *ΠΑΓΗ* or *ΠΑΗΚ*, *παισσω*), a scourge, whip, used for punishing slaves; *flagro caedi*, *Liv.*

1. **flāmen** -inis, m. the priest of some particular deity; there were three *flamines maiores*, *Dialis*, of *Jupiter* (the highest in rank), *Martialis*, of *Mars*, and *Quirinalis*, of *Romulus*, and twelve *flamines minores* (*Volcani*, *Florae*, etc.); *flaminem inaugurare*, *Liv.*

2. **flāmen** -inis, n. (flo), I. a blowing, blast; *flamina venti*, *Lucr.* II. Meton., A. the wind; *ferunt sua flamina classem*, *Verg.* B. (like *πνεύματα αἰλῶν*) *flamina tibiae*, the notes of a flute, *Hor.*

**flāminica** -ae, f. (sc. *uxor*), the wife of a *flamen*; *flaminica Dialis*, *Tac.*

**Flāminius**, a surname of the patrician *Gens Quinctia*; v. *Quinctius*.

**flāminium** -i, n. (*flamen*, sc. *sacerdotium* or *munus*), the office or dignity of a *flamen*, *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., *Flāminian*. Hence, **Flāminianus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Flāminius*.

**flamma** -ae, f. (for *flag-ma*, from root *FLAG*, whence *flag-ro*), a flame, blaze, blazing fire. *I. Lit.*, A. Gen., *effusa flamma pluribus loris re-luxit*, *Liv.*; *se flammis eripere*, *Cic.*; *flamman capere*, to catch fire, *Caes.*; *prov.*, *prius undis flamma* (sc. *miscetur*), sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, *ap. Cic.* B. Meton., a, a flaming star, lightning, *Verg.*; b, glitter; *galea flammis 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 flamma*, burning revenge, *Cic.*

**flammēolium** -i, n. (dim. of *flammeum*), a small bridal veil, *Juv.*

**flammescō**, 3. (*flamma*), to become inflamed, *Lucr.*

**flammēus** -a -um (*flamma*), 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., **flammēum** -i, n. a flame-coloured bridal veil; *flammeum capere*, *Cat.*

**flāmmifer** -fēra -fērum (*flamma* and *fero*), flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, *Or.*

**flāmmo**, 1. (*flamma*). *I. Intransit.*, to flame, blaze, burn; *flāmmantia lumina*, glittering, *Verg.* II. Transi-t., to set on fire, inflame. A. Lit., ut interiret crucibus affixi aut flāmmandi,

**Tac. B. Transf.** *flammato corde, with angry passion, Verg.*

**flammula** -ae, f. (dim. of flamma), a little flame, Cic.

**flatus** -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast. **I.** Gen., Alpini 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.

**flavēo**, 2 (flavus), to be yellow or gold-coloured; partic. flavens, yellow, golden; coma, Verg.; arena, Verg.

**flavesco**, 3. (flavēo), to become yellow or gold-coloured; campus flavescent aristae, 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.; Cn. Flāvius, a freedman of Appius Claudius Caecus, who first published the formulas used in law-suits. Hence 1, **Flāvialis** -is, m. (with or without flamen), the flamen of the gens Flāvius; 2, adj., **Flāvianus** -a -um, Flavian.

**flāvus** -a -um (root FLA, whence fla-gro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow; arva, Verg.; crines, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavi, ten gold pieces, Mart.

**flēbilis** -e (fleo) **I.** Pass., lamentable, wretched, deserting tears; illa species, Cic. **II.** Act., causing lamentation or tears, tearful, doleful; a, of things, gemitus, Cic.; b, of persons, weeping; Ino, Hor.

**flēbilitōr**, adv. (flēbilis), tearfully, dolefully, Cic.

**flecto**, flexi, flexum, 3. **I.** Transf., to bend, bow, twist, curve. **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 sonus, a melancholy tone, Cic.; b, to change, alter; vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; c, to move, to make a person change his opinion; animus or aliquid, Cic.; flecti misericordiae, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defenderent, Liv. **B.** to bend, turn, direct; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; curram de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; alicui (= 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, dissuade from; aliquid a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic. **C.** to double, sail round; Leucatum, Cic. **II.** Intransf., **A.** to turn, go; ad Oceanum, Liv. **B.** Transf., ad sapientiam, Tac.

**fleo**, flēvi, flētum, 2. **I.** Intransf., a, to weep; de fili morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; b, of fluids, to trickle down, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to weep for, lament, bewail. **A.** Lit., juvenem, Ov.; filii necem, Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; fletus, weeper, lamented, Verg. **B.** Transf., causā testudine amorem, sing mournfully, of Hor. (Synop. perf. formas flecti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; flesse, Liv.).

1. **fletus** -a -um (partic. of fleo).

2. **fletus** -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing; prae fletu, Cic.; clamore et fletu 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 latrum flexione, Cic.; transf., vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. **II.** Esp., turning, winding; deverticula flexionesque, Cic.

**flexipes** -pēdis (flexus and pes), crooked-footed; hederæ, twisting, Ov.

**flexuosus** -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked; iter (of the ear), Cic.

**flexura** -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.

**flictus** -ūs, m. (figo), a striking together, dashing against; cavæ dant sonitum flictu galeæ, Verg.

**fugo**, 3. to beat or dash down, Lucr.

**flo**, flāvi, flātum, 1. **I.** Intransf., of winds, to blow; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cic.; ita belle nobis ab Epiro flavit Onchesmites, Cic.; of persons, scintillam levem flando accenderunt, Liv.; of the flute, protinus inflexo Bercynthia tibia cornu flabit, Ov. **II.** Transf., **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 -lōrum, n. the festival of Flora on the 27th of April; **Floralitius** -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora.

**flōrens** -entis, p. adj. (from floreo), blooming; 1, fresh, fine, vigorous; a, of orators, etc., flōrens orationis genus, Cic.; b, of age, aetas, Cic.; 2, glittering, splendid, prosperous, flourishing; (a) fortuna, Caes.; res publica flōrentissima, Cic.; (b) with abl., distinguished for; gratiā atque hospitibus flōrens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.

**Flōrentia** -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Florence. Adj., **Flōrentinus** -a -um, Flōrentinus.

**flōrēo** -ūi, 2. (flos). **I.** to bloom, flower. **A.** Lit., haec arbor ter flet, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, of things, verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu flōrent modo nata virentque, Cic.; b, of persons, to be in one's prime, to prosper, be flourishing, be in high repute; flet Epicurus, Cic.; with abl., gratiā et auctoritate, Cic.; honoribus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Poet., to be full of; tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno flet ager, Verg. **B.** to glitter; flōrentes aere catervæ, 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 flōrescens, Cic.

**flōrens** -a -um (flos), 1, *made of flowers; aëta*, Tib.; 2, *rich in flowers, flowery; rura*, Verg.

**flōridulus** -a -um (dim. of flōridus), *some-what blooming*, Cat.

**flōridus** -a -um (flos), *flowery*. I. Lit., *a, blossoming; ramuli*, Cat.; *b, made of flowers; aëta*, Ov.; plur. subst., *flōrida et varia*, Cic.; *c, rich in flowers; Hybla*, Ov. II. Transf., *a, of age, flourishing; aëtas*, Cat.; *b, of expressions, flowery, florid; Demetrius est flōridior*, Cic.

**flōrifer** -fēra -fērum (flos and fero), *flower-bearing*, Lucr.

**flōrilegus** -a -uni (flos and lego), *culling flowers; apes*, Cr.

**Flōrus** -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*.

**flos**, flōris (connected with φλός), *a flower, blossom*. I. A. Lit., *flōrum omnium varietas*, Cic. B. Meton., *flōres, the juices 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 juventutis, Liv. B. the flower = the best, the finest, the pride; 1, gen., flos totius Italiæ ac robur, Cic.; flōrem et colorem defussisse, grace of expression, Cic.; Bacchi, strength, Lucr.; 2, esp., flos juvenilis, the first beard, down, so simply flos, Verg.; flammæ, glitter, Lucr.*

**flosculus** -i, m. (dim. of flos), *a little flower*. I. Lit., *ficta omnia tamquam flosculi decidunt*, Cic.; *omni ex genere orationis flosculos carпам*, Cat. II. *pride; o qui flosculus es Juventurum*, Cat.

**fluctifragus** -a -um (fluctus and frango), *wave-breaking*, Lucr.

**fluctuatio** -ōnis, f. (fluctuo), *a moving back-wards and forwards, fluctuation; transf., in-decision; animorum*, Liv.

**fluctuō**, 1. (fluctus). I. *to be in wave-like motion, move up and down*. A. Lit., *mare*, Plaut. B. 1, *to heave, undulate; fluctuat tellus æere reident, 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; acies fluctuans, Liv.; of speech, oratio quasi fluctuans, Cic.; 2, to waver in resolve, to vacillate; in suo decreto*, Cic.

**fluctuor** -ātus sum, 1. dep., *to waver, vacillate; fluctuatus animo est, utrum . . . an*, Liv.

**fluctuosus** -a -um (fluctus), *full of waves, stormy; mare*, Plaut.

**fluctus** -us, m. (fluo). I. *a streaming, flowing*, Lucr. II. *a wave, wave of the sea, billow; a, sing., fluctu operiri, Cic.; b, plur., fluctus scilære, Cic.; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.; fig., com-motion, disturbance; fluctus contionum, Cic.; viarum*, Verg.

**fluens** -entis, p. adj. (fluo). I. A. *flowing, easy, fluent; tracta quædam et fluens oratio*, Cic. B. *unrestrained, diffuse; ut ne aut dis-soluta aut fluens sit oratio*, Cic. II. *hanging down, slabby; bæcæe fluentes*, Cic.

**fluenter**, adv. (fluo), *in a flowing manner*, Lucr.

**fluentissimus** -a -um (fluentum and sono), *resounding with waves*, Cat.

**fluentum** -i, n. (fluo), *running water, a stream; rauca Coccyti*, Verg.

**fluvidus** -a -um (fluo), *flowing, fluid*. A. Lit., *crudo*, Verg. B. Transf., *a, lax, languid, flaccid; frondes*, Lucr.; *pendere lacertos* Ov.; *b, dis-solving; calor*, Ov.

**fluvo**, 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*, Tac. B. Transf., *a, to waver; fluitans testudo*, Cic.; *b, to flutter, flap about; fluitantia vela*, Ov.; *c, to be uncertain, to vacillate, to be doubtful; inobilia et cæci fluitantia sorte*, Hor.

**flumen** -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.; *Garuina 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.

**Flumentana** porta (flumen), *the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius*.

**fluminēus** -a -unn (flumen), *of or relating to a river*, Ov.

**fluō**, fluxi, fluxum, 8. *to flow*. I. Gen., A. Lit., *of fluids and fluid bodies, 1, ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerunt*, 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 compescere fluentes*, Verg.; 2, *to stream forth; multa a luna inanant et fluunt*, Cic.; *of a crowd, turba fluit castris*, Verg. C. Fig., 1, *to be spread abroad; Pythagoræ doctrina quam longe lateque fluere*, Cic.; 2, *to be derived from; hæc 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 mollitia*, 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.

**fluō**, 1. (for fluito), *to flow, float, swim*, Lucr.

**fluviālis** -e (fluvius), *of or belonging to a river; undæ*, Verg.; *anas*, Ov.

**fluviātīlis** -e (fluvius), *of or belonging to a river; testudo*, Cic.

**fluvidus** -a -um (fluo), *flowing, fluid*, Lucr.

**fluvius** -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.; *halæna*, 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** -us, m. (fluo), *a flowing*, Plin.; transf., *autumn, the passing away of autumn*, Tac.

**focāle** -is, n. (for faucale, from faux), *a wrap-per for the neck*, Hor.

**foculus** -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 foveo), *a fireplace*. A. Gen., Ov. B. Esp., 1, *the fire-place in a house, hearth; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., house, family, home; domo et focis patriis aliquid 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., fodiantibus illis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, troubling, vezzing, Cic.

**fōdio**, fōdi, fossum, 3. (root FOD, Gr. Bōē, whence βόσκει), to dig. **I.** Intransit., fōdit, invent auri aliquantum, Cic. **II.** Transit., **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 caudis, Liv.; 2, to gongre out; lupina, Ov.; 2, transf., of grief, pungit dolor . . . fodiāt sane, Cic.

**foecundus, foecundo** = fecundus, fecundo (q.v.).

**foedē**, adv. (1. foedus), foully, horribly, cruelly; foede exercere victoriam, Liv.; foedissimū, Liv.; foedissime agere causam, Cic.

**foederātus** -a -um (2. foedus), confederate, allied; civitates, Cic.

**foedifragus** -a -um (2. foedus and frango), greatly-breaking; Poeni, Cic.

**foeditas** -ātis, 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.; canitum pulvere, Ov.; aliquid sanguine, Ov.; serenous vultus, Verg.; agri foedati, 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 oculi, staring, bloodshot, 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 cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, Cic.; foedus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; b, a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals; amorum, Cic.; scelorum, Cic. **II.** Poet., a law, Verg.

**foem** . . . , **foen** . . . v. fem . . . , fen . . .

**foetō**, 2. to have a bad smell, Plaut.

**foetidus (foetidus, fetidus)** -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.

**Folia** -ae, f. a witch of Ariminum.

**foliātum** -i, n. (follum), a salve or oil of spikenard leaves, Juv.

**folium** -li, n. (connected with φύλλον, as allus with ἄλλος), a leaf; Sibyllae, a prophecy, oracle written on leaves, Juv.

**folliculus** -i, m. (dim. of follis), a little sack or bag, Cic.

**folis** -is, m. a leather bag. **I.** Gen., Plaut.

**II.** Esp., 1, a pair of bellows, Cic.; follis fabrilis, Liv.; transf., of the lungs, folles spirant mendacia, Juv.; 2, a leathern purse, Juv.

**fōmentum** -i, n. (for fovimentum, from foveo), 1, a poultice, fomentation, Hor.; 2, transf., alleviation; summorum malorum, Cic. **fomes** -itis, m. (foveo), touchwood, tinder, Verg.

1. **fons** -fontis, m. (orig. funs, 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., **Fontinalis** -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.

**Fontejus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**fonticulus** -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; reserae fando nequendo sanguine arae, Liv. **B.** Esp., a, of poets, to sing of, Prop.; b, to prophesy, Verg. (The forms which are found are satur, fatur, fabor, fabitur, farer; partic. perf. fatus; perf. fatus sum and eram; imper. fare; infin. fari (farier, Verg.); gerund fandī, fando; supine fatū; partic. pres. fans).

**forābilis** -e (foro), that can be bored through, penetrable, vulnerable, Ov.

**forāmen** -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.

**foras**, 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 vera vidit, Liv.

**forceps** -clips, 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.

**fore**, forem, -ea, etc. (for fuerem from old suo, φῶω, I am). **I.** forem, 1, = essem, Sall.; 2, = fuisset, Ov. **II.** Infin. fore, 1, = futurum (-am, -os, etc.) esse, Cic.; 2, = esse, Cic.

**forensis** -e (forum), relating to the market or forum. **A.** Gen., 1, relating to the forum; factio, turba, Liv.; vestitus, dress worn out of doors, state 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 Forenzo, Hor.

**forfex** -ficis, c. a pair of shears or scissors, Mart.

**forica** -ae, f. = ἀφειδρῖν, Juv.

1. **foris** -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 aenei, Cic.

2. **foris**, adv. (from obsolete nom. fora) **I.** out of doors, outside, without. **A.** Gen., aliquid quare 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 reliquaque figura, Cic.; b, beauty, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., form = government, constitution; forma rerum publicarum, Cic.; in formam provinciae redigere, Liv.; 2, esp. character, form, nature, kind, manner; forma insolitae pugnae, Liv. **II.** figure, image, likeness. **A.** Lit., formae virorum, Cic.; formae quas in pulvere descripsit, Liv. **B.** Transf., a,

*outline, sketch; totius negotii, Cic.; b, in logic, species, Cic. III. form as a model; a, a shoelast, Hor.; b, a mould, stamp for coining, Ov.*

**formamentum** -i, n. (formo), 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.

**formica** -ae, f. (connected with μύρμηξ), an ant, Cic.

**formidābilis** -e (formido), exciting terror, fearful, formidable; lumen, Ov.

1. **formido**, 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. **formido** -inis, f. (1. formido). I. Lit., A. fear, dread, terror; Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alicui incutere, Cic. B. Esp., religious awe; existunt horribiles formidines, Cic. II. Meton., that which causes fear, Cic.; and esp. a scarecrow, Hor.

**formidolōsē**, adv. (formidolosus), fearfully, terribly, Cic.

**formidolōsus** -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., materiam, 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 mallebre 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.

**formos** . . . v. formos . . .

**formōsē**, adv. (formosus), beautifully, gracefully, Prop.

**formōsitās** -ātis, f. (formosus), beauty, Cic.

**formōsus** -a -um (forma), beautifully formed, beautiful; virginēs 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; Lampacenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv.; b, the rating of the censor; censum agere ex formula, Liv.; c, legal t. t., form of words, formula; postulationum, testamentorum, Cic.

**fornācālis** -e (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.

**fornācūla** -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), a little oven, Juv.

**fornax** -ācis, 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 brochel, Hor.

**fornus** = furnus (q. v.).

**foro**, 1. (cf. Engl. bore), to pierce, Plant.

**fors**, abl. forte, f. (fero), only in noun. 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.

**forān**, adv. (= fors sit an), perhaps, Liv.

**forāt**, adv. (fors sit), perhaps, Hor.

**forātān**, adv. (fors sit an), perhaps, Cic.

**fortasse**, adv. (fors), perhaps; a, with verbs, 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.

**fortiōsus** -a -um (dim. of fortis), tolerably strong, brave, courageous, Cic.

**fortis** -e (old form fortetis = forectis, from ferro, orig. one that can endure much), strong, powerful, durable. I. Lit., physically, strong, durable, powerful, robust, stout; ligna fortissimi, 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, fortune 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 attrinere lora, Ov.; 2, bravely, courageously, steadfastly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

**fortitudo** -inis, f. (fortis), bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, Cic.; plur., fortitudines, deeds of bravery, Cic.

**fortuito** (fortitū), adv. (fortuitus), by chance, by accident, fortuitously, Cic.

**fortitūus** -a -um (fors), accidental, casual, fortuitous; concursus atomorum, Cic.; subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated, Cic. Subst., **fortitūa** -ōrum, n. chance occurrences, Tac.

**fortūna** -ae, f. and plur. **fortūnae** -ārum, f. (fors), chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. I. Gen., A. a, sing., prospera, secunda, good fortune, Cic.; adversa, misfortune, Cic.; fortunae 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 secunda, Cic.; fortunam sibi ipsum facere, Liv.; per fortunam! by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! Cic.; 2, = fortuna adversa, contra fortunam paratus armatusque, 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 fortunaeque 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.

**fortūo**, 1. (fortuna), to make happy, bless, prosper; tibi patrimonium dei fortuneit, Cic.

1. **fortūli** -ōrum, m. (dim. of forus), a book-case, Juv.

2. **Forūli** -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country, now Civita Tommasa.

**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 Traiani, 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 Cisalpina, now Inola; d, Forum Julii or Julium, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus; e, Forum Voconii, 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.

**foel** -ōrum, m. a German people near the modern Hildesheim, Tac.

**fossa** -ae, f. (fodio), a ditch, trench; a, fossam ducere, Caes.; facere, fodere, Liv.; obducere, praeducere, Cic.; vallo et fossa cingere, Cic.; fossas implere, Liv.; b, canal, bed of a river; Rheni, Cic.; fossae Cluillae, 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.

**fotus**, partic. of foveo.

**fovea** -ae, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall; in foveam incidere, Cic.

**foveo**, fovi, fottum, 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 heat; ora, Verg.; b, to support; c, to colla. **B**. Meton., 1, to stay constantly in a place; castra, Verg.; 2, hiemem 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.; Pediatia, Hor.

**frāgilitas** -ātis, f. (fragilis), frailty, weakness; humani generis, Cic.

**fragmen** -mēnis, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; in plur., ruins; ingens montis, Verg.; fragmina navigii, Ov.; fragments, remains, ruins, 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.

**frāgosus** -a -um (frago). **I** fragile; **A**. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf., rough, uneven; silva, Ov. **II** crushing, roaring; torrens, Verg.

**frāgrans** -antis, p. adj. (frago), sweet-scented; mella, Verg.

**frāgro**, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant; unguento, Sall.

**frāgum**, v. fraga.

**frango**, frēgi, fractum, 3. (root FRAG, connected with πρηνυσι), to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces. **I** **A**. Lit., 1, domum lapidum coniecti, Cic.; compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.; gulam laqueo, to strangle, Sall.; glebas rastris, 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; te 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.

**frāterculus** -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 -um (for fraternus, 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.

**frātriciōda** -ae, m. (from frater and caedo), one who kills a brother, a fratricide, Cic.

**frāudatio** -ōnis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud, Cic.

**frāudātor** -ōris, m. (fraudo), a deceiver, defrauder; creditorum, Cic.

**frāudo**, 1. (fraus), to cheat, defraud, deceive. **A**. Lit., with abl., Caecilium magnā pecuniā, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv.; creditores, Cic.;

aliquem in hereditaria societate, Cic.; partic. subest., **fraudata** -ōrum, n. *ill-gotten gains*; fraudata restituere, Caes.; **B. Transf.**, to steal, embezzle; stipendium equitum, Caes.

**fraudulentia** -ae, f. (fraudulentus), *deceitfulness*, Plaut.

**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, *honourably*, Caes.; fraudem facere legi, Liv., or contra legem, Liv., or senatus consulto, Cic.; 2, *self-deception, error*; in fraudem incidere, 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 capitale admittere or audere, Cic. (genit. plur. fraudium and fraudum).**

**fraxineus** -a -um (fraxinus), *of ash-wood, ashen*; 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** -ārum, f. *town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano*. Adj., **Frégellānus** -a -um, *Fregellan*.

**Fregēnae** -ārum, 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*; murmurantis maris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; egentium, Cic.; equorum, Liv.; apum, Verg.

**frēmo** -di -itum, 3. (φρέω), *to roar, murmur, growl*. **I. Intransit.**, a, of animals and things, leo, equus, Verg.; fremunt ripae, *rustle*, Verg.; b, of persons, laetitia fremunt, Verg.; adversus injuriam decreti fremere, Liv. **II. Trans.**, 1, *to murmur out something, express in secret, grumble, complain*; uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg.; with acc. and infin., falsas esse et scriba vitiatas (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; haec fremuit plebs, Liv.; jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum frenit, Cic.; 2, *to demand, call for with tears or rage*; arma, Verg.

**frēmō** -ōris, m. (fremo), *murmuring*; varius, Verg.

**frendo**, frēsum (fressum), 3., 1, *intransit., with or without dentibus, to gnash the teeth*, Cic.; 2, *transit., to crush, bruise, grind*; fabam, Varr.

**freni** -ōrum, m. v. frenum.

**freno**, 1. (frenum), *to bridle, curb*; 1, *lit.*, equos, Verg.; 2, *transf.*, to curb, restrain, check, hold in; cursus aquarum, Verg.; furores, Cic.

**Frontāui** -ōrum, m. *a Samnite people on the east coast of Italy*. Hence, adj., **Frontānus** -a -um, *Frontanian*.

**frenum** -i, n., plur. **frēna** -ōrum, n., and **freni** -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 impotent 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).

**frequens** -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 custodis locus, Liv.

**II. of time**, **A. Act.**, *frequent, constant*; Platonis auditor, Cic.; cum aliquo frequentem esse, to be often in a person's company, Cic. **B. Pass.**, *frequently used, numerous*; pocula, Cic.

**frequentatio** -ōnis, f. (frequentio), *frequency, frequent use*; argumentorum, Cic.

**frequentatus** -a -um (partic. of frequento), *full of, abounding in*; genus sententiarum frequentatum, Cic.

**frequentēr**, adv. (frequens), *frequently, numerously, in large numbers*. 1, quum ad eum frequenter per eos dies ventituros ac 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.; frequentia crescere, to increase in population, Liv.; 2, *a large number, abundance*; sepulcrorum, Cic.

**frequento**, 1. (frequens). **I. A. a.**, of persons, to collect in large numbers; de domo scribas ad aerarium, Cic.; b, *transf.*, of things, multa acervatim, Cic. **B.**, to visit in large numbers; a, to attend upon a person in large numbers; Marius, Sall. b, to celebrate a festivity in large numbers; ferias, Cic.; c, to make a place populous, to people; urbes, Cic.; solitudinem Italiae, Cic. **II. A.**, to visit frequently, to frequent; domum, Cic. **B.**, to repeat constantly; verbi translationem, Cic.

**frētus** (fressus) -a -um, v. frendo.

**frētum** -i, n., and **frētus** -ūs, m. (connected with φρέω and φρέσσω). 1, a, *lit.*, the sea; fretus Hadriae, Hor.; b, the spring (as the time of transition from cold to heat), Lucr.; c, heat, riotous, raging; aestatis, Lucr.; 2, a strait, sonnd, Arth, channel; gen., a, Siciliense, the Straits of Messina, Cic.; nostri maris et oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, Sall.; b, esp., the Straits of Messina, Cic.

1. **frētus** -a -um (from unused freo = I strengthened), *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 certaminis legatum, Liv.

2. **frētus** -ūs, m. = fretum (q.v.).

**frīco**, frīcti, frīctum, and frīctum, 1. to rub, rub down; (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.

**frīgeo**, 2. (φρέω). 1, to be cold, be stiff with cold (opp. calere), corpus frigentis (of a dead person), Verg. **II. Trans.**, a, to be inactive, lifeless, languid, to flag; quum omnia consilia frigerent, Cic. **B.**, to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation; itaque (contio) frigeat, Cic.

**frīgēro**, 1. (frigus), to cool, refresh, Cat.

**frīgesco**, frīxi, 3. (frīgeo). 1, *Lit.*, to become cold; pedes manusque, Tac. **II. Trans.**, to become languid, inactive; ap. Cic.

**frīgidē**, adv. (frigidus), *coldly*; hence transf., languidly, feebly; aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

**frīgidūlus** -a -um (dim. of frigidus), 1, somewhat cold, Verg.; 2, *transf.*, somewhat faint, languid, Cat.

**frīgidus** -a -um (frīgeo), *cold, frigid, cool*. **I. A. Lit.**, flumen, Cic.; rura, Verg.; annus, winter, Verg. Subst. plur., **frīgida** -ōrum, n. cold, Cic.; of the chill of death or fright, Verg. **B. Trans.**, 1, *cold, inactive, remote, 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.

**frīge**, frīxi, frīctum, 3. (φρέω), to roast, parch, Hor.

**frīgus** -ōris, n. (φρύος), *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.

**frīgūtio (frīgūtio)**, 4. 1, to twitter, chirp, Suet.; 2, to stammer, Plaut.

**frio**, 1. to rub, crumble, Lucr.

**Frisi** -ōrum, m. the Frisians. Adj., **Frisius** -a -um, Frisian.

**frītilus** -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.; tecta, leafy coverts = trees in full leaf, Verg.

**frondifer** -fēra -fērum (1. frons and fero), leaf-bearing, leafy, Lucr.

**frondosus** -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. **A. the forehead, brow.** **I. Lit., a, frontem contrahere, to frown, Cic.**; explicare, to unwrinkle the brow, become cheerful, Hor.; frontem ferre 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, forefront**; 1, gen., frons adversa (montis), Verg.; 2, esp. milit. t. t., a, the van; et a fronte et a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; a fronte instare, Liv.; b, the front line in battle; frontem aequare, Liv. **C. frontage** (in measuring land), Hor.

**frontālla** -ium, 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 fructuarius habent civitates, for which a portion of the produce is paid, ap. Cic.

**fructuosus** -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. (fruo). **I. Abstr., enjoyment, enjoying.** **A. Lit., Plaut.** **B. Transf., ad animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment, Cic.** **II. Concr., the proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income.** **A. Lit., praediorum, Cic.**; fructus percipere, demetere, Cic.; fructui esse alieni, 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. (positive not used in class, Latin, frugi instead).

**frugālitās** -ātis, f. (frugalis), frugality, eco-

nomy, worth, excellence, Cic.; cognomen Frugalitatis, the surname Frugi, Cic.

**frugāliter**, 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.

**frūglōsus** -a -um (frux and lego), collecting fruit; formicae, Ov.

**frūgiarius** -a -um (frux and pario), fruitful, prolific, Lucr.

**frūitus**, frūitūrus, v. fruor.

**frumentārius** -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., **frumentārius** -ii, m. a corn-merchant, Cic.

**frumentatio** -ōnis, f. (frumentor), a foraging, Caes.

**frumentātor** -ōris, m. (frumentor), a forager, provider of corn, Liv.

**frumentor**, 1. dep. (frumentum), to forage, fetch corn; frumentari in propinquo agro, Liv.

**frumentum** -i, n. (fruo), 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 Frusino. Hence, **Frūsina** -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 contemere, Cic.

**frustratio** -ōnis, f. (frustro), failure, disappointment; tantae rei, Liv.

**frustro**, 1. and dep. **frustror**, 1. (frustra), to cheat, deceive, trick; nos falsā atque inanī spe, Liv.; Coecelius vide ne frustretur, Cic.

**frustum** -i, n. (fruo), a bit, piece, morsel of food; frusta esculenta, Cic.; in frusta secare, Verg.

**frūtex** -ticis, m. (perhaps connected with βρύω), 1, a shrub, bush, Ov.; 2, as a term of reproach, blockhead, Plaut.

**frūticetum** -i, n. (frutex), a thicket, Hor.

**frūtico** and **frūticor**, 1. dep. (frutex), to shoot out, become bushy; quam fruticetur (arbor), vides, Cic.

**frūticosus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (frutex), bushy, thick with leaves, full of bushes, Ov.

**frux**, frūgis (fruo). **A. Lit., fruit, produce**; non omnem frugem neque arborem in agri reperire, Cic.; plur., terrae fruges baccae arborum, Cic. **B. Transf., a, fruit**; fruges industriae, Cic.; bonam frugem libertatis ferro 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.; perardetum et bonae frugi, Cic.

**fucatus** -a -um (p. adj. of fueo), *painted, counterfeited, simulated*; nitor, Cic.; omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secernere), Cic.

**Fucinus** -i, m. a lake in Southern Italy, in the country of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano.

**fūco**, 1. (1. fucus), 1, to colour, dye; velleri hyali colore, Verg.; 2, to paint, rouge, Ov.; transf., illadem ineptis fucata sunt illa omnia, Cic.

**fucosus** -a -um (1. 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-glue, Verg.; 3, rouge; 4, transf., deceit, dissimulation, pretence; sine fuco ac fallacia, Cic.

**2. fūcus** -i, m. a drone bee, Verg.

**Fūsius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**fuga** -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 conficere, Caes.; in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conficere, 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., quantae 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.

**fugacius**, adv. in compar. (fugax), in a manner more inclined to flight; utrum a se aduclum an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

**fugax** -acis (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.

**fugiens** -entis, p. adj. (from fugio), *flying from, avoiding*; with genit., laboris, Caes.

**fugio**, fugi, fugitum, 3. (φεύγω). **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 annem fugit, Verg.; 2, to pass away, vanish, disappear; fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov.; vinum fugiens, becoming flat, Cic. **II.** Transsit., *to flee from*. **A.** *to run away from*; cerva fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui curriebat 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 iudicem, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; fuge quærare, do not seek, Hor.; 2, *to escape from*; Acheronta, Hor.; scientiam alienius, Cic.; aliquid aliquem fugit, escapes the notice of, Cic.; with infin., de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic.

**fugitans** -antis, p. adj. (from fugito), *flying from, avoiding*, Ter.

**fugitivus** -a -um (fugio), 1, adj., *flying, fugitive*; a dominis, Cic.; 2, subet., a fugitive, esp. a fugitive slave, Cic.

**fūgite**, 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.

**fulco** -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.; Thermum litteris, Cic. **II.** *to strengthen, secure*; postes, Verg.; januum seri, Ov.

**fulcrum** -i, n. (fulcio), 1, a post or foot of a couch, Verg.; 2, meton., a couch, Juv.

**Fulfilae** -arum, f. a town of the Samnites.

**fulgeo**, 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.

**fulgidus** -a -um (fulgeo), *shining, gleaming, glittering*, Lucr.

**Fulgina** -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Foligno. Adj., **Fulginiat**, of Fulginia.

**fulgo**, 3. = fulgeo (q.v.).

**fulgor** -oris, m. (fulgeo), 1, *lightning*; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; 2, *glitter, brilliancy, brightness*; armorum, Hor.; candelabri, Cic.; 3, transf., *brightness, glory*; nominis, Ov.; honoris, Tac.

**fulgur** -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. fulgura, Cic.).

**fulgurālis** -e (fulgur), *relating or belonging to lightning*; libri, treating of the (religious) significance of lightning, Cic.

**fulgurātor** -ōris, m. (fulguro), a haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, Cic.

**fulguritus** -a -um (fulgur), *struck by lightning*, Plaut.

**fulguro**, 1. (fulgur), *to lighten*; Jove fulgurante, ap. Cic.

**fulica** -ae, f. a coot, 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 deflagrare, 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.

**fulmineus** -a -um (fulmen). **A.** Lit., *relating to lightning*; ignea, Ov.; ictus, Hor. **B.** Transf., *slaying, murderous, destructive*; ensis, Verg.; os ap. Ov.

**fulmino**, 1. (fulmen), *to lighten, to thunder and lighten*; Jupiter fulminans, Hor.; impers, boreae de parte truci quom fulminat, Verg.; transf., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.

**fultura** -ae, f. (fulcio), a support, prop, stay (of food), Hor.

**Fulviaster**, 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. **Fulviaster** -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.

**fumidus** -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke; taeda, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

**fumifer** -fēra -fērum (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing, smoky; ignes, nox, Verg.

**fumifusus** -a -um (fumus and facio), causing smoke, Ov.

**fūmo**, 1. (fumus), to smoke, steam; agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, reeked with the odours of feasts, Cic.; equum fumantia colla, Verg.

**fumōsus** -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 gauearum, Cic.; fumo exercuari, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv.; plur., fumi luculentiorum procul videbantur, Caes.; prov., vertere omne in fumum et cinerem, to squander, consume, Hor.

**fūnālis** -e (funis), relating or belonging to a rope. Subst., **fūnāle** -is, n., 1, the thong of a sling, Liv.; 2, a war-torch, Cic.

**fūnambūlus** -i, m. (funis and ambulo), a rope-dancer, Ter.

**functio** -ōnis, f. (fungor), a performance, performing, executing; muneris, 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 Ptoleum, Liv.; 2, transf., foundation, basis; pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.

**Fundānius** -a -uin, name of a Roman gens.

**fundātor** -ōris, m. (1. fundo), a founder; urbis, Verg.

**fundātus** -a -uin (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; evertre amicitiam, Cic. **II.** at the bottom, below, Lucr.

1. **fundo**, 1. (fundus). **I.** to lay the foundation of, to found; arces, Verg.; urbem colonis, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat nares, 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**, fudi, fūsum, 3. (root FUD, connected with *χέω, χέωσθαι*), to pour, pour out. **I.** Lit., 1, 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; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.; **b.** of metals, to melt, cast; quid fūsum 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 fuga 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 se 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.; quem Maia fudit, gave birth to, Verg.; **c.**, to squander; opes, Hor. **III.** Fig., **a.** middle, fundi, to spread; utrumque eorum fundi quoddammodo et quasi dilatarī, Cic.; **b.**, to pour forth; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.

**fundus** -i, m. the bottom or base of anything. **I.** Gen., 1, **a.** lit., armarii, Cic.; aquora clero fundo, from the bottom, Verg.; **b.** transf., largito non habet fundum, knows no bounds, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, to sanction, authorise, Cic. **II.** Esp., the soil, a farm, estate, Cic.

**fūnōbris** -e (funus), 1, relating or belonging to a funeral, funeral; epulum, contio, Cic.; subst., **fūnōbria** -ium, n. funeral ceremonies, Cic.; 2, deadly, destructive, cruel, fatal; bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

**fūnōreus** -a -um (funus), 1, relating to a funeral, funeral; faces, Verg.; 2, of that which causes or betokens death; dextra, Ov.; bubo, ill-omened, Ov.

**fūnōro**, 1. (funus), 1, to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites, Plin.; 2, to kill, Hor.

**fūnesto**, 1. (funestus), to defile or pollute with murder; aras ac templa hostilis humanis, Cic.

**fūnestus** -a -um (funus). **I.** filled with mourning, defiled by death; agros funestos reddere, to pollute with blood, Lucr.; 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., muneribus corporis, Cic.; virtute fungi, to show bravery, Hor.; munere adolito, 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, Lucr.; **b.**, to complete, finish; gen., functum esse morte, to die, Ov.

**fungus** -i, m. (*σπόγγος, σπόνγγος*), 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 puppi religatus, Cic.

**fūnis** -is, m. (sem. Lucr. 2, 1154), a rope, cord, line; per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes, ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennis ad malos raligabant, Caes.; the rope of a rope-dancer; per extantum funem ire, Hor.; prov., ne corrente retro funis eat rota, 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.

**fūnus** -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; lacerum, **Verg.**; 2, death; crudeli funere extinctus, **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. (φῆρ), 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 expellās furcā, tamen usque recurret, **Hor.** **II.** Transf., **A.** a fork-shaped prop or pole; valli furcaeque bicornes, **Verg.**; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustentantes 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.

**furoifer** -fēra -fērum (furca and fero), one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird, **Cic.**

**fureilla** -ae, f. (dim. of furca), a little fork; prov., fureillā extrudi, to be expelled by force, **Cic.**

**fureūla** -ae, f. (dim. of furca), 1, a fork-shaped prop, **Liv.**; 2, a narrow pass; furculae Caudinae, **Liv.**

**furentēr**, adv. (furens), furiously; irasci, **Cic.**

**furfur** -ūris, m. 1, bran, **Plaut.**; 2, scales, scurf on the skin, **Plin.**

**fūria** -ae, f., usually plur. (furo). **I.** rage, madness, passion, fury; muliebres furiae, **Liv.**; ventorum furiae, **Verg.** **II.** Personif., **Fūria** -ae, f. and gen. plur., **Fūriae** -arum, f. **A.** the Furies (Alecto, Megaera, 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 tanquam furiam facemque huius belli, **Liv.**

**fūriālis** -e (furia), 1, furious, raging, terrible; vox, **Cic.**; incessus, **Liv.**; Erichtho, 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., **Fūrinālis** -ium, n. the festival of Furina.

**fūrio**, 1. (furia), to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate; matres eorum, **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 scelere 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 below Furtus.

**furnāria** -ae, f. (furnus), the trade of a baker, **Suet.**

**furnus** -i, m. (root FOR, cf. fornus), an oven, a bakehouse, **Ov.**, **Hor.**

**fūro**, 3. (connected with fūo). **I.** to rage, rare, be mad; furere se simulavit, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a.** to rage, be furious; Catilina furens audaci, **Cic.**; furens Neptunus, the raging waves, **Hor.**; with acc., furorem, **Verg.**; with acc. and infin., (Clodius) furebat a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, **Cic.**; **b.** to give oneself up to any violent passion, esp. love; libidinibus inflammatus et furens, **Cic.**; furere aliquis, to be madly in love with, **Hor.** **B.** Of inanimate objects, tempestas or ignis fuit, **Verg.**

1. **fūror**, 1. 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 caede bacchantis, **Cic.**; **b.** inspiration, inspired rage; negat sine furore Democritus poetam: magnum esse posse, **Cic.**; **c.** of martial rage, sic animus juvenum furor additus, **Verg.**; personif., Furor, as an attendant of Mars, **Verg.**; **d.** the rage of anger; tunc 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 Cretensea lacerabat, **Liv.**; **b.** rage, tumult, sedition, revolt; furor multitudinis, **Cic.**; allicius furorem frangere, **Cic.** **B.** Of inanimate objects, furores et rabies tanta caeli marisque, **Verg.**

**furtim**, adv. (fur), by stealth, stealthily, secretly (opp. palam), **Cic.**

**furtive**, adv. (furtivus), stealthily, secretly, furtively, **Ov.**

**furtivus** -a -um (furtum), 1, stolen; strigilla, **Hor.**; 2, secret, concealed, furtive; iter per Italiam, **Cic.**; amor, **Verg.**

**furtum** -i, n. (fur). **I.** **A.** Lit., a theft; furtum facere alicuius rei, **Cic.**; furti damnum, **Cic.** **B.** Meton., the thing stolen; furta reddere, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **A.** anything secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit; furto laetatus inani, **Verg.**; hence furto, adv. = furtim, secretly, **Verg.** **B.** 1, secret or stolen love, **Verg.**; 2, in war, a stratagem, secret attack; parva furta per occasionem temptantes, **Liv.**

**furunculū** -i, m. (dim. of fur), a little thief, a little rascal, **Cic.**

**furvus** -a -um (from root FULT, 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**, 1. act. (fuscus), to make dark, darken, blacken; dentes, **Ov.**

**fuscus** -a -um (orig. fursus, 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.**

**fusē**, adv. with compar. (susus), at length, copiously, diffusely; dicere, **Cic.**

**fusilis** -e (2 fundo), melted, molten, liquid; aurum, **Ov.**; ferventes fusili (softened), ex argilla glandes, **Caes.**

**fūsio** -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), *a pouring-out, out-pouring*; mundum esse elus (dei) animi fusionem universam, Cic.

**fustis** -is, abl. -i and -e, m. *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 fusa et candida corpora, *fleshy*, Liv.; 2, *let loose*; *a*, *flowing free*; crines, Verg.; *b*, of discourse, *diffuse*; genus sermonis, Cic.

2. **fusus** -i, m., *a spindle*; fusum versare, Ov.; *as an attribute of the Parcae, sula dixerunt, currite fusis*, Verg.

**futillis** -e (connected with 2. fundo), 1, *that cannot hold or contain*; glacies, brittle, Verg.; 2, *rain, worthless, futile, good for nothing*; haruspices, Cic.; *sententiae*, Cic.

**futilitas** -atis, f. (futillis), *worthlessness, folly, silliness*, Cic.

**futurus** -a -um (partic. fut. of fuo, used as the partic. of sum), *future, about to be*; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Subst., **futurum** -i, n. *the future*; hand ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv.; plur., **future** -orum, 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.

**Gābāli** -ōrum, m. and **Gābāles** -um, m. *a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania*.

**Gābil** -ōrum, m. *a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste*. Adj., **Gābinus** -a -um, *Gabinian*; via, from Gabil to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gabil, Verg.; cinctus, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist, Liv.

**Gābinus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Gabinius, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom*; hence adj., *Gabinian*; lex, *a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius*. Adj., **Gābinianus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Gabinius*.

**Gādēs** and **Gādīs** -Ium, f. *a town in the south-west of Spain, now Cadix*. **Gāditanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Gades*.

**gæsum** -i, n. *a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon*, Caes.

**Gætili** -ōrum, m. *a people in north-west Africa*. Adj., **Gætilus** -a -um, *poet., African, Libyan*.

**Gāius** and **Gāia**, v. Caius.

**Gālaesus** -i, m. *a river in the south of Italy, now Galasso*.

**Gālatae** -ōrum, m. *a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia*. Hence, **Gālātia** -ae, f. *the country of the Galatae*.

**Gālba** -ae, m. *a cognomen of the Sulpician gens*.

**galbanus** -a -um (galbanum), *of or relating to galbanum*, Verg.

**galbānum** -i, n. (γαλβάνη), *the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (bubon 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.

**gālca** -ae, f. *a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassis, of metal)*, Caes., Cic.

**gālco**, 1. (galea), *to put on a helmet*; partic., *galeatus, armed with a helmet*; Minerva, Cic.

**Gālēotae** -ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται), *a body of Sicilian seers*, Cic.

**gālērionum** -i, n. (diim. of galerum), 1, *a skull-cap*, Mart.; 2, *a wig*, Suet.

**gālērītus** -a -um (galerus), 1, *wearing a skull-cap of fur*, Prop.; 2, *transf., galerita avis, the crested lark (alauda cristata, Linn.)*

**gālērūm** -i, n. (**gālērūs** -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*; cisalpina, or ulterior, Lombardy; transalpina, or ulterior, Gaul north of the Alps, Caes. **B. Gallicoanus** -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.

**gallināceus** -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.

**Gallogræcia** -ae, f. = Galatia (q.v.). Hence, **Gallogræcus** -a -um, *Galatian*.

1. **gallus** -i, m. *a cock, dunghill cock*; gal-lorum cantus, *cock-crowling*, 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, *turba, the priests of Isis, whose worship resembled that of Cybele*, Ov.

4. **Gallus** -i, m. *Cornelius (60-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil*.

**Gāmellōn** -ōnis, m. (Γαμηλιών), *the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January*, Cic.

**gānca** -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (connected with γάμος, γάμμος), *a low eating-house*; meton., *debauchery*, Cic.

**gānéo** -ōnis, m. (ganea or ganeum), *a profligate person, debauchee, glutton*, Cic.

**Gangāridae** and **Gangārīdes** -um, 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** -us, m. (gannio), 1, *a barking*,

**gelping, 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.

**Gārāmantes** -um, m. (Γαράμαρες), 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.

**Gargaphiē** -ēs, f. (Γαργaphία), 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. (Γαργήρρος), a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettius.

**Cargilius** -li, m. a Roman name.

**gāron** = garum (q. v.).

**garrō** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (connected with γάρω), to chatter, prate, babble; a, intransit., in his philosophi garrive cooperunt, Cic.; b, transit., quicquid in buccam (sc. venerit), Cic.

**garrulitas** -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering, of magpies, garrulitas rauca, Ov.

**garrulus** -a -um (garrilo). 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 flesh-sauce, Ov.

**Gates** -um, m. a people in Aquitania.

**gaudeō**, gāvissus sum, 2. (root GA, GA, whence γαίω, γαῖπος, γέλως), to rejoice, and 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., gaudent 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, Oelso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celus, Hor. II. Transf., of inanimate objects, to delight in; scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.

**gaudium** -li, 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. (γαυσάπης), 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** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

**Gēlās** -ae, voc. Gela, m. (Γέλας), a river on the south coast of Sicily.

**gēlainus** -i, m. (γελαινός), a dimple on the cheek, Mart.

**gēlido**, adv. (gelidus), coldly, languidly, feebly, Hor.

**gēlidus** -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy. I. Lit., aqua, Cic.; humor, ior, Verg. Subst., **gēlida** -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.

**Gēloni** -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian or Sarmatian people on the Borysithenes, 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.

**gēmōbundus** -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing, Ov.

**gemellipāra** -ae, fem. adj. (gemelli and pario), twin-bearing; dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.

**gemellus** -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, twin-born. A. Lit., fratres, proles, Ov.; hence subst., **gemellus** -i, m., a twin, Cat.; plur., gemelli, twins, Ov. B. Transf., a, paired, double; quam (legionem) factam ex duobus gemellam appellabat, Caes.; b, resembling each other like twins, similar; par nobile fratrum nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor.

**geminatio** -ōnis, f. (geminio), a doubling; verborum, Cic.

**geminio**, 1. (geminus). I. Transit., 1, to double; victoriae laetitiam, Liv.; aera, to strike together, Hor.; partic., **geminatus** -a -um, doubled; sol, Cic.; 2, to repeat, write closely; geminata ac duplicata ponantur, Cic.; to pair; serpentes avibus, Hor. II. Intransit., to be double, Lucr.

**gēminus** -a -um (perhaps from geno = gigno), twin, twin-born. I. Lit., fratres, Cic. Subst., **gēmini** -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 similis nequitia, Cic.

**gēmitus** -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. I. A. Lit., gemitus fit, Cic.; gemitum or gemitus dare, Ov. B. Meton., pain, Verg. II. Transf., a groaning, roaring; pelagi, Verg.

**gemma** -ae, f. (probably connected with γέμω). I. 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.

**gēmmatus** -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels; monilia, Ov.

**gēmmōus** -a -um (gemma), made or set with jewels, gemmed; trulla, Cic.

**gēmmifer** -fēra -fērum (gemma and ferro), bearing or producing jewels; mare, Prop.

**gemmo**, 1. (gemma). I. to bud; vites, Cic.

**II. A.** to be set with jewels; sceptra gemmantia, Ov. **B.** to glitter like jewels; herbae gemmantantes rore recenti, Lucr.

**gēmo** -ni -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan; desiderio allicuius, Cic. **B.** poet., transit., a, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak; gemitus litorea Bospori, Hor.; gemitu sub pondere cymba, Verg. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; aliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.

**Gēmōniae** -arum, f. (sc. scales), or more rarely Gemoniae scales, a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

**gēna** -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. γέννη). **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** -arum, m. (Γεναῖνοι), a people in Vindictia.

**Genāva** -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

**gēnēalōgus** -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, Cic.

**gēner** -āri, m. a son-in-law, Cic.; granddaughter'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.

**gēnerālītēr** adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cic.

**gēnērāscō**, 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, cause to exist, bring to life, generate; deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Hercules stirpe generatus, Cic.; quale portentum nec Iubae tellus generat, Hor.

**gēnērōsē**, adv. (generosus), nobly; perire, Hor.

**gēnērōsus** -a -um (genns). **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.

**gēnēs** -is, f. (γένεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

**gēnētivus** (**gēnitivus**) -a -um (geno = gigno), 1, inborn, innate; imago, Ov.; nemina, family names, Ov.; 2, casual, 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; festum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

**gēniālītēr**, adv. (genialis), jovially, gaily, Ov.

**gēniōlātus** -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; culmus, Cic.

**gēniōlūm** -i, n. (dim. of genu), 1, the knee, Varr.; 2, a knot of a plant, Plin.

**gēnista** (**gēnēsta**) -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.

**gēnitālītēr**, 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 placare, Hor.; genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December genis 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 Tarquinia), 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; vigilans, deum gens, Aeneas? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** 1, lit., externae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevoorum, 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.

**genticius** -a -um (gens), belonging to a nation, national, Tac.

**gentiliicius** -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. (γόνυ), the knee, Cic.; accidere genibus allicuius, Liv.; attingere allicuius genu, Liv.

**Gēnūa** -ae, f. coast-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

**gēnūāle** -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

1. **gēnūinus** -a -um (geno = gigno), natural, innate; genuinae 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** -ēris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένος). **I.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patricium, Liv.; plebeum, 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 ease, Cic.; b, offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; 3, sex; genus virile, muliebne, Cic. **B.** 1, of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; b, (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; omnis generis homines, Cic.; (β) of animals, species, class; multa genera ferarum, 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.

**gēomētria** -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

**gēomētricus** -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **gēomētrica** -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. (Γεραεστός), 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.

**germānē**, adv. (germanus), faithfully, honestly; rescribere, Cic.

**Germāni** -ōrum, m. the Germans; hence, 1. **Germānia** -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 modum, Plaut.; b, genuine, real, true; scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; justitia, Cic.

2. **Germānus** -a -um, v. Germani.

**germen** -inis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -men, orig. gemmen, then gesmen, germen, cf. carmen). 1, a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; 2, offspring, Cic.

**germino**, 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, prae se gerere = prae 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, Plaut.

**Gērōnium** -li, n. town in Apulia Daunia or Samnium.

**gerrae** -ārum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Varr.; transf., trifles, nonsense, Plaut.

**gerro** -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a trifle, idler, Ter.

**gērūlus** -i, m. (1. gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

**Gērŷon** (Gērŷo) -ōnis, m. and **Gērŷōnēs** -ae, m. (Γερŷών and Γερŷόνες), myth., a king with three bodies, living in the island of Erythra, 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.

**gesticulōr**, 1. dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, 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; laetitiae, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; 2, to desire passionately, be eager; with infin., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio lavandi, Verg.

**gestio**, 1. (freq. of 1. gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plaut.

**gesto**, 1. (utens. 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, Plaut.

**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; histriionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

**Gētae** -ārum, m. (Γέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., n., and **Gētēs** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Getae; hence, a, adj., **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** -ēra -ērum, hump-backed, Suet.

**gibbus** -i, m. (connected with κύβητος, κυφός), 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 Juppiter.

Adj., **Gigantēus** -a -um, relating to the giants, *gigantic*, Verg.

**gigno**, gēnti, gēntim, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γίνομαι), to beget, bear, bring forth. **A.** Lit., Hercules Juppiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cause; permotionem animorum, Cic.

**gilvus** -a -um, pale yellow, Verg.

**gingiva** -ae, f. the gum, Cat.

**gintrix** = genetrix (q.v.).

**glāber** -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, Plaut.

**glaciālis** -e (glacies), relating or pertaining to ice, icy; hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

**glacies** -ei, f. 1, ice; dura et alte concreta glacies, Liv.; plur., glacies Hyperboreae, Verg.; 2, hardness; aeris, Lucr.

**glacio**, 1. (glacies), to freeze; nives, Hor.

**gladiātor** -ōris, m. (gladius), one who was hired to fight at public shows, funerals, etc., a gladiator. **A.** Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, bandit, brigand, Cic. **B.** Meton., gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition; dare, Cic.; abl., gladiatoribus, at the gladiatorial games, Cic.

**gladiātorius** -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.; consensus, the assembled spectators, Cic. munus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transf., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., **gladiātorium** -ii, n. the pay of gladiators, Liv.

**gladiātūra** -ae, f. (gladiator), a combat of gladiators, Tac.

**gladius** -ii, m. (root CLAD, whence also elades), a sword, a short sword (ensis, a longer one). **A.** Lit., gladius vaginā vacuus, a naked sword, Cic.; gladium stringere, Caes.; destringere, Cic.; educere, Caes.; nudare, to draw the sword, Ov.; aliquem gladio insequi, Cic.; aliquid gladium intentare, Liv.; transigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv.; prov., plumbeo gladio iugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is done by the sword; tanta gladiolorum impunitas, of murder, Cic.

**gleba** = gleba (q.v.).

**glesum** (glōsum) -i, n. amber, Tac.

**glandifer** -fēra -fērum (glands and fero), acorn-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** -ao, f. gravel, Cic.

**glārōsus** -a -um (glare), gravelly, full of gravel; saxa, Liv.

**glaucoōma** -ātis, n. (γλαύκωμα), a disease of the eye, Plin.

1. **glauous** -a -um (γλαυκός), bluish-grey; salix, Verg.; amictus Arethusae, Verg.

2. **Glauous** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), 1, a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids; 2, son of Siegyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses.

**glōba** (gleba) -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; pici, Caes.; turis, Lucr.

**glōbūla** -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** = glesum (q.v.).

**glis**, 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, sprout; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit inmensum, 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; flammiarum, Verg.; b, a troop, crowd, mass of people; globus circumstantis consulis corpus, Liv.

**glōmērāmen** -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; frustula mero glomerata, Ov. **II.** Transf., A, Of horsemen, superbo gressu, to make a horse curvet or prance, Verg. **B.** To gather together, collect, form into a mass; agmina, Verg.; glomerantur apes in orbem, Verg.

**glōmus** -ēris, n. (skin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread; lanæ, Hor.

**glōria** -ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. ΚΛΩ, fame, renown, glory. **I.** Lit., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summa gloria venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloriam sequi, Cic.; aliquid gloria afficere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriæ, opportunitates for fame, Sall. **II.** Meton., A, a, a glorious deed, Tac.; b, pride, glory; taurus pecoris, or armenti, 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; hanc eum orbes gloriolae insignibus, Cic.

**glōrior**, 1. dep. (gloria), to glory in, boast of, pride oneself on anything; 1, absol., hic tu me gloriari vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; 2, with abl., nominibus veterum, Cic.; auctoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; 3, with de and the abl., de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; 4, with acc. and infin., is mihi 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, glorious, worthy to be boasted of; beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.

**glōriōsē**, adv. (gloriosus), 1, with glory, gloriously; aliquid gloriosissime et magnificissime conficere, Cic.; 2, vauntingly, boastingly; mentiri, Cic.

**glōriōsus** -a -um (gloria). **I.** Object, famous, glorious; mores, 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** -tinis, n. glue, Verg.

**glūtīnātor** -ōris, m. (glutino), one who glues together books, a bookbinder, Cic.

**glūtīno**, 1. (gluten), to *glue* or *paste* together, Plin.

**glūtīo** (**gluttīo**) -īvi or -īi -itum, 4. to *swallow*, *gulp* down; epulas, Juv.

**glūto** (**glutto**) -ōnis, m. (glutio), a *glutton*, Pers.

**Glycēra** -ae, f. (Γλυκέρη), a *woman's name*.

**Glycoo** and **Glyceon** -ōnis, m. (Γλυκων), 1, a *celebrated athlete*, Hor.; 2, a *physician*, Cic.

**Gnaeus** -i, m. a *Roman name*, shortened Cn.

**gnāritas** -ātis, f. (gnarus), *knowledge*, Sall.

**gnārus** -a -um (root GNA, whence also *gnavus* = *navus*), 1, *knowing*, *having knowledge of*, *acquainted with*; with *genit.*, *republicae*, Cic.; *Latinae linguae*, Liv.; with *rel. sent.*, eum *gnarum fuisse*, quibus *orationis modis quaeque animorum partes pellerentur*, Cic.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *Hasdrubal satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum (esse)*, Liv.; 2, *pass.*, *known*; *gnarum id Caesar*, Tac.

**Gnātho** -ōnis, m. the *name of a parasite* in the *Eunuchus* of Terence; hence = *parasite*, Cic.;

**Gnāthoniō** -ōrum, m. *parasites* like *Gnātho*, Ter.

**Gnātia** = *Egnatia* (q.v.).

**gnātus**, **gnāvus** = *navus*, *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.; c, **Gnōsius** -adīs, f. *Gnosian*, poet. = *Cretan*; and *subst.* = *Ariadne*; d, **Gnōsia** -īdis, f., *corona*, the *constellation of Ariadne's crown*, Ov.; *subst.*, *Ariadne*.

**gōbius** (**oōbius**) -īl, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis, m. (γάβιος), a *gudgeon*, Ov.

**Gomphi** -ōrum, m. (Γόμφος), a *town in Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*. Hence **Gomphenses** -iun, m. the *inhabitants of Gomphi*.

**gonger**, v. *conger*.

**Gordium** -īl, n. (Γόρδιον), *town in Phrygia*.

**Gordius** -īl, 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.

**Gordintichos**, n. indecl. (Γορδίντιχος), a *place in Caria*.

**Gorgias** -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 Boii on the borders of Aquitania*.

**Gorgon**, v. *Gorgo*.

**Gortyna** -ae, f. (Γόρτυνα), *chief town of the island of Crete*. Adj., **Gortynius** -a -um, and **Gortyniacus** -a -um, *Gortynian*.

**Gōthini** (**Gōtini**) -ōrum, m. a *German people on the river March*.

**Gōthōnes** (**Gōtōnes**) -um, m. a *German people*.

**grābātus** -i, m. (γράφω), 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., **Gracchanus** -a -um, *Gracchian*.

**gracilis** -e, *slender*, *thin*, *slim*; 1, *lit.*, *puer*, Hor.; *capella*, Ov.; 2, *transf.*, of *discourse*, *simple*, *without ornament*; *matéria*, Ov.

**gracilitas** -ātis, f. (*gracilis*), *thinness*, *slimness*, *slenderness*; *corporis*, Cic.

**graculus** -i, m. a *jackdaw*, *Phaedr.*

**grādātī**, adv. (*gradus*), *step by step*, by *gradations*, *gradually*, by *degrees*, Cic.

**grādātio** -ōnis, f. (*gradus*), in *rhet.*, *dimax*, Cic.

**grādiōr**, *grassus* *sum*, *grādi*, *dep.*, to *step*, *walk*, Cic.

**Grādīvus** -i, m. (*gradiōr*), *he that walks in battle*, a *surname of Mars*, Liv.; *Verg.*

**grādus** -ūs, m. (*gradiōr*). I. a *step*. A. *Gen.*, 1, *lit.*, *gradum facere*, to *make a step*, Cic.; *celerare*, *Verg.*; *corrumpere*, 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 tinuit 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 deicere* or *gradu depellere*, Cic. II. *Meton.*, *step*, *stair*, *round of a ladder*. A. *lit.*, a, *gradus temporum*, 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, *degree of relationship*; *necessitudinum gradus*, Cic.; d, *rank*, *position*; *gradus senatorius*, Cic.; *infimus fortunae gradus*, Cic.

**Graeci** -ōrum, m. (Γραικοί), the *Greeks*; *sing.*, **Graecus** -i, m. a *Greek*, Cic., and **Graeca** -ae, f. a *Greek woman*, Liv. Hence, A. **Graecus** -a -um, *Greek*; ad *Graecas Calendas*, v. *Calendae*; *subst.*, **Graecum** -i, *Greek language* or *literature*; *adv.* **Graeco**, in the *Greek language*; B. **Graecia** -ae, f. *Greece* (Ελλάς), 1, *Greece in the narrow sense*; 2, *Magna Graecia*, the *Greek colonies in the south of Italy*. C. **Graeculus** -a -um, *dim. adj.*, *Greek* (*gen. used ironically*). *Subst.*, **Graeculus** -i, m. a *little Greek*, used *contemptuously* of the *Greek philosophers* and *rhetoricians* in the *houses of the rich* at *Rome*, Cic.

**graeoor**, 1. *dep.* (*Graecus*), to *live in Greek fashion*, Hor.

**Graecostāsis** -is, f. (Γραικοστᾶσις), a *building in the Roman Forum*, erected for the *purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors*, Cic.

**Grāli** -ōrum (and *poet.* -ām), m. = *Graeci*, the *Greeks*, Cic.; *sing.*, **Grātus** -i, m. a *Greek*. Hence, **Grāius** -a -um, *Greek*.

**Grālocēli** -ōrum, m. a *Gallie people* in the *Graian Alps*.

**Grātīgēna** -ae, m. (*Graius* and *geno* = *gigno*), a *Greek by birth*, a *Greek*, *Verg.*

**grāmen** -īnis, n. (root *GER*, *CER*, whence *cresco*), 1, *grass*, *turf*, *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.**

**grammatica**, v. grammaticus.

**grammāticus** -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, **Hor.** **II.** Subst., a, grammaticus -i, m. a grammarian, **Cic.**; b, grammatica -ae, f. and grammatio -es, f. grammar, philology, **Cic.**; c, grammatica -drum, 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.

**granārium** -ii, n. (granum), a granary; gen. in plur., **Cic.**

**grandaevus** -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; **Nereus**, **Verg.**

**grandescō**, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in size, **Cic.**

**grandifer** -fēra -fērūm (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, **Cic.**

**grandiloquus** -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, **Cic.**; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, **Cic.**

**grandinat**, impers. it hails, **Sen.**

**grandiō**, 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.** Transf., 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 -fērūm (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agmen, ante, **Ov.**

**grānum** -i, n. a grain or seed; uvae, **Ov.**; fci, **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.**

**grassator** -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, **Cato**; 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, **Cic.**

**grassor**, 1. dep. (gradior). **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; juvenus grassans in Suburra, **Liv.**

**grātē**, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, **Cic.**; 2, thankfully; et grātē 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; grātia non deest verbis, **Prop.**; hence personif., Grātia, the Graces, daughters of Zeus and Eury-

nome (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia), the goddesses of grace, charm, agreeableness, etc.). **B.** Transf., 1, favour, grace; a, petivit in beneficii loco et grātia, **Cic.**; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, **Liv.**; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, **Liv.**; abl., grātia, on account of; hominum grātia, **Cic.**; exempli grātia, 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.**; grātias agere, to thank, **Cic.**; alicui pro suo summo beneficio grātias agere, **Cic.**; gratiarum actio, giving thanks, **Cic.**; gratiam habere, to be thankful, **Cic.**; gratiam referre, to make a return, **Cic.**; gratiam reddere, **Sall.**; dis grātia or grātia dis, thank God! **Ov.**; abl. plur., grātis or grātis, without recompense, for nothing, grātis; grātis exaedificari atque effici navem, **Cic.** **II.** A. favour with other persons, credit, influence; gratiam alicuius sibi conciliare, **Cic.**; gratiam inire ab aliquo, **Cic.**; apud or ad aliquem, **Liv.**; in grātia esse, to be beloved, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., 1, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, **Cic.**; cum bona grātia aliquem demittere, **Cic.**; 2, power, dignity, **Cic.**

**gratificatio** -ōnis, f. (gratificor), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, **Cic.**; impudens, **Cic.**; gratificatio et benevolentia, **Cic.**

**gratificor**, 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 superat, alicui gratificari voluit, **Cic.**; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo aliena et sua, **Cic.**

**grātia**, v. grātia.

**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. grātia.

**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.**; gratator reduces (ac. eos esse), **Verg.**; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, **Liv.**

**grātuito**, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, **Cic.**

**grātuitus** -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary; suffragia, comitia, undribet, **Cic.**; amicitia, **Cic.**; probitas, liberalitas, **Cic.**

**grātulābundus** -a -um (gratulor), congratulating, **Liv.**

**grātulātiō** -ōnis, f. (gratulor), 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 infn., **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 χαρῶς, χαρίσ, 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 iucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; gratum est, with infin., Cic.; **2**, grateful; gratus in or erga aliquem, Cic. Subst., **grātus** -i, m. grateful man, Cic.

**grāvantēr**, adv. (gravans, from gravor), with difficulty; reguli Gallorum haud gravanter ad Poenum venerunt, Liv.

**grāvātē**, adv. (gravor), with difficulty, unwillingly; grāvē ille primo, Cic.

**grāvēdinōsus** -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.

**grāvēsco**, 3. (gravis), **1**, to become grievous, grow worse; aerumna, Lucr.; **2**, of animals, to become pregnant, Plin.; transf., nemus 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., placentia sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

**grāvis** -e. **1** heavy, weighty, burdensome (opp. levis). **A** Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; cibus, 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, hard, 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 praedā grave, Liv. **B**. Transf., **a**, pregnant, Verg.; **b**, heavy with sleep, food, wine, etc.; graves somno oppulsi, Liv.; **c**, weak, ill; morbo, Verg.; **d**, advanced in age; gravis aetate, Liv.

**Grāvīscāe** -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**, dullness, 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.

**grāvō**, 1. (gravis). **I** Act., to load, burden. **A** Lit., aliquem sarcinis, Tac. **B**. Transf., **a**, to heighten, 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 exedificare id opus quod institui, Cic.

**grēgālis** -e (grēx). **I** belonging to a herd, Plin. **II** Transf., **A**, belonging to the same company; as subst. plur., **grēgāles** -lum, m. companions, associates, accomplices; Catilinae, Cic. **B**. common, of a common kind; amiculum, of a private soldier, Liv.

**grēgārius** -a -um (grēx), belonging to the herd, common; miles, a private soldier, Cic.

**grēgātīm**, adv. (grēx). **I** in flocks or herds, Plin. **II** Transf., in troops or crowds; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

**grēmīum** -li, 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.

**grēx**, grēgis, m. **1** a herd, flock of any animals; equarum; avium, Hor. **II** Transf., **A**. Of human beings, **1**, gen., troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd; amicum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, a philosophical sect; philosophorum, Cic.; **b**, of soldiers, a troop; often grege facto, in close order, Liv. **B**. Of things without life, hyadum, Ov.

**grunnio** (grundio) -ivi or -II -itum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Plin.

**grunnitus** (granditus) -ūs, m. (grunnio), the grunting of a pig, Cic.

**grus**, grūtis, m. and (gen.) f. a crane, Cic.

**gryllus** -i, m. (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Plin.

**Gryneus** -a -um, v. Grynias.

**Grynias** -ae, f. (Γρύνιας), and **Grynium** -li, n. (Γρύνιον), a town in Aetolia, with a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence, **Gryneus** -a -um, Grynæan.

**gryps**, gryps (γρύψ), m. (γρύψ), a griffin, Verg.

**gubernaculum** (gubernaculum) -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.

**gubernatio** -ōnis, f. (gubernō), **1**, lit., steering, the art of steering, Cic.; **2**, transf., direction, government; tantarum rerum, Cic.

**gubernator** -ōris, m. (gubernō), **1**, helmsman, steersman, pilot, Cic.; **2**, transf., leader, director, governor; civitatis, Cic.

**gubernatrix** -icis, f. (gubernator), she that leads, directs, governs; ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

**gubernō**, 1. (κυβερνώ). **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 tacebat, Cic.; **b**, transit., to guide, direct, govern; reipublicam, Cic.

**gubernum** -i, n. = gubernaculum (q.v.).

**gula** -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 insulsam, Cic.

**gulosus** -a -um (gula), gluttonous, greedy, dainty, Mart.

**gūmia** -ae, c. an epicure, gourmand; ap. Cic. **gummi**, n. indeel. (κόμμη), gum, Plin.

**gurgus** -itis, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula). **I.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; a, lit., Rheni, Cic.; b, fig., gurgus libidinum, Cic.; gurgus ac vorago patrimonii, squanderer, Cic.; tu gurgus atque huius, Cic. **II.** poet. transf., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

**1. gurgillo** -ōnis, f. (see gurgus), the windpipe, Cic.

**2. gurgillo** -ōnis, m. v. curculio.

**gurgustium** -ii, n. a hut, hovel, Cic.

**gustatus** -ūs, m. (gusto), **1.** taste, as one of the senses, Cic.; fig., verae 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; anorem vitae, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, Helen to for a time, Cic.

**gustus** -ūs, m. (root GU-o, GY-u, whence also gusto, γέω, γεύομαι, γεύομαι), **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 inbrium 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. (Γιάρος), and **Gyāra** -ōrum, n. (Γιάρα), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chitira, 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.

**Gyges** -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candaules, king of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. Adj., **Gygaenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.** a youth mentioned by Horace.

**gymnasiarchus** -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

**gymnasium** (gymnasium) -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.

**gynaecium** -i, n., and **gynaecium** -i, n. (γυναικίον), 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 Keruh, or Karah Su.

**gypso**, **1.** (gypsum), to cover with gypsum; partic. **gypsatus** -a -um, covered with gypsum; pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, with hands whitened 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.

**Gyrton** -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.; gyros per aera ducere, to wheel through the air (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse, gyros dare, to career, curvet, Verg.; fig., in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci, to make a wide digression, Cic.; ex ingenti quodam oratore immenso campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.; b, poet. (of time), circuit; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

**Gythium** and -ium (Γύθειον), and **Gythium** -ii, n. (Γύθειον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopoli.

## 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, honus for onus, etc. In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vexti.

**ha!** an exclamation, ha! hold! stop! ha! ha! Plaut.

**habēna** -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 reins, to let loose the rein, Verg.; habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg.; **2.** poet., transf., 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.

**habeo** -ti -itum, **2.** (root HAB, connected with 'AH-u, ἄω, 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 bonaquerit 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; feminae 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.; animus 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 habent honores, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce, res tua tibi habes (habe), Plaut.; istam suam res sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cic.; e, to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; so domi diviores, 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.; c, terras 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 includam, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodiam haberi, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** In

**anarrower sense, 1.** generally, aliquid in manibus, to have in hand, Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in the mind, intend; with infn., 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.; febre, 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; modestiam, 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 quaestui, 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 rogantes, 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 habes tui consilii participes, Cic.; habeo aliquem acerbum, Cic.; with pass. partic., domitas habere libidines, Cic.; 4, a, nisi quid habes ad hanc, have something to say, Cic.; b, to be able, to be in a condition to; habeo etiam dicere, Cic.; nihil habeo quod incusum senectutem, Cic.

**habilis** -e (habeo). **I.** easily managed, handy, supple; arcus, Verg.; currens, Ov. **II.** Transf., suitable, fit, convenient; a, physically, vigor, Verg.; with ad, calceus habilis et aptus ad pedem, Cic.; with dat., gens equitantum habilis, Liv.; b, mentally skilful; with dat. of gerund, habilis capessendae reipublicae, Tac.

**habilitas** -atis, f. (habilis), aptitude, ability, Cic.

**habitabilis** -e (habito), habitable; regio, Cic.

**habitatio** -ōnis, f. (habito), dwelling, habitation; sumptus habitationis, Cic.

**habitator** -ōris, 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.

**hābītūdo** -inis f. (habeo), form, appearance; corporis, Ter.

1. **hābītus** -a -um, p. adj. (from habeo), formed, constituted, Ter.

2. **hābītus** -ūs, 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.

**hāc**, adv. (abl. of hic, sc. parte, or viā), here, this way, by this side, Cic.

**haecēnus**, adv. (lit., hāc parte tenus), so far. **I.** Lit., of place, up to this point; haecenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** In writing, discourse, etc., 1, up to this point; haecenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically, to close a discussion, sed haec haecenus, Cic.; or to pass on to something new, sed haec haecenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; 2, only so far, only this, only so much; quare tibi haecenus mando, etc., Cic.; 3, in so far as; with quod, 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 tozen 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, **Hadriatic**; 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.

**Hadrumētum**, v. Adrumetum.

**haedinus** -a -um (haedus), of or pertaining to a kid; pelliculae, Cic.

**haedūla** -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Hor.

**haedūlus** -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.).

**haerēo**, 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 tergis, or simply tergis 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.,

**æ**, to be retarded, to cease; *Aeneas manu victoria hæsit*, Verg.; **h**, to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed; *hæc erit homo, versari, rubere*, Cic.

**hæres** = *heres* (q.v.).

**hæresco**, *h. (hæreo)*, to adhere, cleave, stick, *Lucr.*

**hæresis** -*ēsis*, *f. (hæresis)*, a philosophical sect, Cic.

**hæsitantia** -*æ*, *f. (hæsito)*, a sticking fast; *linguae, stammering*, Cic.

**hæsitatio** -*ōnis*, *f. (hæsito)*, 1, a sticking fast, hesitation in speech, stammering; *quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum*, Cic.; 2, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, Cic.

**hæsito**, 1. (*intens.* of *hæreo*), to stick fast, remain fast. **I.** Lit., in *vadis*, Liv.; *absol.*, *Cæs.* **II.** Transf., to stop. **A.** Of the tongue, *linguæ*, to stammer, Cic. **B.** To be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate, be at a loss; *non hæsitans respondebo*, Cic.

**Hælesæ**, *v. Halesæ*.

**Hælesus**, *v. Halesus*.

**halœdo**, *v. alcædo*.

**halcyon**, *v. alcyon*.

**Halcyonē**, *v. Alcyone*.

**halec**, *v. alec*.

**Hales** -*lētis*, *m. river in Lucania*, now *Alento*.

**Hālēsæ (Hālæssæ)** -*æ*, *f. (Ἀλαῖσα)*, a town in Sicily. **Adj.**, **Hālēsini** -*a* -*um*, of or belonging to *Halesæ*.

**Hālēsus (Alēsus)** -*i*, *m.*, a descendant of *Agamemnon*.

**halex**, *v. alec*.

**Hālæomōn (Hālæomōn)** -*mōnis*, *m.*, a river in Macedonia, now *Vistria*.

**Hālæotēs** and **Hālæotēs** -*i*, *m. (Ἀλαιοτός)*, the sea-eagle, osprey, *Ov.*

**Hālærtus** -*i*, *f. (Ἀλάρτος)*, town in Boeotia on the lake *Copais*. Hence, **Hālærtii** -*ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants of *Hālærtus*.

**Hālæarnassos** -*i*, *f. (Ἀλκαρνασσός)*, town in Caria, birthplace of *Herodotus*, *Hecataeus*, and *Callimachus*. Hence, 1, **Hālæarnassenses** -*ium*, *m.* the inhabitants of *Hālæarnassus*; 2, **Hālæarnassēs** -*ēs*, *m. (Ἀλκαρνασσεύς)*, born in *Hālæarnassus*; 3, **Hālæarnassii** -*ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants of *Hālæarnassus*.

**Hālæcyæ** -*ārum*, *f. (Ἀλκύναι)*, town in Sicily, near *Lilybæum*, now *Salento*. Hence **adj.**, **Hālæcyensis** -*e*, of or belonging to *Hālæcyæ*.

**hālæuticæ** -*ōn*, *n. (Ἀλκυντικά)*, the title of a poem of *Ovid* on *fishing*.

**hālītus** -*ūs*, *m. (halo)*, breath, exhalation, Cic.

**hallex**, *v. alec*.

**hālo**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to breathe, exhale, be fragrant; *aræ sertis halant*, Verg. **II.** Trans., to breathe forth; *nectar, Lucr.*

**hālūo** . . . *v. aluc* . . .

**Hālūntium**, *v. Aluntium*.

**Hālūs** -*i*, *f.* town in *Assyria*.

**Hālūtēs**, *v. Alyattes*.

**Hālūs** -*lyos*, *acc. -lyn*, *m. (Ἄλως)*, river in Asia Minor, now the *Kizil-Irmak*.

**hāma (āma)** -*æ*, *f. (ἄμη)*, a bucket, esp. a *sternman's bucket*, *Juv.*

**Hāmādryās (Amādryās)** -*ādīs*, *f. (Ἀμαδρύας)*, a wood-nymph, *hamadryad*, Verg.

**hāmātus** -*a* -*um* (*hamus*), 1, provided with hooks, hooked; *ungues, Ov.*; 2, curved like a hook, hooked, crooked; *corpore, Cic.*

**Hāmiloār** -*cāris*, *m. (Ἀμύλας)*, name of several Carthaginians, (1) the son of *Gigo*, captured and killed by *Agathocles*; (2) *Hamilcar Barca*, Carthaginian general in the First Punic War, father of *Hannibal*.

**Hammon**, *v. Ammon*.

**hāmūs** -*i*, *m.* (perhaps from *habeo*, "that which holds"), a hook. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *hami ferre*, *Cæs.*; *hamis auroque trili*, 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. (Ἀννίβας)*, 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** -*æ*, *f.* a pen or coop for domestic animals, a pig-sty, Cic.

**hārēna**, *v. arena*.

**hārīōlātio (ārīōlātio)** -*ōnis*, *f.* soothsaying, ap. Cic.

**hārīōlor (ārīōlor)**, 1. dep. (*hariolus*), 1, to utter prophecies, predict, Cic.; 2, to talk nonsense, foolishness, *Plaut.*

**hārīōlus (ārīōlus)** -*i*, *m.* (dim. of \**harius*, *iepeus*), a soothsayer, prophet, Cic.

1. **harmōniā** -*æ*, *f. (ἁρμονία)*, 1, the agreement or skillful blending of sounds, harmony (= *concentus*), Cic.; 2, concord, harmony, *Lucr.*

2. **Harmōniā** -*æ*, *f. (ἁρμονία)*, daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, wife of *Cadmus*, mother of *Semele* and *Ino*.

**harpāgo** -*ōnis*, *m. (ἁρπάγη)*, a large hook; a drag, a grappling-iron, *Cæs.*; transf., a rapacious person, *Plaut.*

**harpē** -*ēs*, *f. (ἁρπη)*, a curved or sickle-shaped sword, *Ov.*

**Harpocrātēs** -*is*, *m. (Ἀρποκράτης)*, an Egyptian deity, the god of silence; aliquem reddere *Harpocrate*, to impose silence upon, *Cat.*

**Harpypæ** (*trisyll.*) -*ārum*, *f. (Ἀρπυιæ)*, the snatchers, the *Harpies*, mythical monsters, half bird and half woman.

**Hārūdes** -*um*, *m.* a German people between the *Rhine*, the *Main*, and the *Danube*.

**hārūd** . . . *v. arūd*.

**hārūspex (ārūspex)** -*spicis*, *m. (ἱερός)*, Boeotian *ἱαρός*, 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.*

**hārūspicius** -*a* -*um* (*haruspex*), relating to the inspection of entrails, Cic. Subst., **hārūspicina** -*æ*, *f. (sc. ars)*, the art of the *haruspex*, the art of inspecting entrails; *haruspiciam facere*, to practise the art of *haruspex*, Cic.

**hārūspiciūm** -*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** -*æ*, *f.* 1, a spear, a pike, javelin; *amentata*, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; *eminus 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.

**hastātus** -a -um (hasta), 1, armed with a spear, Tac.; 2, subst., **hastāti** -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 medicos, Cic.; c, with pronouns, haud alius, Liv.; d, with subst., with or without a prep., haud injuria, Liv.; e, with adverbs, haud dubie, Sall.; haud secus, Liv.; haud longe, Caes.; 2, in antitheses, haud . . . sed, Cic.; sed ut . . . ita haud, Cic.; 3, corresponding with other particles, haud . . . tam, Liv.

**haudum** (hautum), adv. not at all as yet, not yet, Liv.

**haudquāquam** (hautquāquam), adv. by no means, not at all, Cic.

**haurio**, hauri, haustum (fut. partic. hausurus, Verg.), 4, (connected with *hauris* and *hauris*), to draw up, draw out. 1. 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 haustus, 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 medium sol ignis orbem hauserat, Verg.; 3, fig., a, to oppress; exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans, Verg.; b, to exhaust, weaken; Italiam et provincias immenso 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 haustis flamma, Liv.; b, to devour with the eyes or ears, to drink in; vocem his auribus hauri, Verg.; 3, fig., a, alliquid cogitatione, Cic.; animo speim 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 aetheros, Verg.; b, drinking and concrete, a draught; aquae, Liv.; fontis Pindarii, Hor.; c, a handful; arenae, Ov.

**haut** = haud (q.v.).

**hávō**, v. aveo.

**hēautimorūmēnos** -i, m. (ἐαυτὶμωρῶμενος), 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** -ēs, 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 hebet, Verg.; sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov.

**hēbēs** -ētis, blunt, dull. 1. Lit., a, Cic.; gladius, Ov.; b, blunted, stumpy; lunae cornus, 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 es, 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 deaden, dim; flammās, Ov.; alicui 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.

**Hēcālē** -ēs, f. (Ἑκάλη), a poor old woman who entertained Theseus.

**Hēcātē** -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, **Hēcātēus** -a -um, and 2, **Hēcātēis** -idis, f. Hecatean; hence = magical, Ov.

**hēcātombē** -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 (Ἑκτόρεος), belonging to Hector; poet. = Trojan, 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.

**hēdēreus** -a -um (hedera), ivied, full of ivy, Prop.

**Hēdessa**, v. Edessa.

**hēdyōhrum** -i, n. (ἡδυόχρον), a fragrant salve, Cic.

**hei**, interj., alas! hei mihi, woe is me, Ov.

**Hēlēna** -ae, f. and **Hēlōnē** -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.

**Hēlēnus** -i, m. (Ἑλένος), son of Priam, a soothsayer.

**Hēlīades** -um, f. (Ἠλιάδες), the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phaethon, were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, nemus Heliadum, a poplar grove, Ov.; Heliadum lacrimas, amber, Ov.; gemmas, amber, Mart.

**hēlica** -ae, f. (ἡλίκη), winding, Cic.

**Hēliōē** -ēs, f. (Ἠλιόη), 1, a town in Achaia, destroyed by an earthquake, 372 A.C.; 2, a constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.

**Hēlioon** -ōnis, m. (Ἠλιών), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Heliconis alumnae, the Muses, Ov. Hence, 1, adj., **Hēliōnīus** -a -um, Heliconian; 2, **Hēli-**

**comādes** -um, f. and 3, **Hēlioōnides** -um, f. the Muses.

**Hēliōdōrus** -i, m. (Ἡλιόδωρος), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Horace.

**Hēliōpōlis** -ēs, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), 1, a town in Coele Syria, now Baalbek; 2, a town in Lower Egypt.

**Hellē** -ēs, f. (Ἑλλή), 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. (ἑλῖξ), a kind of ivy, Plin.

**hellēborus**, 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** -ā -um, and b, **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Hellespont.

**hēlops** (ēlops, ellops), -ōpis, m. (ἑλλοψ), a saoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon, Ov.

**Hēlotēs**, v. Hilotae.

**hēliūatio** (hēllūatio) -ōnis, f. (heluor), gluttony, Cic.

**hēlio** (hēllio) -ōnis, m. a glutton, gourmandiser, Cic.

**hēlior** (hēllior), 1. dep. (heluo), to guzzle, gourmandise, Cic.; transf., cum aliquo reipublicae sanguine, Cic.

**helvella** -ae, f. a small pot-herb, Cic.

**Helvēti** -ōrum, m. the Helveti, the inhabitants of the part of Gallia now called Switzerland. Hence, adj., **Helvētius** and **Helvēticius** -a -um, Helvetian.

**Helvi** (Helvi) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Provincia.

**hem**, interj. ah! oh! well! only see! just look! hem causam, Cic.

**hēmērodōrus** -i, m. (ἡμεροδόρος), a special courier, express, Liv.

**hēmīcollis** -i, m. (ἡμις and κωλός), half an ass, a term of reproach, Cic.

**hēmīcollum** -ī, n. (ἡμικόλιον), a semi-circular settee for conversation, Cic.

**hēmīna** -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, nearly half a pint English, Plaut.

**hendēca syllābi** -ōrum, m. (ἑνδεκάσῶλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, Cat.

**Hēnēti** -ōrum, m., v. Veneti.

**Hēnīochi** -ōrum, m. (Ἡνίοχοι), a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. Hence adj., **Hēnīochius** and **Hēnīochus** -a -um, Hēnīochian.

**Henna** (Enna) -ae, f. (Ἑννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres. Hence adj., **Hennensis** -e, and **Hennaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Henna.

**Hēphaestio** -ōnis, m. (Ἡφαίστιον), 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, Plant., Ter.; 2, mistress, queen, female ruler, Cat., Ov.

2. **Hēra** -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno; hence, **Hēraea** -ōrum, n. (Ἡραία), the festival of Hera, Liv.

**Hērāclēa** (-ia) -ae, f. (Ἡράκλεια), the city of Heracles (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 Herakle or Ereki; 4, a town in Sicily on the *Halys*, also called *Minoa*; 5, Heraclea Sintica, a town in Paenonia on the Strymon. Hence, a, **Hērāclēense** -ium, the inhabitants of Heraclea; b, **Hērāclēotes** -ae, m. belonging to Heraclea; plur., **Hērāclēotae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Heraclea.

**Hērāclēum** -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

**Hērāclia**, v. Heraclea.

**Hērāclides** -ae, m. (Ἡρακλίδης), Ponticus, a Greek philosopher.

**Hērāclitus** -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. (φέρβω, φερβή, 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.

**herbidus** -a -um (herba), full of grass, grassy; campus, Liv.

**herbifer** -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.

**Herbita** -ae, f. (Ἑρβίτα), town in the interior of Sicily, now Nicoletta. Hence, adj., **Herbitensis** -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.

**Hērōeus** -a -um (Ἡρακλῆος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.

**herōisoo** (ercisoo), 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 ciere, to divide an inheritance, Cic.

**Herculanēum** -i, n. 1. town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, under the emperor Titus. Hence, adj., 1, **Herculanensis** -e, of Herculanum. Subst., in Herculanensi, in the district of Herculanum; 2, **Herculanēus** and **Herculanus** -a -um, of Herculanum. II. town in Samnium.

**Hercules** -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira 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., **Herculeus** -a -um, Herculean; arbor, the poplar, Verg.

**Hercynia** silva -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, in Central Germany; also, **Hercynia** -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, Tac.

**Herdōnia** -ae, f. town in Apulia, destroyed by Hannibal.

**hēre** = heri (q.v.).

**hereditarius** -a -um (heres), 1, relating to an inheritance; actio, Cic.; 2, inherited, hereditary; cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.

**herēditas** -ātis, f. (heres), *inheritance*. **A.** Lit., hereditate possidere, Cic.; hereditatem adire or cernere, Cic. **B.** Transf., hereditas gloriae, Cic.

**Herennius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Adj., **Herennianus** -a -um, Herennian.

**herēdium** -ii, n. (heres), a patrimony, Nep.

**hērēs** (haeres) -ēdis, c. (connected with hīr, Greek ἑῖρ), 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 Academiae, Cic.

**hērī** (hērē), adv. (ἧρῆς, Lat. HES, whence, first hesi, then heri), 1, yesterday, Cic.; 2, lately, Cat.

**hērīfuga** -ae, m. (herus and fugio), a fugitive, runaway, Cat.

**hērīlis** -e (herus), of or relating to the master or mistress of the house; mensa, Verg.

**Hermæum** -i, n. (Ἑρμαῖον), lit., a temple of Hermes; a coast-town of Boeotia.

**Hermagōrās** -ae, m. (Ἑρμαγόρας), a Rhodian rhetorician of about the second half of the second century A.C.

**hermaphrōdītus** -i, m. (Ἑρμαφρόδιτος), an hermaphrodite, Ov.

**Hermāthēna** -ae, 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.

**Hermēs** -ae, 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 **Hermiōnia** -ae, f. (Ἑρμιώνη), 1, daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes; 2, town in Argolis, now Kastri. Hence, adj., **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Hermiōne.

**Hermiōnes** -um, m. a people of Germany.

**Hermundūri** -ōrum, m. a German tribe near the source of the Elbe.

**Hermus** -i, m. (Ἑρμῶς), a river in Lydia.

**Hernici** -ōrum, m. a people in Latium. Adj., **Hernicus** -a -um, Hernician.

**Hērō** -ūs, f. (Ἥρω), a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander.

**Hērōdēs** -is, m. (Ἡρώδης), Herod the Great, king of Judaea.

**Hērōdōtus** -i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος), the first great Greek historian, born 484 A.C.

**hērōicus** -a -um (ἥρωικός), relating to the heroes, heroic; tempora, Cic.; personae, Cic.

**hērōinē** -ēs, f. (ἥρωίνη), a demigoddess, heroine, Prop.

**hērōis** -idis, f. (ἥρωίς), 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; noster Cato, Cic.

**hērōus** -a -um (ἥρως), relating to a hero, heroic; pes, versus, epic verse (hexameter), Cic.

**Herūlia** -ae, f. wife of Romulus.

**hērūs** (ŕūs) -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., **Hēsīōdēus** -a -um, Hesiodæan.

**Hēsīōna** -ae, f. and **Hēsīōnē** -ēs, f. (Ἡσιόνη), daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster.

**Hespēris** -idis, f. (Ἑσπερίς), western; aquae, 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** -ae, f. the western land, Italy, Verg.; Spain, Hor.

**Hespērus** or -os -i, m. (Ἑσπερος), the Evening Star, Cic.

**hesternus** -a -um (from root HES, whence heri), of or relating to yesterday; dies, Cic.

**hesterno**, adv. (hesternus), yesterday, Cic.

**hēstēricōs** -ē -ōn (ἑσθηρικός -ή -όν), relating to comradeship, Nep.

**heu**, interj. an exclamation of pain, oh! alas! uos! heu! me miserum, Cic.

**heus!** interj. hallo! ho there! hark! heus tu quid agis! Cic.

**hexamēter** -tra -trum (ἑξάμετρος), with six feet (of metre); hexameter versus, or versus hexameter, a hexameter, a verse of six feet, Cic.

**hexēris** -is, f. (ἑξήρης), a galley with six banks of oars, Liv.

**hiātus** -ūs, m. (hiō). **A.** a cleft, opening; oris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; absol., the opening of the mouth, the open jaws, Verg.; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiati, of such pompous language, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, desire after; praemiorum, 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** -ae (Ἰβηρία), 1, a part of Spain; 2, a district in Asia, now Georgia, Hor. **B.** Adj., 1, **Hibēricus** -a -um, and 2, **Hibērus** -a -um, Iberian, poet. = Spanish; gurgēs (of the Western Ocean), Verg.; piscis, the scomber, Hor.; pastor triplex, Geryon, Ov.; vaccae or boves, belonging to Geryon, Ov.

**hiberna** -ōrum, n., v. hibernus.

**hibernacūlum** -i, n. (hiberno), plur., hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters, Liv.

**Hibernia** -ae, f. Ireland.

**hiberno**, 1. (hibernus), to winter, spend the winter; 1, gen., in siccō (of ships), Liv.; 2, esp. as milit. t.t., to keep in winter quarters, Cic.

**hibernus** -a -um (hiems). **I.** Lit., wintry, wintry; tempus, mensis, Cic.; annus, time of winter, Hor.; Alpes, cold, Hor.; castra, winter quarters, Liv. Subst., **hiberna** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra), winter quarters; dies hibernorum, time for going into winter quarters, Caes.; hiberna adificare, Liv.; cohortes in hiberna mittere, Cic.; ibi hiberna habere, Liv.; ex hibernis discedere, egredi, Cic. **II.** Transf., stormy; mare, Hor.; ventus, Verg.

1. **Hibērus** -i, m. (Ἰβηρ), a river in Spain, now the Ebro.

2. **Hibērus**, v. Hiberes.

**hibiscum** -i, n. (ἱβίσκος), the marsh-mallow, Verg.

**hibrida** (hýbrida) -ae, 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. **hiō**, haec, 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 thought; *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. hic and heic**, adv. *here*. **I.** Lit., *in this place*, *in this spot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *A. heret*, *in this matter*, *on this occasion*, Cic. **B.** Of time, *hereupon*, *here*, Cic.

**hioe**, *haec*, *hōce*, pron. demonstr. (a more emphatic form of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, *this*; *a*, Cic.; in questions with *-ne*, *hicne*, *haecne*, *hocne*, Cic.; *b*, of time, *the present*; *huncine* *solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi*, Hor.

**Hicētaōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἡκεταῶν), son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Adj., **Hicētaōnīus** -a -um, Thymoetes, son of Hicētaōn, Verg.

**Hicētas** -ae, m. (Ἡκίας), a Pythagorean of Syracuse.

**hicine**, v. *hice*.

**hiemalis** -e (hiems), 1, *wintery*, *winterly*; *tempus*, Cic.; 2, *stormy*; *navigatio*, Cic.

**hiemo**, 1. (hiems). **A.** *to winter*, *spend the winter*; *a*, *mediis in undis*, Hor.; *b*, esp. of soldiers, *to keep in winter quarters*; *hiemare* in Gallia, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be stormy*; *mare hiemat*, Hor.

**hiems (hiempe)** -ēmis, f. (χειμὴν). **I.** *rainy*, *stormy weather*, *storm*; *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dum 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 hiemes*, 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., **Hiērōnīus** -a -um, of Hiero.

**Hiērōcles** -is, m. (Ἱεροκλῆς), a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of Cicero.

**Hiērōnīmus** -i, m. (Ἱερώνυμος), 1, a ruler of Syracuse, successor of Hiero II.; 2, a Greek peripatetic philosopher.

**Hiērōsōlīma** -ōrum, n. (Ἱεροσόλυμα), the capital of Judaea. Hence, **Hiērōsōlīmārius**, 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.

**hilarē**, adv. (*hilarus*), *cheerfully*, *merrily*, *blithely*; *vivere*, Cic.; *hilarius loqui*, Cic.

**hilaris** -e, and **hīlaris** -a -um (*ἱλαρός*), *cheerful*, *merry*, *blithe*, *gay*, *joyous*, *joyful*; *animus*, *vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *hilariores litterae*, Cic.

**hīlārītas** -ātis, f. (*hilaris*), *cheerfulness*, *mirth*, *gaiety*, *hilarity*, Cic.

**hīlārītudo** -inis, f. = *hilaritas* (q.v.).

**hīlāro**, 1. (*hilaris*), *to make joyful*, *cheerful*, *to cheer up*, *exhilarate*; *huius suavitatis maxime hilaratae Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivio Baccho*, Verg.

**hīlārīus** -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 **īlōtāe** -ārum, m. (Εἰλωταί), *the Helots*, *slaves of the Spartans*.

**hilum** -i, n. (another form of *flum*), *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 praeceps 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.

**hinnūlus (hinnūlus)** -i, m. (*hinnus*), *a young hind or fawn*, Hor.

**hinnus** -i, m. (ἵννος), *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 *χαίρω*, *χάσκω*). **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 avaritia hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; *b*, *to open the mouth in astonishment*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to pour forth*; *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

**hippāgōge** -ōn, acc. -ūs, f. (αἰ ἵππαγωγῆς), *transports for cavalry*, Liv.

**Hippiās** -ae, m. (Ἱππίας), 1, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens; 2, a sophist of Elis, contemporary with Socrates.

**Hippo** -ōnis, m. (ἵππων), 1, *Hippo regius*, town in Numidia, now Bona; 2, town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**hippocēntaurus** -i, m. (ἵπποκένταυρος), *a centaur*, Cic.

**Hippocrātes** -is, m. (Ἱπποκράτης), a physician of Cos (flourishing about 436 A.C.).

**Hippodṛēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἱππον κρήνη), *a fountain on Mount Helicon*, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus.

**Hippodāmē** -ēs, f., and **Hippodāmēs** or -ia -ae, f. (Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια), 1, *daughter of Oenomaus*, king of Pisa in Elis; 2, *wife of Pirithous*.

**Hippodāmus** -i, m. (Ἱπποδάμος), *the horse-tamer*—i.e., *Castor*; poet. = *rider*, Mart.

**hippodrōmos** -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. (Ἱππολύτος), son of Theseus and Hippolyte, or Antiope.

**hippōmānea**, n. (ἵππομανῆα), 1, *a slimy 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.

**Hippomēnēs** -ae, m. (ἵππομένης), 1, the husband of Atalanta; 2, father of Limone; whence **Hippomēnēis** -nēdis, f. = Limone.

**Hippónax** -nactis, m. (ἵπποναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C. Hence adj., **Hippónacteus** -a -um, biting, satirical; praeconium, Cic.; Hipponacteus effugere vix posse, Cic.

**hippōpótamus** -i, m. (ἵπποπόταμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

**Hippotades** -ae, m. (ἵπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes, Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes).

**hippotoxōta** -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Caes.

**hippūrus**, or -ūs, -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the gold fish, Ov.

**hīr** and **īr**, indecl. (connected with χείρ), the hand, ap. Cic.

**hīra** -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.

**hīrneā** -ae, f. a can or jug, Plaut.

**hīrnūla** -ae, f. (dim. of hīrneā), a little can or jug, Cic.

**Hīrpini** -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of Lower Italy; adj., **Hīrpinus** -a -um, Hīrpine.

**hīrquis**, hīrquinus = hircus, hircinus (q.v.).

**hīrsūtus** -a -um (conn. with hirtus), 1, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly; supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animalium) spinis hirsutae, Cic.; 2, rough, undecorated; 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.

**hīrūdo** -inis, f. a leech, Plin.; transf., aerrarii, Cic.

**hīrundīnus** -a -um (hirundo), of or relating to swallows, Plaut.

**hīrundo** -dinis, f. (χελιδών), a swallow, Verg.

**hīscō**, 3. (contr. for hīscō), 1, to open, split open, gape, Ov.; 2, especially, to open the mouth, to mutter; respondebisne ad haec aut omnino hīscere audebis? Cic.

**Hispāl** -pālis, n. and (more commonly) **Hispālia** -is, f. town in Spain, now Seville. Hence, **Hispālienses** -ium, the inhabitants of Hispālia.

**Hispāni** -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 ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); hence plur. Hispaniae. **B. Hispaniēsis** -e, and **C. Hispanus** -a -um, Spanish.

**hīspidus** -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly; facies, Hor.; ager, wild, Hor.

1 **hīster** = hīstrio (

2. **Hīster** -tri, m. (ἱστρος) name of the lower part of the Danube, binominis (as the upper part was called Danuvius), Ov.

**hīstōria** -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.

**hīstōrius** -a -um (ἱστοριός), relating or belonging to history, historical; genus, Cic.; subst., **hīstōrius** -i, m. an historian, Cic.

**Hīstri** -ōrum (ἱστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria; hence, **A. Hīstria** -ae, f. (ἱστρία), Histria, a country near Illyria. **B. Hīstricus** -a -um, Hīstrian.

**hīstricus** -a -um (hīster), of or relating to actors, Plaut.

**hīstrio** -ōnis, m. an actor, Cic.

**hīstrionālis** -e (hīstrio), of or relating to actors, Tac.

**hīulōs**, adv. (hiulcus), in a disconnected manner; loqui, Cic.

**hīulōo**, 1. (hiulcus), to cause to gape, to split, Cat.

**hīulōus** -a -um (for hiulcus, 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.

**hōdiē**, 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.

**hōdiernus** -a -um (hodie), of or relating to to-day; dies, Cic.; elictum, Cic.; ad hodiernum diem, up to to-day, Cic.

**hoedus**, **hoedinus**, etc. = haedus, haedus, etc. (q.v.).

**Hōmērus** -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), the celebrated Greek epic poet; hence, adj., **Hōmēricus** -a -um, Homeric.

**hōmīcīda** -ae, c. (homo and cnelo). **I.** Lit., a murderer, murderess, homicide, Cic. **II.** In a good sense (Gk. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men, Hor.

**hōmīcidium** -ii, n. (homicida) murder, manslaughter, homicide, Tac.

**hōmo** -inis, m. (old Latin hēmo), 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, valde hominem diligo, (where it stands for hunc, eum, or illum), Cic.; hic homo = ego, Hor. **C.** a slave, servant; Quintii, Quintius's man, Cic. **D.** Plur., homines infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

**hōmoeōmōria** -ae, f. (ὁμοεομορία), similarity of parts, Lucr.,

**Hōmōlō** -ēs, f. (Ὠμόλη), a mountain in Thesaly, where Pan was worshipped.

**hōmullus** -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

**hōmundō** -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

**homunculūs** -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.

**honestē**, adv. (honestus), 1, honourably, creditably, respectably; cenare, Cic.; ne gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; 2, honourably, nobly; honeste geniti, of noble birth, Liv.

**hōnesto** (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify; aliquem laude, honore, Cic.; domum, curiam, Cic.

**honestus** -a -um (honor). **I.** honourable, reputable, glorious; 1, gen., victoria, Liv.; dies honestissimus, Cic.; with sup., honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; honestum est with acc. and infin., 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.).

**hōnorābīlis** -e (honor), honourable; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc., Cic.

**hōnorārius** -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.

**hōnorātē**, adv. (honoratus), with honour, honourably, Tac.

**hōnorātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (honoro), 1, honoured, distinguished, respected; viri, Cic.; nusquam est senectus honorator, Cic.; 2, honoured by a public office, placed in a high position, in office; honorati quatuor filii, Cic.

**hōnorificus**, adv., comp. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime (honorificus), with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner; honorificentissime aliquem appellare, Caes.; aliquem honorificentissime tractare, Cic.

**hōnorificus** -a -um, compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus (honor and facio), causing honour, honourable, honouring; senatus consultum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.

**hōnōro**, 1. (honor), 1, to honour, show honour to; aliquem, Cic.; 2, to adorn, dignify, honour with; aliquem sella curuli, Liv.

**hōmōrus** -a -um (honor), honourable, Tac.

**hōmōs** and **hōmōr** -ōris, m. **I.** honour, honourable distinction. **A.** Gen., honorem alicui habere, tribuere, Cic.; praestare, Ov., honore aliquem afficere, 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 an honour, Sall.; honorem

praefari or dicere, to say "by your leave," Cic.; honori causā or gratiā, out of respect; quem honori causā or gratiā nomino, Cic.; honori Divitiarum et Aeduarum causā, Cic.; so, ad honorem alicuius, Cic.; ad honorem atque amplitudinem tuam, Cic.; supremum 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 ampliis perfunctus, Cic.; b, a title of honour; honos 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; honorum ruris, crops, Hor.; silvarum, foliage, Verg.

1. **hōra** -ae, f. (ῥα). **I.** time in gen.; numquam te crastina fallit hora, Verg. **II.** a definite space of time. **A.** a time of the year, season; verni 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., **hōrae** -arum, f. a clock, dial, mittere ad horas, Cic.

2. **Hōra** -ae, f. the name of Hersilia 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 Curatii; 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.

**hōrdēaceus** and **-eius** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

**hōrdēarius** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

**hōrdēus** -a -um = hordeaceus (q.v.).

**hōrdēum** (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 ὀρννμι), to urge, incite, encourage, Enn.

**hōrizon** -ontis, m. (ὁρίζων), 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 hornus, from hora), of this year, this year's; vina, Hor.

**hōrōlōgium** -ii, n. (ὥρολόγιον), a clock, sundial, or water-clock, Cic.

**hōrosōpōs** -ōn, m. (ὥροσκοπός), a horoscope, Pers.

**horrendus** -a -um (partic. of horreo), 1, horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful; monstrum, Verg.; Sibylla, Verg.; neut. as adv., horrendum stridens belus, 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 horres, 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.** Transit., to

*shudder at*; crimen, Cic.; with infin., non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.

**horresco**, horri, 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; pestis reipublicae, Cic.; horrible est, with infin., Cic.; 2, astonishing, wonderful; horribili vigilantia, Cic.

**horrida**, adv. (horridus), 1, roughly, without embellishment; dicere, Cic.; horridus uterum 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., barba, Cic.; aus, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, rough, wild, savage; campus, Cic.; b, rough, without refinement, unpollished, uncouth; Tubero vitā et oratione horridus, Cic. **II.** 1, shuddering, trembling with cold; si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; 2, dreadful, horrible; procella, Verg.

**horrifer** -fēra -fērum (horror and fero), causing dread, bringing fear, terrible; boreas, Ov.; Erinys, Ov.

**horrificōs**, 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; fremitus, Verg.

**horror** -ōris, m. (horreo), 1, a shaking, shivering with cold, *aque-fri*; 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.

**hortamentum** -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement, Sall.

**hortatio** -ōnis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement; hortationes agere cum aliquo, Cic.; plur., contiones 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 restitundum, 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 Qn. Hortensius Hortalus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj., **Hortensianus** -a -um, Hortensian.

**hortor**, 1. dep. (contr. from horitor, intens. of horior, to encourage, from the same root as ὁρμαινέω), 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 Macedonibus iungendam, Liv.; with de, de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic.; with acc. of thing, pacem, Cic.; prov., hortari currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; b, of inanimate subjects, multas res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin., reipublicae dignitas minora haec relinquere hortatur, Cic. **II.** Esp., to harangue soldiers before a battle; suos, Caes.

**hortulus** -i, m. (dim. of hortus), a little garden, Cat.; gen. plur., hortuli, grounds, a small park, Cic.

**hortus** -i, m. (χῆρος), 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.; sedes, Cic.; caedes, murder of a guest, Liv.; Jupiter, protector of guests, Cic.; 2, friendly, hospitable; domo hospitalissimus, Cic.; with in and the acc., Cimonem in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem Cic.

**hospitālitās** -ātis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality, Cic.

**hospitālitér**, 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.; iungere, Liv. **II.** hospitality, friendliness, hospitable reception. **A.** aliquem hospitio magnificenter accipere, Cic.; aliquem hospitio invitare, Cic. **B.** Meton., a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, inn; hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitium dispersae, billeted, Tac.: transf., the resting-place of animals, Verg.

**hospitus** -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. hostio, 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.

**hostilis** -a -um (hostis), relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile; ager, Liv. Subst., **hosticum** -i, n. the enemy's territory; in hostico, Liv.

**hostificus** -a -um (hostis and facio), hostile, Cic.

**hostilis** -e (hostis), 1, of or relating to the enemy, hostile; expugnatio, Cic.; in angury, pars (opp. familiaris), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, Lucan.; 2, like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile; hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic.; multa hostilia audere, Tac.

**hostiliter**, adv. (hostilis), hostilely, like an enemy; quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.

**Hostilius** -ii, m. Tullius, third king of Rome. Adj., **Hostilius** -a -um, Hostilian; curia, built by Tullius Hostilius, Liv.

**hostimentum** -i, n. (l. hostio), *compensation, requital*, Plant.

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 sed hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem iudicare, 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.

**hūi**, interj., exclamation of astonishment, ridicule, etc., *eh! halo!* hui, quam timeo quid existatis, Cic.

**hūjasmōdi** or **hūjasmōdi**, of this kind, of such a kind, such; ex hujusmodi principio, Cic.

**hūmānē**, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, like a human being*; morbos toleranter et humane ferre, Cic.; 2, *humanely, kindly, courteously*; fecit humane, Cic.

**hūmānitas** -ātis, f. (humanus). **I.** *humanity, human nature, human feeling*; omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.; fac, id quod est humanitatis tuæ (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.

**hūmānitēr**, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, in a way becoming human nature*; vivere, Cic.; 2, *politely, courteously, kindly*; litteras humaniter scriptas, Cic.

**hūmānitās**, adv. (humanus), *after the manner of men*; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i.e. if I should die, Cic.

**hūmānus** -a -um (homo), *human, of or relating to human beings*. **I.** Gen., *genus, the human race*, Cic.; facies, Cic.; res humanas, 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** -ōrum, 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.

**hūmātē** -ōnis, f. (humo), *a burying, interment*, Cic.

**hūmecto**, 1. *to wet, moisten, water*; qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Verg.; vultum largo flumine, Verg.

**hūmō**, 2. *to be moist, wet, Ov.*; partic. pres., **hūmens** -entia, *moist, wet, dewy*; umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.

**hūmērus** -i, m. *the shoulder*, **a.** of men, sagittas 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.

**hūmidūlus** -a -um (dim. of humidus), *some-what wet, moist*, Ov.

**hūmidus** -a -um (humeo), *wet, moist, humid*; ligna, Cic.; mella, liquid, Verg.; Ide, rich in streams, Ov. Subst., **hūmidum** -i, n. *a wet place*, Tac.; humida -ōrum, n. *wet parts*, Cic.

**hūmifer** -fēra -fērum (humor and fero), *containing moisture, moist*, Cic. poet.

**hūmilis** -e (humus), *low*. **I.** Lit., **a.** *low* (as opposed to high), arbores et vites et quae sunt humiliora, Cic.; statura humilis, Nep.; **b.** (as opposed to deep), *shallow*; fossa, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *Of position, rank, etc.*, low, mean, humble, poor, insignificant; humilioris 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.

**hūmilitas** -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.

**hūmilitēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (humilis), *humbly, meanly, abjectly*; sentire, Cic.; servire, Liv.

**hūmo**, 1. (humus), 1, *to cover with earth, bury*; aliquem, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.), Nep.

**hūmor** -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.

**hūmus** -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 justissimum tellus, Verg.; **d.**, *in the ground*; figere plantas, Verg. **II.** Meton., *land, country*; Punica, Pontica, Ov.

**hūacanthinus** -a -um (ὕακινθος), *hyacinthine, belonging to the hyacinth*; flos, Cat.

1. **hūacanthus** (-ōs), i. m. (ὕακινθος), *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name; hence, hūacanthia* -ōrum, n. *a festival celebrated at Sparta*.

2. **hūacanthus** -i, m. (ὕακινθος), *a flower, the hyacinth* (not the flower so called by us), Verg.

**hūades** -um, f. (Ὑάδες), *the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus*, Verg.

**hūaena** -ae, f. (ὑάινα), *the hyena*, Ov.

**hūālus** -i, m. (ὑάλος), *glass*; color hyali, glass-green, Verg.

**hūāpōlis** -pōlis, f. (Ὑάπωλις), *a city in the E. of Phocia*.

**hūantes** -ium, m. (Ὑάντες), *an old name for the Boeotians*; adj., **a.** **hūantēs** -a -um, Boeotian, Ov.; aqua, Castalia, Mart.; **b.** **hūantius** -a -um, Boeotian; subst., **hūantius** -ii, m. Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.

**Hýas** -antis, m. (Ἰάσ), 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. (Ἰβλα), 1, a mountain of Sicily, famed for its bees; adj., **Hyblaenus** -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. (Ἰδάσπης), 1, a river in India, now Behut 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 Angus; 3, a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

**hydraulus** -i, m. (ἵδραυλος), a water organ, Cic.

**hydria** -ae, f. (ἵδρία), an urn, water-jar, Cic.

**hydrōchōus** -i, m. (ἠδροχός), the constellation Aquarius, Cat.

**hydrōpious** -a -um (ἠδρωπικός), dropsical, Hor.

**hydrops** -ōpis, m. (ἠδρωψ), the dropsy, Hor.

1. **hydrus** -i -m (ἠδρος), a water-snake, hydra, Verg.; applied to the hair of Medusa and the Furies, Verg.

2. **Hydrūs** -druntis, f. (ἠδρούς), and **Hydruntum** -i, n. town on the E. coast of Calabria, now Otranto.

**hýems**, **hýemālis**, etc. = hiems, etc. (q.v.).

**Hýlaeus** -i, m. (Ἰλαιο), a centaur slain by Atalanta.

**Hýlās** -ae, m. (Ἰλᾶς), 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. (Ἰλλος), son of Hercules and Deianira.

**Hýmēn** -ēnis, m. (Ἰμῆν), 1, the god of marriage, Ov.; 2, the marriage song, Ov.

**hýmēnaeōs** or **-ūs** -i, m. (ἠμῆναιος). **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. (Ἰμῆτιός), a mountain in Africa, famous for its bees and marble. Adj., **Hýmētius** -a -um, Hymettian.

**Hymnis** -idis, f. (Ἰμνίς), name of a comedy of Caecilius Statius.

**Hýpaepa** -ōrum, n. (Ἰπᾶεπα), a town in Lydia, now Búrghe or Berekt.

**Hýpānis** -is, m. (Ἰπᾶνις), river in European Sarmatia, now the Bog.

**Hypāta** -ae, f. (Ἰπᾶτα), town in Thessaly. Adj., 1, **Hypataeus** -a -um; 2, **Hypatensis** -e, of or belonging to Hypata.

**Hýperbōrēi** -ōrum, m. (Ἰπερβόρειοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north; hence, adj., **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, lying to the north, northern, Verg.

**Hýpérīdes** -ae, n. (Ἰπερείδης), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

**Hýpérion** -ōnis, m. (Ἰπερίων), 1, Hypertion, a Titan, father of the Sun; 2, the Sun god himself; hence, 1, **Hypérionius** -a -um, of or belonging to Hypertion; 2, **Hypérionius** -idis, f. Aurora, Ov.

**Hýpermnestra** -ae, and **-ē**, -ēs, f. (Ἰπερμνήστρα), the youngest of the Danaides, the only one who did not kill her husband (Lynceus).

**hýpōdidascālus** -i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, Cic.

**hýpomnēma** -mātis, n. (ὑπόμνημα), a memorandum, note, ap. Cic.

**hýpōthēca** -ae, f. (ὑπόθηκη), a pledge, security, mortgage, Cic.

**Hýpsipylē** -ēs, f. and **Hýpsipýla** -ae, f. (Ἰψυπύλη), queen of Lemnos; saved her father when the women of Lemnos killed all the men; received the Argonauts.

**Hyrcāni** -ōrum, m. (Ἰρκανοί), 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. (Ἰρία), town and lake in Boeotia.

**Hýriens** -ēi, m. (Ἰριεύς), father of Orion. Adj., **Hýriens** -a -um, proles, Orion, Ov.

**Hýrtāides** -ae, m. (Ἰρτακίδης), the son of Hyrtacus, i.e. Nisus.

**Hystaspēs** -is, m. (Ἰυστάσπης), 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. (Ἰακχος), 1, a name of Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Verg.

1. **Iālysus** -i, m. (Ἰάλυος), town in Rhodes, now Jalisio. Hence, **Iālysus** -a -um, poet. = Rhodian, Ov.

2. **Iālysus** -i m., son of Sol.

**Iambēus** -a -um (ιαμβεύς), iambic, Hor.

**Iambus** -i, m. (ιαμβος), 1, an iambus, a metrical foot (v —), Hor.; 2, an iambic poem, iambic poetry, Cic.

**Ianthinus** -a -um (ιάνθινος), violet-coloured, Plin. Subst., **Ianthina** -ōrum, n. violet-coloured clothes, Mart.

**Iāpētus** -i, m. (Ἰανηρός), a giant, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus; genus Iapeti, Prometheus, Hor. Hence, **Iāpētiónides** -ae, m. a son of Iapetus, i.e. Atlas, Ov.

**Iāpýdes** -um, m. (Ἰάπυδες), a people in north-west Illyria. Hence, 1, **Iāpya** -pýdis, Iapydian; 2, **Iāpýdia** -ae, f. Iapygia.

**Iāpyx** -pýgis, m. (Ἰάπυξ). **I.** the son of Daedalus, who reigned in a part of Southern Italy, thence called Iapygia. **II.** 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, **Iarbita** -ae, m. = a Mauretanian, Hor.

**Iardānis** -nīdis, f. a daughter of Iardanus, i.e., Omphale, Ov.

**Iāsius** -ii, m. (Ἰάσιος), 1, an Argive king, father of Atalanta; 2, a Cretan, beloved by Ceres (also called Iāsōn). Hence, 1, **Iāsides** -ae, m. (Ἰασίδης), a descendant of Iasius; 2, **Iāsīs** -sidos, f. a daughter of Iasius, i.e. Atalanta.

**Yāsōn** -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.,

**Yāsōnius** -a -um, Jasonian; carina, the Argo, Prop.; reinx, the Argonauts, Ov. **II.** a tyrant of Phærae, contemporary with Epaminondas.

**Iaspis** -idis, f. (ἱάσπης), a jasper, Verg.

**Iassus** (Ἰάσος) -i, f. (Ἰάσος), a town in Caria; hence, **Iassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iassus.

**Iaxyes** -um, m. (Ἰάξυες), a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube. Sing., **Iaxyx** -ygis, used as an adjective, Iaxysian.

**Ibēr** . . . v. Hiber . . .

**Ibī**, adv. (from pron. root **I**, whence is). **I.** there, at that place, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, then, thereupon; **ibi** infit, Liv. **B.** in that thing, in that matter, Cic.

**Ibidem**, adv. (**ibi** and demonstrat. suffix -dem, as in **i-dem**), **1**, 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**, **hibrida** (q.v.).

**Ibycus** -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a Greek lyric poet, flourishing about 540 A.C.

**Idānius** -li, m. (Ἰδάσιος), a notorious pirate.

**Idārius** -li, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope. Hence, **Idāriōtis** -idis, f., and **Idāris** -idis, f. Penelope.

**Idārus** -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., **Idārius** -a -um, Icarium mare, or absol.,

**Idārium** -li, n. the Icarian Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea. **II.** the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes. Adj.,

**Idārius** -a -um, Icarian; canis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

**Idcirco** = **idcirco** (q.v.).

**Idēlos** -i, m. (ἰδέλος, like), brother of Morphæus.

**Idēni** -ōrum, m. a people in Britain.

**Idhneumon** -ōnis, m. (ἰδνεύμων), the **idhneumon**, Cic.

**Idō**, or **Idō**, **Idi**, **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.; desideris icta, Hor. (pres. also **idō**, Lucr.).

**Idōnium** -li, n. (Ἰδώνιον), town in Lycaonia.

**Idōtēricus** -a -um (ἰδωτέριος), 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.; apri, 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.

**Idā** -ae, f., and **Idē** -ēs, f. (Ἰδᾶ, Ἰδῆ). **I.** a woman's name, Verg. **II.** **A.** a mountain near Troy. **B.** a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed. Adj., **Idāeus** -a -um, a, relating to Mount Ida in Phrygia; parens deum, Verg., or mater, Cic., Cybele; naves, Trojan, Hor.;

pastor, Cic., or judex, or hospes, Ov., Paris; b, relating to Mount Ida in Crete.

**Idāliū** -ēs, f. (Ἰδαλίνη), a surname of Venus, from Idaliū.

**Idālium** -li, n. (Ἰδαλίον), 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 Idaliū.

**Idcirco** (**idcirco**), adj. (**id** and **circa**), 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**, **ēdem**, **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; suavisissimus et **idem** facillimus, Cic.; followed by qui, atque (ac) et, ut, quam, quasi, cum, etc., **ēdem** virtus, quae in proavo, Cic.; foll. by dat., **idem** facit occidenti, he acted like, etc., Hor.; neut. subst., **idem** juris, the same right, Cic.; **ēdem** loci, on the very spot, Cic.; with et or que = and indeed; certissimi et **idem** acerrimi, Cic. (abl. **ēdemque**, **ēdemque**, trisyll., Verg.).

**Idētidem**, 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.

**Idiōta** (**Idiōtes**) -ae, m. (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, uncultivated man, Cic.

**Idmōn** -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of Arachne. Adj., **Idmōnius** -a -um, Arachne, daughter of Idmōn, Ov.

**Idmōneus** -ei, m. (Ἰδμωνεύς), son of Deucalion, 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 imitere, 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, Idumaeans.

**Idus** -ium, 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. (Ἰδία), the mother of Medea.

**Idyllum** -li, 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., faciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin., non sumus ignari multos studiosae 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.

**ignāvē** and **ignāvitēr**, adv. (ignavus), lazily, slothfully, without spirit; dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.

**ignāvia** -ae, f. (ignavus), idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice; contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.

**ignāvitēr** = ignave (q. v.).

**ignāvus** -a -um (in and gnāvus). **I.** idle, slothful, listless, inactive (opp. strenuus). **A.** Lit., a, homo, inactus, Cic.; with genit., legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad and the acc., ignavissimus ad opera ac municiundum 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.

**ignēs** -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.

**ignificūsus** -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 -fērum (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.

**ignipotēs** -entis (ignis and potēs), mighty in fire, ruler of fire, epithet of Vulcan, Verg.

**ignis** -is, m. fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, gen., ignem concipere, comprehendere, to catch fire, Cic.; accendere, 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 his 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 coarsus, Hor.; f, light of the stars; ignes curvati 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, huius ordinis novum ignem sub-

jeci, ground for hatred, Cic.; 2, glow of the passions of love or anger, and meton., 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.

**ignōbilitās** -ātis, f. (ignobilis), 1, ingloriousness, obscurity, Cic.; 2, mean birth; generis, Cic.

**ignōminia** -ae, f. (in and gnomē = nomen), the deprivation of one's good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; aliquid injungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominiam aliquid afficere, Cic.; ignominiam 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., causum, Cic.; aliquid faciem, Sall.; aliquid, 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.

**ignescō** -nōvi -nōtum, 3. (in and gnoscō = noscō, 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.; ius obscurum et ignotum, Cic.; subst., **ignōtus** -i, m. an unknown person, Cic.; 2, ignoble, obscure (opp. generosus); mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. **II.** Act., ignorant, Cic.

**īgūvium** -ii, n. a town in Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio. Hence, 1, **īgūvii** -ōrum, m. and 2, **īgūvinātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iguvium.

**īherda** -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**īhergāones** -um, m. and **īlurgavonenses** -ium, m. a people in the east of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**īhergētes** -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**īlex** -icis, f. the holm-oak, Verg.

1. **īlla** -ium, n. 1, the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the flank; suffodere illa equis, Liv.; ima longo illa 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. **īlla** -ae, f. v. Ilion.

**īllāous**, v. Ilion.

**īlicet** (= ire licet). **I.** **A.** Lit., let us go, you may go, a form of dissimilal 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.

**Illecebrum** -i, n. (illecebrum), an *illex-grove*, Mart.

**Illece** = illicio.

**Illecebrum**, v. Ilion.

**Illegus** -a -um (illecebrum), belonging to the *illex*; glans, Hor.

**Ilion** or **Illyum** -ii, n. (Ἰλίον) and **Illos** -ii, f. (Ἰλιος), Troy; hence, 1, adj., **Illyus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., a, **Illyi** -orum, m. the Trojans; b, **Illyia** -ae, f. the Trojan woman = Rhea Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus, Verg., and hence, **Illyades** -ae, m. the descendant of Ilia = Romulus or Remus, Ov.; 2, **Illyacus** -a -um, Trojan; carmen, on the Trojan war, Hor.; 3, **Illyenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Illyum; 4, **Illyades** -ae, m. Ganymede, Ov.; 5, **Illyas** -adis, f. a, a Trojan woman, Verg.; b, the *Illyad* of Homer, Cic.

**Iliona** -ae, f. and **Ilionē** -ēs, f. 1, the eldest daughter of king Priam, wife of Polyneestor, king in Thrace; 2, = Hecuba, Cic.; Ilionem edormit, the part of Hecuba, Hor.

**Ilithyia** -ae, f. (Ἰλῑθυία), the goddess who aided women in child-birth.

**Iliturgi** (Iliturgi) -orum, m. a place in Hispania Baetica. Hence, **Iliturgitani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Iliturgi.

**Ille** (ille), adv. 1 (abl. of ille, sc. parte), at that place, Plaut., Tac.; 2 (dat. illi, sc. parti), to that place, Ov.

**Illecebratus** -a -um (in and illecebratio), unshaken, firm, Ov.

**Illecebrum** -lapis, 3. dep. (in and labor), to fall, glide, fall into, fall down; 1, lit., si fractus illecebratur orbis, Hor.; in stomacho illecebratur ea quae accepta sunt ore, Cic.; 2, transf., periculis illecebra civium in animos, Cic.

**Illecebrum**, 1. (in and laborum), to work upon, labour at; domibus, in building houses, Tac.

**Illece**, adv. (illece). **I.** (lit. abl.), there, at this place; hac atque illic, hac illic, Ter. **II.** (lit. dat.), to that place; transf., illic facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

**Illecebratus** -a -um (in and illecebratio), unattacked, unprovoked, Tac.

**Illecebrabilis** -e (in and illecebrabilis), 1, unwept: omnes illecebrabiles argentur, Hor.; 2, not to be moved by tears, pitiless; Pluto, Hor.

**Illecebrum**, 1. (in and lacrimo), to weep, bewail; with dat., errori, Liv.; absol., ebur maestum illecebrat templis, Verg.

**Illecebrum**, 1. dep. (in and lacrimo), to weep over, bewail; morti, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -a -um (in and laedo), unhurt, uninjured, Ov.

**Illecebrabilis** -e (in and laetabilis), sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless; ora, Verg.

**Illecebrum** (in and laqueo), to entrap, ensnare, entangle; fig., illecebratus omnium legum periculis, Cic.

**Illecebratus** -a -um (in and laudatus), unpraised, obscure; Busiris, Verg.

**Illecebrum** = illecebrum (q.v.).

**Ille**, illa, illud, genit. illius, demonstr. pron. (perhaps for is-le, from is), that; a, ista beatitas cur aut in solem 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, this 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.

**Illecebrum** -ae, f. (illicio), 1, an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm; voluptas ac illecebra turpitudinis, Cic.; 2, meton., an enticer, a decoy-bird, Plaut.

1. **Illecebrum** -a -um (in and lectus, from lego), unread, Ov.

2. **Illecebrum** -us (illicio), m. seduction, allure-ment, Plaut.

3. **Illecebrum** -a -um, partic. of illicio.

**Illecebrum**, adv. (illicio), ungracefully, inelegantly, Plaut.

**Illecebrum** -a -um (in and lepidus), ungraceful, inelegant, rude, unmanly; parons avarus, illecebrus, in liberos difficilis, Cic.

1. **Illecebrum** -icis (illicio), alluring; subst., f. a decoy-bird, Plaut.

2. **Illecebrum** -lēgis (in and lex), lawless, Plaut.

**Illecebrum** -a -um (in and libo), undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpaired; divitiarum, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -e (in and liberalis), 1, unworthy of a free man, ignoble; te in me illecebrum putabit, Cic.; 2, transf., low, mean; quaestus, Cic.; genus jocandi, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -ātis, f. (illicio), illiberality, stinginess, meanness; illecebrum avaritiaeque suspicio, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -lter (illicio), 1, ignobly, meanly; patris diligentia non illecebrum institutus, Cic.; 2, in a sordid, niggardly manner; facere, Cic.

1. **Illecebrum**, illic, illic, pron. demonstr. (ille -ce), that there; in interrogative sentences, illicine, Plaut.; illicine, Ter.

2. **Illecebrum**, adv. (1. illic), 1, there, at that place, Caes.; 2, transf., a, on that side, Tac.; b, in that case, Liv.

**Illecebrum** -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.

**Illecebrum** -ōris, m. a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -a -um (in and licitus), not allowed, illicit, illegal; exactiones, Tac.

**Illecebrum** (illico), adv. (in loco), 1, on the spot, in that very place, Ter.; 2, transf., on the spot, immediately, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -lasi -lismum, 3. (in and laedo), 1, to strike, knock, beat, dash against; Interi algam, Verg.; saxum pilam vadis, Verg.; illudere dentem, Hor.; 2, to shatter, crush, dash to pieces; serpens illis morietur, Cic.

**Illecebrum**, 1. (in and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten. **I.** A. aratra juvenis, Hor.; Mettium in curru, Liv. **B. Transf.**, to bind, to connect with oneself, bind to oneself; aliquem pignoris, Cic. **II.** A. to fasten, attack; a, lit., crustas in aureis poculis, Cic.; b, transf., sententiam verbis, Cic. **B.** to entangle, impede; a, lit., illicatur praedia, Tac.; b, transf., angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic.

**Illecebrum**, adv. = illicine, from there, from that place, Cic.

**Illecebrum** -e (in and limus), free from mud, clear; fons, Ov.

**Illecebrum**, adv. (illim -ce). **I.** from that place, fugit illicine, Cic. **II.** Transf., from that side, from that person, thence, Cic.

**illūo** -lēvi -litum, 3. (in and lino), to smear, dawb, spread over; 1, aurum vestibus illitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis illevertit, hos written, scribbled, Hor.; 2, to cover with; pocula ceris, Ov.; fig., color venustatis non fuco illitus, Cic.

**illiquēfactus** -a -um (in and liquefacio), molten, liquefied, Cic.

**illiterātus** -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. illōi, dat. of ille), 1, to that place, thither, Cic.; 2, transf., to that matter or thing; haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

**illōo**, adv. (1. illic), thither, Ter.

**illōtus** (illantus, illūtus) -a -um (in and lotus, or lautus, from lavo), 1, unwashed, nucleus, impure, Hor.; 2, not washed off; sudor, Verg.

**illūo**, 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** (illūcisco) -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.; alienius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.; b, with the acc., miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; amlol, illudens, ironically, in ridicule, Cic.; 2, to deceive; Cretenses omnes, Nep.; illusi pedes, staggering, Hor.; 3, to destroy, ruin, disgrace; cui (frond) 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 sententia, Cic.

**illūsio** -ōnis, f. (illudo), irony, as a rhetorical figure, Cic.

**illūstris** -e (in and lustrō), 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.

**illūstris**, adv. compar. and **illūstris-simē**, adv. superl. (illūstris), more clearly, more distinctly; dicere, Cic.

**illūstro**, 1. (illūstris), to enlighten, make light. **I.** Lit., sol cuncta sua luce illūstrat, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, make known; consilia, Cic.; 2, to explain, illustrate, elucidate; jus obscurum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; a, of speech, orationem sententia, Cic.; b, to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to; aliquem laudibus Cic.; aliquid Musa, Hor.

**illūvies** -ēi, f. (illuo), a, an inundation, flood, Tac.; b, dirt, mud; morbo illuvieque peresus, Verg.

**Illyrii** -ōrum, m. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence 1, adj., **Illyrius** -a -um, *Illyrian*; 2, subst.,

**Illyria** -ae, f. *Illyria*; 3, **Illyrius** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst., **Illyrium** -i, n. *Illyria*; 4, **Illyris** -idis, f. *Illyrian*; subst., *Illyria*, Ov.

**Ilōtēs** -ārum = *Hilotēs* (q.v.).

**Iūus** -i, m. (*Iāos*), 1, son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy; 2, = Iulus.

**Iva** -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; fables, Liv.

**Imāginātiō** -ōnis, f. (imaginor), imagination, fancy; provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitare, Tac.

**Imāginor**, 1. dep. (imago), to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself; pavorem, Tac.

**Imāgo** -inis, f. (root IM, whence also imitor and sim -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., images (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 tanquam imago, Cic.; 5, in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image; hac ego si compeller imagine, Hor. **B.** Transf., the appearance, pretence; paeis, Tac.; decoria; 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.

**Imbecillitas**, v. imbecillus.

**Imbecillitas** -ātis, f. (imbecillus), weakness, imbecility, feebleness. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** Transf., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.

**Imbecillius**, adv. compar. (imbecillus), somewhat weakly, feebly; assentiri, Cic.

**Imbecillus** -a -um, weak, feeble. **A.** Lit., filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, regium, 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 et Cupid, Ov.; 2, cowardly; res, cowardly behaviour, Cic. **II.** without war, peaceful, quiet; annus, Liv.

**Imber** -bris, m. (*ἄβρος*), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (pluvia, gentle, fertilizing 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** -bivi, 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 imberbat, Liv.

**imbrex** -leis, c. (Imber), *a hollow tile (to keep the rain off), used in roofing, Verg.*

**imbrifer** -fera -ferum (Imber and fero), *rain-bringing; ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.*

**Imbros** and **Imbros** -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, steep, saturate. I. Lit., vestem sanguine, Ov.; imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic. II. Transf., A. to fill, stain, taint; imbutus macula 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; imbutus opus tuum, Ov.*

**imitābilis** -o (imitor), *that can be imitated, imitable; orationis subtilitas, Cic.*

**imitāmen** -inis, n. (imitor), *an imitation, representation; image, Ov.*

**imitāmentum** -i, n. (imitor), *an imitating, imitation; lacrimae vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.*

**imitatio** -ōnis, f. (imitor), *an imitation; virtutis, Cic.*

**imitator** -ōris, m. (imitor), *an imitator; principum, Cic.*

**imitārix** -leis, 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 immaduisse genas, Ov.*

**immānē**, adv. (Immanis), *frightfully, dreadfully, savagely; leo immanis hians, Verg.*

**immānis** -e (In and root MA, whence also manus (= bonus), Manes, etc.). **I.** *enormous, vast, immense, monstrous; corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praeda, 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.*

**immansuetus** -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., unripe, immature, Plin.; 2. transf., untimely; mors, Cic.; interitus C. Gracchi, Cic.; si filius immaturus obisset, Hor.*

**immēdicābilis** -e (In and medicabilis), *that cannot be healed; vulnus, Ov.; telum, the wound from which cannot be healed, Verg.*

**immēmor** -mōris (In and memor), *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.** *indefinable; spatium, Lucr.; versus, unworthy of representation, Plaut.; 2, silent, uncommunicative, Plaut.*

**immēmōrātus** -a -um (In and memoro), *not mentioned, not narrated. Plur. subet., immēmōrāta -drum, n. new things, things not yet related, Hor.*

**immensitas** -ātis, f. (Immensus), *immensurableness, immensity; latitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.*

**immensus** -a -um (In and metior), *immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. Subet., 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 clere, 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 insinuate oneself into, Cic.*

**immērito**, v. immeritus.

**immēritus** -a -um (In and mereo), **1.** *act., not deserving or meriting, innocent; gens, Verg.; mori, that has not deserved to die, Hor.; 2, pass., undeserved, unmerited; laudes haud immeritae, Liv. immērito, adv. undeservedly, Cic.*

**immersābilis** -e (In and merso), *that cannot be sunk; adversus rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.*

**immētātus** -a -um (In and meto), *unmeasured; jugera, Hor.*

**immigro**, 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.*

**imminēo**, 2. (In and mineo), *to hang, bend, incline over, project over, overhang. I. Lit., quercus ingens arbor praetorio imminabat, Liv.; populus autro imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminuens foro, Liv.; luna 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.; imminuentium nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac.; b, to be near with hostile intent, threaten; castra Romana Carthaginiis portis immineant, 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.*

**imminūo** -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; maiestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic.*

**imminutio** -ōnis, f. (imminuo), *a lessening, diminishing, weakening; 1, corporis, Cic.; 2, transf., a, dignitatis, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = λιτότης (e.g., non minime for maxime), Cic.*

**immiscēo** -misch -mixtum or -mistum, 2. (In and misceo), *to mix in, mingle with, inter-*

**mix.** **I.** Lit., a, of things, *nives caelo prope immixtae*, Liv.; poet., *immiscens manus manibus, they fight hand to hand*, Verg.; **b**, of persons, *togati immisti turbae militum*, Liv.; *se mediis armis*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to join with, unite together*; **a**, of things, *vota timori*, Verg.; *sortem regni cum rebus Romanis*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, *se colloquis montanorum*, Liv.

**immiserabilis** -e (in and miserabilis), *unlamented, unpitied*, Hor.

**immiseri-cors** -cordis (in and miseriosa), *unmerciful*, Cic.

**immissio** -ōnis, f. (immitto), *a letting grow; sarrumentum*, 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., *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*; *feraces plantas*, Verg.; **f**, *to work in*; *lentum filis aurum*, Ov.; **g**, *legal t. t., to put into possession of property*; *pro praetor in mea bona quae volēs immittes*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, lets slip in*, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *to send, incite*; *immissus in rempublicam*, Cic.; **b**, *to cause*; *Teucris fugam atrinque timorem*, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to let free*; *juga*, Verg.; *frena*, Verg.; *habenae classi, to crowd on sail*, Verg. **B.** *to let grow*; *palme laxis immissus habenis*, Verg.; *capilli*, Ov.

**immissus** -a -um (immitto), *long, uncut*; *barba*, Verg.

**immixtus** or **immistus**, v. *immisceo*.

**immō** (imō), adv. (for ipseimo), *yea, yes, or nay rather*; often with *etiam*, *vero*, *enimvero*, *magis*, *potius*, etc.; *vixit immo in senatum venit, nay 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.

**immōderātē**, adv. (immoderatus), **1**, *without rule or measure*; *moveri immoderate et fortuito*, Cic.; **2**, *immoderately, intemperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

**immōderātiō** -ōnis, f. (immoderatus), *want of moderation, excess, intemperance*; *effertur immoderatione verborum*, Cic.

**immōderātus** -a -um (in and moderatus), **1**, *without measure, immeasurable, endless*; *cursum*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, unrestrained*; *libertas*, Cic.; *oratio*, Cic.

**immōdestē**, adv. (immodestus), *immoderately, unbecomingly*; *immodice immodesteque gloriari Hannibale victo a se*, Liv.

**immōdestia** -ae, f. (immodestus), **1**, *intemperate conduct*; *publicanorum*, Tac.; **2**, *insubordination*; *militum vestrorum*, Nep.

**immōdestus** -a -um (in and modestus), *intemperate, unbridled*; *iocandi*, Cic.

**immōdicē**, adv. (immodicus), *immoderately, intemperately*; *hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse*, Liv.

**immōdicus** -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.

**immōdūlātus** -a -um (in and modulatus), *inharmonious*, Hor.

**immoenia**, v. *immunis*.

**immōlātiō** -ōnis, f. (immolo), *a sacrificing, immolation*; *in ipso immolationis tempore*, Cic.

**immōlātōr** -ōris, m. (immolo), *a sacrificer*, Cic.

**immōlitus** -a -um (in and molior), *built up, erected*; *quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant*, Liv.

**immōlo**, 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.

**immōrōr** -mōrtuus, 3. 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.

**immōrōr**, 1. (in and moror), *to stay, remain, linger in a place*, Plin.

**immorsus** -a -um (in and morreo). **I.** *bitten into, bitten*; *immorso collo*, Prop. **II.** Transf., *macerated* (by sharp, biting food); *stomachus*, Hor.

**immortālis** -e (in and mortalis), *deathless, immortal*. **A.** Lit., *dii*, Cic.; *subst., immortalis* -is, m. *an immortal*. **B.** Transf., **a**, *everlasting, imperishable*; *memoria et gloria*, Cic.; *amicitiæ immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent*, Liv.; **b**, *happy beyond measure, divinely blessed* Prop.

**immortālitas** -tatis, f. (immortalis), *immortality*; **1**, lit., *animorum*, 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.

**immortālītēr**, adv. (immortalis), *infinitely*; *gaudeo*, Cic.

**immōtus** -a -um (in and motus), *unmoved, motionless*. **I.** Lit., **a**, of things, *arbores, undisturbed*, Liv.; *dies, calm, windless*, Tac.; *with ab and the abl., portus ab accessu ventorum immotus*, Verg.; **b**, of persons, *stat gravis Entellus nisque immotus eodem*, Verg.; *esp. of soldiers in battle, adversus incitatas turmas stetit immota Samnitiū 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*; *immugiit 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., portiorum, Liv.; immunes militarium operum, Liv.; 2, gen., a, free from work; with genit., immunes operum, Ov.; b, contributing nothing; fucus, Verg.; non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem acis immunem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci, without gifts, Hor.; c, inactive, Cic.; d, free from; with genit., mali, Ov.; absol., manus, stainless, Hor.

**immūnitas** -ātis, f. (immunis), 1, exemption from public offices or burdens; with genit., omnium rerum, Caes.; plur., immunitates dare, Cic.; 2, immunity, exemption; magni muneris, Cic.

**immūnitus** -a -um (in and munitus), 1, unfortified; oppida castellaque, Liv.; 2, unpared; via, Cic.

**immurmūro**, 1. (in and murmuro), to murmur in or at; silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.

**immūtābilis** -e (in and mutabilis), immutable, unchangeable; aeternitas, Cic.

**immūtābilitas** -ātis, 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; Ennius pro Afris immutat African, Cic.; b, to use allegorically; immutata oratio, allegory, Cic.

**imo** = immo (q.v.)

**impacātus** -a -um (in and pacatus), warlike, distinguished to peace, restless, Verg.

**impallesco**, -pallidi, 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.; modi 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. Ecl. 8. 75).

**imparātus** -a -um (in and paratus), unprepared; quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, unprovided, with, Cic.; inermis atque imparatus, Caes.

**impārīter**, adv. (impar), unevenly, unequally, Hor.

**impartiō**, **impartiō** = impertio, imperitor (q.v.).

**impastus** -a -um (in and pascō), unfed, hungry; leo, Verg.

**impātibilis** (**impātibilis**) -e (in and patibilis), intolerable, insufferable; dolor, Cic.

**impātients** -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.

**impātienter** adv. (impatiens), impatiently, unwillingly, Tac.

**impātientia** -ae f. (impatiens), impatience, inability to endure; silentii impatentiam, Tac.

**impavidē**, adv. (impavidus), fearlessly, undauntedly, Liv.

**impavidus** -a -um (in and pavidus), fear-

less, courageous, undaunted; vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.

**impēdimentum** -i, n. (impedio). 1. a hindrance, impediment; impedimentum alicui facere, inferre, Cic.; afferre, Tac.; easse impedimenti loco, or impedimento, Caes.; Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento quod, etc., Caes. II. Esp., in plur., the heavy baggage of an army or traveller, carried in wagons or on beasts of burden (sarcina, the soldier's knapsack); impedimenta et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagnia veniunt, Cic.

**impēdiō** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (in and PED, PIEA, whence also ped-s (pes), ποδ-s (pous), ped-aw). 1. to entangle, ensnare. A. Lit. crura 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 impediatur, Cic.; non or nihil impedire, 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 impeditiōne curarum, Cic.

**impēditus** -a -um (impedio), hindered, impeded. 1. 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 -pulsam, 3. (in and pello). 1. 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.

**impendēo**, 2. (in and pendeo), 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.

**impendiō**, adv. (impendium), much, very much; with comparatives, magis, far more, Cic.

**impendium** -ii, n. (impendo), 1, expense, expenditure, outlay, cost; impendio publico, at the public expense, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; 2, interest of money, Cic.

**impendo** -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; sillex impenetrabilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impenetrabile, Tac.; 2, unconquerable, invincible, Tac.

**impensa** -ae, f. (impensus) -a -um from

impendo, *expense, outlay, cost*; 1, lit., *impensam facere* in aliquid, Cic.; nulla impensa, Cic.; 2, transf., applied to other than pecuniary outlay, *crucioris*, 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, leader. **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 -ūm (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.

**impercēptus** -a -um (in and percipio), *unperceived, unknown*; *fraus*, Ov.

**impercussus** -a -um (in and percutio), *not struck*; *impercussos nocte movere pedes*, *noticeless*, Ov.

**impercūtus** -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, unperced*; *ab omni ictu*, Ov.

**imperiōsus** -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.

**imperiē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (imperitus), *unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily*; *imperiē absurdeque fictum*, Cic.; *quid potuit dici imperitius*, Cic.

**imperiitia** -ae, f. (imperitus), *want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance*; with subject, *genit.*, *Juvenum*, Tac.

**imperiō**, 1. (Intens. of impero). **I.** Transit., *to command*; *aequum rem imperio*, Hor. **II.** Intransit., *to have power over*; *si Nero imperaret*, Tac.; with dat., *oppido*, Liv.

**imperiūsus** -a -um (in and peritus), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*; with *genit.*, *juris civilis non imperitus*, Cic.; absol., *homines imperiti*, Cic.

**imperiūm** -ii, 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. imperio*, Cic.; *sub P. R. imperio regere*, Cic.; *de imperio decernere, 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*; *summum 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 licetorum et imperiorum provincia*, Caes.; *imperia et potestates, military and civil authorities*, Cic.; 2, *the country governed, an empire*; *finium imperii nostri propagatio*, Cic.

**imperjūrātus** -a -um (in and perjuro), *that by which no one has sworn or dares to swear falsely*; *aqueae, the Styx*, Ov.

**impermissus** -a -um (in and permitto), *forbidden*, Hor.

**impēro**, 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 laetum 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, *stringenter ferrum imperavit*, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, *to rule over, govern, command*; *Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat*, Sall.; *adesse ad imperandum*, Cic.; fig., *sibi*, Cic.; *cupiditibus*, Cic.; 2, transf., of agriculture, *to work at*; *arvia, compel 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 *imperassi* = *imperaverit*, Cic.).

**imperterritus** -a -um (in and perterro), *undaunted, fearless*, Verg.

**impertio** (in-partio) -ivi and -ii -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 aliqua 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.).

**impetrābilis** -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.

**impetrātor** -ōnis, f. (impetro), *an obtaining by asking*, Cic.

**impetrō**, 4. (desider. of impetro), *to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens*, Cic.

**impētro**, 1. (in and petro), *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., *haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat?* Cic.

**impētus** -ūs, m. (impes), *violent impulse, rapid motion, violence*. **I.** *quinqueremis praefate 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 pulsi, Caes.; 2, of things, *force, rō-*

lence; in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, **a.** impulse, force; impetus divinus, inspiration, Cic.; **b.** inclination, 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.

**impie**, adv. (impius), *impiously, wickedly; aliquid impie acelerateque committere*, Cic.

**impietas** -atis, f. (impius), *impiety, irreligion, ungodliness; a.* gen., Cic.; **b.** esp., treason against the emperor, Tac.

**impiger** -gra -grum (in and piger), *unsloughful, diligent, active; in scribendo, Cic.; ad labores belli, Cic.; militia, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Tac.; with infin., hostium vexare turmas, Hor.*

**impigrē**, adv. (impiger), *actively, quickly; impigre promittere auxilium, Liv.*

**impigritas** -atis, f. (impiger), *activity, quickness, Cic.*

**impingo** -pēgi -pactum, 3. (in and pango), *to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against. I.* Lit., uncuam alicui, Cic.; litoribus impactus, Tac.

**II.** Transf., **A.** to press upon one, to thrust into one's hand; alicui calicem mulsit, Cic.; alicui epistolam, Cic. **B.** to drive against; agmina muris, Verg.; hostes in vallum, Tac.

**impio**, 1. (impius), *to render sinful, defile with sin; se, to sin, Plaut.*

**impius** -a -um (in and pius), *impious, godless, reprobate, unwholesome, unpatriotic. I.* Lit., civis, Cic.; subet. nefarius impiusque, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, bellum, Cic.; arma, Verg.

**implacabilis** -e (in and placabilis), *implacable, irreconcilable; alicui, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; of things, iracundiae, Cic.*

**implacabilis**, adv. in compar. (implacabilis), *more implacably; implacabilis alicui irasci, Tac.*

**implacatus** -a -um (in and placo), *unappeased, unsatisfied; Charybdis, Verg.*

**implacidus** -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 dat., volumina de istis rebus, Cic.; **b.** transf., urbem lamentis, Liv.; implere aures alicuius Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to fill with food, satiate; implevit veteris Bacchi pingulae ferinae, Verg.; **2.** to make pregnant, Ov.; **3.** to fill a certain measure, to complete a number; Impleta ut essent sex milia aruatorum, Liv.; of the moon, luna quater junctis implet cornibus orbem, had completed its circle, Ov. **II.** Fig. **A.** omnia terrore, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to satisfy, content; sese regnum 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 -um, partic. of implecto.

**implicatio** -ōnis, f. (implico), *an intertwining, interweaving; 1.* lit., nervorum, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** a weaving together; locorum communium, Cic.; **b.** embarrassment; rei familiaris, Cic.

**implicatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from implico), *confused, entangled; partes orationis, Cic.*

**impliciscor**, 3. dep. (implico), *to become confused, disordered, Plaut.*

**implicite**, adv. (implicitus), *confusedly, Cic.*

**implico** -pliciti -plicitum and -plicevi -plicitum, 1. (in and plico). **I.** to envelop, enclose, entangle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., se dextrae, to cling to, Verg.; implicari remis, Liv.; **2.** transf., implicari or implicare se aliqui 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 ramo, Verg.

**imploratio** -ōnis, f. (imploro), *an imploring for help; with subject, genit., illius, Cic.; with object, genit., deum, Liv.*

**imploro**, 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 summis aspergine silvis impluit, Ov.*

**impluvium** -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.*

**impolitē**, adv. (impolitus), *plainly, without ornament; dicere, Cic.*

**impolitus** -a -um (in and polio), *rough, unpolished, unrefined, inelegant; forma ingeni admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; res, unfinished, Cic.*

**impollutus** -a -um (in and polluo), *unpolluted, undefiled, Tac.*

**impōno** -pōsi -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 rogiem, Cic., rogo, Verg.; **2.** esp. as naut. t. t., imponere in naves or simply imponere, to put on ship, to embark; legiones equitaeque in naves, Caes.; exercitum Brundisii, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to put over as master; regem Macedoniae, consulē 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., Catoniegregie, 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. syncope. impōstus, 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.

**importunē**, adv. (importunus), *unseasonably, rudely, violently; insistere, Cic.*

**importunitas** -atis, f. (importunus), *rudeness, importuneness, 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, *unfavorable*; *tempus*, Cic.; b, of circumstances, *troublesome, burdensome, oppressive*; *pauperies*, Hor.; c, *rule, unkind, unmanly*; *churlish, savage*; *mulier, hostis, libido*, Cic.

**importūsus** -a -um (in and *portuosus*), *without harbours*; *mare*, Sall.; *litus*, Liv.

**impos** -pōtis (in and POF, whence also *potis*), *having no power over*; *animi*, Plaut.

**impositus** -a -um, partic. of *impono*.

**impotēns** -entis (in and *potens*). 1, *weak, impotent, having no power*; *homo*, Cic.; plur. subst. **impotētes** -ium, *the weak*, Cic. 2, *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.; *isectitia*, Cic.

**impotētē**, adv. (*impotens*), 1, *weakly, powerlessly*; *elephantos impotentius iam regi*, Liv.; 2, *intemperately, passionately*, Liv.

**impotētia** -ae, f. (*impotens*). 1, *impotence*, Ter. 2, *passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion*; *animi*, Cic.

**impraesentiārum** (for in *praesentiā* *reum*), 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 litoribus contraria*, Verg.; *alicui dias*, 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, *ne 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*. 1. Gen., *to press upon, press into*; *impresso genu*, Verg. 2. A, *to press into, impress, drive in*; *aratum 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*; *quam visa in animis imprimantur*, Cic.; d, *to seal*; *signo suo impressae tabellae*, Liv.; e, *to inlay, cover*; *cratera impressum signis, chused, embossed*, Verg.; f, fig., *quae quum viderem tot vestigiis 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*; *alcitius*, Cic.; applied to animals, *sinulae (roguey)*, Cic.

**imprōbo**, 1. (in and *probo*), *to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject*; *multorum opera*, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem testem*, Cic.

**imprōbitus** -a -um (dim. of *improbus*), *somewhat bad, wicked*, Juv.

**imprōbus** -a -um (in and *probus*). 1, *bad,*

*poor*; 1, lit., *defensio*, Cic.; 2, transf., *morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobat*; *homo*, Cic.; lex, Cic.; subst., *a rogue*, Cic. 2. *beyond measure*; a, *beyond the usual size, enormous, immense*; *labor, never-ending*, Verg.; *rabies ventris, insatiabile hunger*, Verg.; *anser, anguis, voracius*, Verg.; b, transf. (a) *mischievous*; *puer*, Verg.; (b) *bold*; *Aeneas*, Verg.; *shameless, impudent*; *siren*, Hor.; (γ) *lascivious, lewd*; *carmina*, Ov.

**imprōcerus** -a -um (in and *procerus*), *small, low of stature*; *pecora*, Tac.

**imprōptus** -a -um (in and *promptus*), *not ready, not quick*; *lingua, slow of speech*, Liv.

**imprōperātus** -a -um (in and *propero*), *not hasty, slow*; *vestigia*, Verg.

**improper** -ēra -ērum (in and *prosper*), *unfortunate, unprosperous*; *claritudo*, Tac.

**improspere**, adv. (*improspere*), *unprosperously, unluckily*, Tac.

**imprōvidē**, adv. (*improvidus*), *without forethought, imprudently*, Liv.

**imprōvidus** -a -um (in and *providus*). 1, *not foreseeing*; *improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere*, Liv.; with genit., *improvidus futuri certaminis*, Liv. 2, *without forethought, incautious, heedless, imprudent*; *duces*, Cic.; *improvidi et creduli senes*, Cic.; with genit., *improvidus futuri*, Tac.; transf., of things, *improvida actas (puerorum)*, Cic.

**imprōvisō**, adv. (*improvisus*), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**imprōvisus** -a -um (in and *providus*), *unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden*; *res*, Cic.; *adventus*, Cic.; de or ex *improviso*, or *improviso*, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**imprūdēns** -entis (in and *prudens*). 1, *not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing*; *aliquem imprudentem aggredi, to attack unawares*, Caes.; *imprudente Sulla, without the knowledge of Sulla*. 2. A, *ignorant of, not acquainted with*; *legia*, Cic.; *maris*, Liv.; b, *unwise, rash, imprudent*, Tac.

**imprūdētē**, adv. (*imprudens*), 1, *ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance*, Cic.; 2, *imprudently, inconsiderately*; *nihil imprudenter facere*, ap. Cic.

**imprūdētia** -ae, f. (*imprudens*). 1, *absence of design*; *teli missi*, Cic.; quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, *cast a look unawares*, Cic. 2. 1, *ignorance of*; *eventus*, Liv.; 2, *want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence*; per imprudentiam, *from imprudence*, Cic.; propter imprudentiam *labi*, Caes.

**impūbēs** -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 *prudens*), *not ashamed, shameless, impudent*; tu es impudens! Cic.; transf., *mendacium*, Cic.; *impudentissimae literae*, Cic.

**impūdētē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*impudens*), *shamelessly, impudently*; *scutiri*, Cic.

**impūdētia** -ae, f. (*impudens*), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

**impūdicitia** -ae, f. (*impudicus*), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*, Tac.

**impūdicius** -a -um (in and *pudicus*), *unchaste, lewd, incontinent*; *homo*, Cic.; transf., P. Clodii imperatoris *impudencia*, Cic.

**impugnatio** -ōnis, f. (*impugno*), *an assault, attack*, Cic.

**impugno**, 1. (in and *pugno*), *to attack, as-*

*sault, assail.* **I.** Lit., as milit. t. t., *terga hostium*, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., *a, to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail*; 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, inciter*; profectiois mense, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.

**impulsus** -ūs, m. (impello). **I.** *an outward force, shock, pressure*; scutorum, Cic. **II.** 1. *an incitement, instigation*; impulsu meo, suo, vestro, Cic.; 2. *an inward impulse, sudden passion*, Cic.

**impūnē** (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.; *revivere 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.

**impūnitē**, adv. (Impunitus), *with impunity*, Cic.

**impūnitus** -a -um (in and punitus). **A.** *unpunished, exempt from punishment*; multorum 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.

**impūratus** -a -um (impuro), *vile, abandoned, infamous*, Plaut., Ter.

**impūrē**, 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., *unclean, 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*; vinea, 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 imus), *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 rapto 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.; (b) *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 censores 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*; amur 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 armis*, 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 particle, with adjectives and participles, *without, not, e.g., inductus*.

**inaccessus** -a -um (in and accedo), *inaccessible*; lucus, Verg.

**inacesco** -ācti, 8. *to become sour*; transf., haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, Ov.

**ināchus** (Ināchos) -i, m. (Ἰναχος), *a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named*; hence 1, adj.,

**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, **ināchia** -idis, f. *relating to Inachus*; ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; subet., *a daughter of Inachus*, Io, Prop.

**inādustus** -a -um (in and aduro), *unburnt, untinged*, Ov.

**inaediffo**, 1. 1, *to build in or upon*; sacellum in domo, Cic.; *aliquid in locum*, Liv.; 2, *to build up, block up, barricade*; vicos plateasque, Caes.

**inaequābilis** -e, a, *uneven*; solum, Liv.; b, *unequal, varying*; motus, Cic.

**inaequābilitēr**, 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, Cat. **II.** Act., *making unequal*; tonsores, Hor.; procellae, *disturbing the level of the sea*, Hor.

**inaequāltas** -ātis, f. (inaequalis), *inequality, dissimilarity, irregularity*, Varr.

**inaequālītēr**, adv. (inaequalis), *unequally, unevenly*; inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.

**inaequo**, 1. *to make even or level*; haec levibus cratibus terrāque inaequat, Caes.

**inaestimābilis** -e, 1, a, *that cannot be estimated*; nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestinabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv.; b, *priceless, inestimable*; gaudium, Liv.; 2, *having no (relative) value* (Gr. ἀνατίξας τιμῆς), Cic.; in a bad sense, *unworthy of being valued*, Cic.

**inaestuo**, 1. *to boil, rage in*; fig., si meis inaestuat praecordibus bile, Hor.

**inaffectātus** -a -um (in and affecto), *natural, unaffected*, Plin.

**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.

**inambitiōsus** -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*, Ov.

**inambulatio** -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*, Cic.

**inambūlo**, 1. *to walk up and down*; cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.

**ināmoenus** -a -um, *unpleasant, unlovely, dismal*; regna umbrarum, Ov.

**inānīlāe** -ārum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*, Plaut.

**inānīlōquus** (inānīlōgus) -a -um (inanis and loquor), *speaking in vain or empty*, Plaut.

**inānīmālis** -e, *lifeless, inanimate*; animalia inanimaliaque omnia, Liv.

**inānīmātus** -a -um, *lifeless, inanimate*, Cic. (?)

**inānimentum** -i, n. (inano), *emptiness*, Plaut.

**inānīmus** -a -um (in and anima), *lifeless, inanimate*; neut. subst., quum inter inanimum et animal hoc interst, Cic.

**inānīo** -īvi -itum, 4. (inanis), *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, *soiled, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit., Hor.; with abl., epistola inanis aliqua re utili et suavi, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *space, empty space*, Cic. **B.** 1, esp., *empty-handed*; **a.**, *redire*, Cic.; **b.**, *poor, indigent*; civitas, Cic.; **2.**, *empty-bellied, hungry*, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, *empty, void of*; with genit., inanisima prudentiae, Cic.; eloctio, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *vanity, emptiness*, Hor.; **2.**, *groundless, vain*; motus, Cic.; **3.**, *vain, useless*; contentiones, Cic.; **4.**, *vain, conceited*; animus, Cic.

**inānitas** -ātis, f. (inanis), 1, *emptiness, empty space*, Cic.; **2.**, *transf., worthlessness, inanity*, Cic.

**inānītēr**, adv. (inanis), *emptily, vainly, uselessly*, Cic.

1. **inārātus** -a -um (in and aro), *unploughed, fallow*, 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** -ārdī, 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.

**inattēnuātus** (in and attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*; fames, unappeased, Ov.

**inaudax** -ācis, *timid, fearful*, Hor.

**inaudio**, 4. *to hear*; r. -arī, *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 criminalio*, 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*.

**inaugūrātō**, 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 fieri possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. **II.** Transi., *to consecrate, instal, inaugurate*; templum, Cic.; flamineum, Cic.

**inaures** -lum, 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.

**inauspiciātō**, adv. (inauspiciatus), *without consulting the auspices*, Cic.

**inauspiciātus** -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.

**incaedūtus** -a -um, *not cut down, unfelled*; lucus, Ov.

**incālescō** -cālūi, 3. *to glow, become warm*; **a.**, of things, *incalcescent sole*, Liv.; **b.**, of persons, *to glow with wine or passion*; vino, Liv.; esp. of love; vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.

**incalfidō**, 3. *to heat, warm, make hot*, Ov.

**incallidē**, adv. (incallidus) *not cleverly, without ingenuity*; non incallide (= skilfully) tergiversari, Cic.

**incallidus** -a -um, *not clever, without ingenuity*; servus non incallidus, Cic.

**incandesco** -candūi, 3. *to begin to glow with heat, become very hot*; incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.

**incānesco** -cānūi, 3. *to become white*; ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

**incantamentum** -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), *un-chastised, 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.

**inoēdo** -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-

cumque incederet, Cic.; b, as milit. t. t., to march, advance; usque ad portas, Liv.; in periculosos Romanos, to come on, Sall. **B.** Transf., a, to come on, break out; postquam tenebrae incidebant, Liv.; incescit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; b, of news, reports, etc.; occultus rumor incidebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; c, of political events, to take place, arise, spread abroad; incescit timor Sabini belli, Liv.; with dat. pers., to seize on; gravis cura patribus incescit, ut, etc., Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to walk on; scenam, Tac.; 2, to happen to, come to, befall; aliquem valetudo adversa incescit, Tac.

**incōlēbrātus** -a -um (in and celebrō), not male known, not spread abroad, Tac.

**incendiārius** -a -um (incendium), relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, subst., **incendiārius** -li, m. an incendiary, Tac.

**incendium** -li, n. (incendo), a conflagration, fire. **I.** 1, lit., incendium facere, excitare, Cic.; condare, 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 odore, 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 radia luna, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense; a, animos iudicium in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; esp., to excite to love; aliquem, Verg.; incendi, to burn, to glow, to be irritated, incensed; amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus ira, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, to arouse; cupiditatem, odia, 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.

**incipio** -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 bestrew by sifting; pipper album cum sale nigro incernit, Hor.

**incēro**, 1. to cover with wax; in jest, genus 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.; responsum, 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 obsequium, Tac. **II.** entrance, approach; alios incessu 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.; manus, 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.

**inchoō**, 1. to begin, commence. **A.** Gen., novum delubrum, Cic.; res quas communis intelligentia in amnis 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., **inchoatus** -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., capitibus 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 aequalum, 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 quum, etc., Cic.; si 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 incisus, 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; facies, Verg.; c, to clip, prune, cut; pinnae, 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 ἐγκύειν, ἐγκύος), pregnant, with young, Plin.

**incillis** -e (for inciditis from *incido*), cut; subst., **incile** -is, n. a ditch or canal for carrying off water; fig., tamquam in quodam incilli jam omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic.

**incilo**, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lucr.

**incingo** -cinxī -cinctum, 3. to surround, engirdle; incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.; transf., urbes moenibus, Ov.

**incino**, 3. (in and cano), to sing, Prop.

**incipio** -ēpi -ceptum, 3. (in and capio), to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **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.

**inciso** -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.

**incitātē**, adv. (incitatus), hastily, violently; incitatus ferri, fluere, 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, ardo, 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.; refl., 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, ingentium, Cic.; Caesarem ad id bellum, Caes.; 2, a, to inspire; terrae via Pythiam incitabat, Cic.; b, to incite, make hostile, stir up; aliquem in aliquem, Cic. **II.** to increase; 1, annis incitatus pluvius, Liv.; 2, to enhance; eloquendi celeritatem, Cic.

1. **incitus** -a -um (in and cieo), in rapid motion, rapid, swift, Verg.

2. **incitus** -a -um (in and cieo), immovable; esp. used of a piece in the game of draughts, Plaut.

**incivillis** -e, unjust, tyrannical, Eutr.

**incōlāmīto**, 1. (intens. of *incamo*), to call out against, Plaut.

**incōlāmo**, 1. to call upon loudly; 1, generally, aliquem nomine, Liv.; comitem suum semet et saepius, Cic.; with dat., Albanus exercitus incelat Curiatii, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.; 2, to call upon for help; nemo incelat patrum, Cic.

**incōlāresco** -clārūi, 3. to become illustrious, Tac.

**incōlēmēns** -entis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough; dictator, Liv.; inclementiori verbo appellare, Liv.

**incōlēmētēr**, adv. with compar. (inclementis), harshly, severely, rigorously; inclementius invehi, Liv.

**incōlēmētia** -ae, f. (inclemens), unmercifulness, rigour, harshness; divum, Verg.

**incōlīnātio** -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.

**incōlīnātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *inclino*), sunk. **I.** Lit., of the voice, low, deep; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, sunken, fallen; fortuna, Cic.; 2, inclined towards, favourable to; ad pacem, Liv.

**inclino**, 1. (in and clino = *clavo*), to bend, bow, lean, incline. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., genua 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, inducere me to believe, Liv.; 2, a, to cause to decline, change for the worse; omnia simul inclinate 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; acies inclinator or inclinat, Liv.; 2, of the sun, or of time; inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die, turning towards evening, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, paululum 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.

**inclūdō** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (in and cludo, claudio). **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 episode; aliquid orationi, Cic. **II.** to obstruct, hinder, stop; vocem, Cic.

**inclūsio** -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement, Cic.

**incolūtus** (incolūtus, incolūtus) -a -um (in and clueo), 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*.

**incoōgitābilis** -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

**incoōgitans** -antis, inconsiderate, Ter.

**incoōgitantia** -ae, f. (incoōgitans), thoughtlessness, heedlessness, Plaut.

**incoōgitātus** -a -um, inconsiderate, Plaut.

**incoōgitō**, 1. to contrive, plan; fraudem socio, Hor.

**incoōgnītus** -a -um. **I.** unknown. **A.** ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. **B.** Legal t.t., not examined; incognitā re judicare, Cic. **II.** unclaimed, Liv.

**incoōhībēō**, 2. to hold together, Lucr.

**incolā** -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant, dweller in any place. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, Pythagorae incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit., mundi, Cic.; poet., incolae turba, natives, Ov. **B.** Of animals, aquilonum incolae, Cic. **C.** Of winds, native; aquilonum, Hor. **II.** Esp. = μέτοικος, a resident without full civic rights, Cic.

**incōlō** -cōlūi, -cultum, 3. **I.** Transit., to inhabit, dwell in; eas urbes, Cic.; partic. subst., **incōlentes** -um, m. the inhabitants, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to dwell; inter mare Alpesque, Liv.

**incōlūmis** -e (in and \*columis, from \*cello),

uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl., incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

**incolumitas** -ātis, f. (incolumis), safety, soundness, good condition, preservation; mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.

**incomitatus** -a -um (in and comitor), unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Verg.

**incommendatus** -a -um, given up to, abandoned; tellus incommendata ventis, Ov.

**incommode**, adv. (incommodus), inconveniently, unfitly, unsuitably, unseasonably; venire, Cic.; incommodius mecum actum est, Cic.; incommodissime navigare, Cic.

**incommoditas** -ātis, f. (incommodus), inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage; incommoditas alienati illius animi, Cic.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.

**incommodo**, 1. (incommodus), to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one, to incommode; with dat., inimicis, Cic.; nihil alteri, Cic.

**incommodum**, v. incommodus.

**incommodus** -a -um, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable. **I.** Adj., a, of things, valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; compar., non incommodiore loco quam, etc., Cic.; superl., res eius incommodissimae, Cic.; b, of persons, troublesome, annoying; alicui incommodum esse, Cic. **II.** Subst., **incommodum** -i, n., a, disadvantage; incommodo tuo, Cic.; b, injury, misfortune; commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuae, Cic.; incommodo affici, Cic.; alicui incommodum ferre, Cic.; incommodum capere or accipere, Cic.

**incommutabilis** -e, unchangeable; reipublicae status, Cic.

**incomparabilis** -e, incomparable, Plin.

**incompertus** -a -um (in and comperio), unknown, not ascertained, uncertain; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.

**incompositus**, adv. (incompositus), in a disorderly manner; hostis negligenter et incomposite veniens, Liv.

**incompositus** -a -um, disordered, disorderly, irregular; 1, agmen, Liv.; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., of style, nempe incomposito pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.

**incomprehensibilis** -e, that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Quint.

**incomptus** -a -um, a, untended, untrimmed; capilli, Hor.; b, rude, artless, Tac.; of style, without ornament, rude, rough; oratio, Cic.; versus, Verg.

**inconcensus** -a -um (in and concedo), not allowed, forbidden; hymenaei, Verg.

**inconcilio**, 1, to win artfully to one's own side, Plaut.

**inconcinus** -a -um, awkward, inelegant; qui in aliquo genere inconcinus et stultus est, Cic.

**inconcussus** -a -um, unshaken, firm; pax, Tac.

**inconditū**, 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.

**inconsideratus** -a -um, 1, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Cic.; 2, unadvised, unconsidered; cupiditas, Cic.

**inconsolabilis** -e, inconsolable; transf., vulnus, incurabile, Ov.

**inconstans** -stantis, changeable, unstable, inconstant; mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.

**inconstantē**, adv. (inconstans), inconstantly, inconsiderately, 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 adeunt, Verg.; 3, inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet; homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.

2. **inconsultus** -us, m. (in and consulo), the not asking advice, Plaut.

**inconsumptus** -a -um, unconsumed, undiminished, Ov.

**incontaminatus** -a -um, (in and contamino), unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated, Liv.

**incontentus** -a -um (in and contentio), not stretched; fides, out of tune, Cic.

**incontinens** -entis, incontinent, immoderate, intemperate; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.

**incontinenter**, 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; facta, ap. Cic.

**incoquo** -coxi -coctum, 3, to boil in or with. **A.** radices Baceho, Verg. **B.** to dye, colour; vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.

**incorrectus** -a -um, unamended, unimproved, Ov.

**incorruptē**, adv. (incorruptus), incorruptly, justly, impartially; iudicare, Cic.

**incorruptus** -a -um, not corrupted. **I.** Lit., sanguis, Cic.; templa, not destroyed, Liv.; incorrupta sanitate esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., incorrupt, unbridled, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired; testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.

**increbresco** -crebrui, 3., and **increbesco** -crebui, 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 ingenui, Cic.; 2, not worthy of belief (of persons), Plaut.

**incrēdibiliter**, adv. (incrēdibilis), incredibly, extraordinarily; delectari, Cic.; per timescere, Cic.

**incrēdulus** -a -um, incredulous, Hor.

**incrementum** -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, post.=offspring; Jovis, Verg.

**incrépito**, 1. (intens. of increpo). **I.** Transit., to call loudly to any one; tum Bitiae dedit increpantis, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cry to, reproach, chide; aliquem, Verg.; increpitare vocibus quod, etc., Caes.; increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.

**incrépo** -di (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), 1. **I.** Transit. **A.** to rattle, rattle, whiz, rush, make a noise; 1, discuss increpuit, Cic.; 2, to be noised abroad, become known; simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increpuit, Catilinam timeri, 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.; tubā 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, victimae cussuri essent, increparent, Liv.; b, to animate, excite; morantes aeris raudi canor increpat, Verg.; c, to throw in one's teeth, to reproach a person with, to blame for; perfidiam, Cic.

**increso** -crēvi, 3. **I.** to grow in anything; aquarum cuti increscunt, Ov. **II.** to grow. **A.** (ferrea seges) jaculis increvit acutis, Verg. **B.** Transf., increscit certamen, Liv.

**incrētus** -a -um, partic. of incerno.

**incrēntātus** -a -um (in and cruentus), not bloody, not stained with blood, Ov.

**incrēntus** -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.

**incubo** -āvi -ātum and -di -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 Fasiphae fano, Cic. **B.** 1, lit., of birds, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood; nidia, 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 -cūsus, 3. to forge, fabricate; lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a handmill, Verg.

**inculo**, 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.

**inculpātus** -a -um (in and culpo), unblamed, blameless, Ov.

**incultā**, 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 rustica parsimonia, Hor.; versus, rough, unpolished, Hor.

2. **incultus** -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultivat-

tion; suos 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.; cumulat in aqua sarcinis insuper, Liv.; in gladium, Cic.; ejecto (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 incubuit 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 incumbo, Cic.; with infin., Verg.; with subj., Liv. **B.** to press heavily upon; ut jam inclinato (judicii) reliqua incumant oratio, Cic.

**incunābūla** -ōrum, n. **I.** swaddling-clothes, Plaut. **II.** Meton., 1, birthplace; incunabula nostra, Cic.; 2, origin, commencement, beginning; incunabula 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.

**incūriōsē**, adv. with compar. (incuriosus), negligently, carelessly; agere, Liv.

**incūriōsus** -a -um. **I.** Act., careless, negligent; serendis frugibus, Tac. **II.** Pass., neglected, careless; finis, Tac.

**incurro** -curri (-cēcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** to run purposely against something. **A.** Lit., 1, incurere in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; 2, as milit. t. t., a, to assail, attack; in Romanos, Liv.; with dat., levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with simple acc., hostium latus, Liv.; b, to make an incurious into; in Macedoniam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to attack, to invade against; in tribunos militares, Liv. **II.** to run accidentally against. **A.** Lit., incurere 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; incurunt 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 incurat, 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; incursum 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., incursum in te dolor, Cic. **II.** to run against; rapibus, Ov.

**incursum** -ās, 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** -cūdis, 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.

**incusatio** -ōnis, f. (incuso), blame, reproach, accusation, Cic.

**incūso**, 1. (in and causa), to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with; aliquem, Caes.; quietem Africanū 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.

**incustoditus** -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.

**incutio** -cussal -cussum, 3. (in and quatio), to strike, dash, beat against. **I.** Lit., scipionem in caput alculius, 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.

**indagatio** -ōnis, f. (1. indago), an inquiry, investigation; veri, Cic.; initiorum, Cic.

**indagator** -ōris, m. (1. indago), an investigator, explorer, Plaut.

**indagatrix** -triciæ, 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, trans., to search out, explore, investigate; indicia, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid culque 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 dissipatos 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 vespem, 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.

**indebitus** -a -um (in and debeo), that which is not owed, not due; non indebita posco, Verg.

**indēcens** -centis, unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, unsightly, Mart.

**indēcēter**, adv. (indēcens), unbecomingly, indecently, Mart.

**indeclinatus** -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., C.

**indēfensus** -a -um (in and defendo), un-

defended, unprotected; Capus deserta indefensusque, 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.

**indēlōbilis** -e (in and deleo), imperishable, indelible; nomen, Ov.

**indēlibatus** -a -um (in and delibō), untouched, uninjured, undiminished, Ov.

**indēmnatūs** -a -um (in and damnatus, from damno), uncondemned; cives, Cic.

**indēplorātus** -a -um (in and deploro), unwept, unlamented, Ov.

**indēprēhensus (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.

**indētōstus** -a -um (in and detondeo), unshorn, Ov.

**indēvitātus** -a -um (in and devito), unavowed; telum, Ov.

**index** -diciæ, 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 stultitiæ, 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** -grum, m. (Indoi), the inhabitants of India, the Indians; sing., **Indus** -i, m. an Indian; collective, Verg., Ov., and = an elephant-driver, mahout, Liv.; poet., a, = Ethiopian, Verg.; b, = Arabian, Ov. Hence, **A.** India -æ, f. (Indiæ), India. **B.** Indicus -a -um (Indicūs), Indian. **C.** Indus -a -um (Indōs), Indian; dens, ivory, Ov.; conchæ, pearls, Prop.

**indicatio** -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 indicio.

**indicium** -ii, n. (index). **I.** a discovery, disclosure. **A.** Lit., conjurations, Cic.; indicia exponere et edere, Cic.; profiteri, 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. indicio), to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, show, indicate. **I.** Gen., rem dominæ, 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; consocios, Cic. **B.** to put a price on, value; fundum alicui, Cic.

2. **indico** -dixi -dictum, 3. to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fit, 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., indicia carminibus nostris,

unsum, Verg. **B.** Esp., *without a trial, without a hearing*; aliquem capitis condemnare, Cic.

**2. indiotus** -a -um, partic. of **2. indico**.

**Indicous** -a -um, v. **Indi**.

**Indidem**, adv. (inde 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, asper, Ov.

**Indigenas**, v. **indigeo**.

**Indigentia** -ae, f. (indigeo), **1**, *want, need*, Cic.; **2**, *insatiable desire*, Cic.

**Indigēo** -ū, **2**. (indu = in and ego). **I** *to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of*; with genit., Nep.; with abl., *his rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usus*, Caes. Subst., **indigenus** -entis, m. *a needy person*, Cic. **II** *to need, require*; with genit., *tul 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. **Indigēs**.

**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.

**Indigne**, adv. (indignus), **I** *unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly*; indignissime cervices frangere evilum Romanorum, Cic. **II** *impatiently, unwittingly, indignantly*; indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; indigne 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.; *fool*; 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., *magnum 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 soli 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.

**Indigus** -a -um (indigeo), *needy, in want of*; with genit., *nostrae opis*, Verg.; with abl., *auxilio*, Lucr.

**Indigens** -entis, *neglectful, negligent, heedless*, Caes.

**Indigentē**, adv. with compar. (indigens), *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*, Cic.

**Indigentia** -ae, f. (indigens), *carelessness, negligence*; Aeduum, Caes.; *litterarum amissarum*, Cic.; *veri, in the investigation of truth*, Tac.

**Indipiscor** -deptus sum, s. dep. (indu and apiscor), **1**, *to reach, grasp, attain*; indeptum esse navem manu ferrea injectā, 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.

**Indiscrētē**, adv. (Indiscretus), *ineloquently*, Cic.

**Indisertus** -a -um, *ineloquent*; homo, Cic.

**Indispositus** -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, monads 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, s. **I** *to put in or on, set or place in or on*. **A** *Lit., aliquem lecticene*, Tac. **B** *Transf., 1, to introduce*; novos ritus, Tac.; **2**, *to cause, occasion*; alicui pavorem, Tac. **II** *to place on something*. **A** *Lit., castella raptibus*, Tac. **B** *to give, impose a name*; with dat. of the name, *Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen*, Liv.

**Indoēlis** -e. **I** **A** *that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, unteachable, indocile*; **1**, *lit., homo*, Cic.; with infin., *pauperum pati*, Hor.; **2**, *ignorant, inexperienced*; genus, Cic. **B** *that cannot be learned*; usus disciplina, Cic. **II** *untaught, unshown*; via, Prop.; numerus, artless, Ov.

**Indoētē**, adv. (indoctus), *ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner*; facere, Cic.

**Indoctus** -a -um, *untaught, unlearned, unskilled*, Cic.; with genit., *pilae discive*, 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.

**Indōles** -is, f. (indu and alo), **1**, *natural constitution or quality, nature*; servare indolem (of plants), Liv.; **2**, *of men, natural disposition*,

**talents, inclination**; adolescentes bonâ indole præditi, Cic.; indoles virtutis ad virtutem, Cic.

**indolesco** -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., id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.; with quod or quia, Ov.

**indomâbilis** -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, Plaut.

**indomitus** -a -um (in and domo), 1, untamed, unrestrained, wild; a, of persons, pastores, Caes.; Mars, furious fight, Verg.; b, transf., of things, cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; 2, untamable, invincible; 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 temporis, Cic.; in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic.

**indotatus** -a -um, without a dowry, portionless. I Lit., soror, Hor. II Transf., corpora, without funeral honours, Ov.; ars, unadorned, poor, without the gift of eloquence, Cic.

**indû**, archaic form of in (q.v.).

**indubitâtê**, adv. (Indubitatus), undoubtedly, Liv.

**indubitâtus** -a -um (in and dubito), undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Plin.

**indûbito**, 1. to doubt of; with dat., suis viribus, Verg.

**indûbitus** -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tac.

**inductiæ** = inductiæ (q.v.).

**indûco** -dûxi -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 caestus, Verg.; poet. pass. with acc., toga inducitur artus, Verg. B. to cover; 1, scuta pellibus, Caes.; 2, to erase writing on tablets, to draw a line through; nomina, 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 pugnam, Liv.; 2, esp. a, to bring into a dwelling; in regiam 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 oblivisceretur, Cic.; b, to direct one's attention to; in apem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic.; 3, to induce, move, excite, persuade; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., aliquem ut mentiar, 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 armatorum, Liv.; 2, of water, inductiones aquarum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, animi, resolve, determination, intention, Cic.; 2, errors, 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 persuasus et inductus, Cic.

**indûgrêdiôr** = ingredior (q.v.).

**indulgens** -entia, p. adj. (from indulgeo), kind, tender, indulgent; peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.

**indulgentêr**, adv. (Indulgens), kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently; nimis indulgentêr loqui, Cic.

**indulgentia** -ae, f. (Indulgens), kindness, tenderness, indulgence, with obj. genit.; corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in captivos, Liv.

**indulgeo** -gulsî -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 amicitias, 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 tunica, Cic.; pass. with abl., socii quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus duabus 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.; proditorem et hostem, to play the part of, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, to engage in, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. B. 1, se in aliquid or alicui rei, to fall into, fall on; se hastis, Verg.; 2, transf., to entangle oneself in, become involved with; se in captiones, Cic.; pass., induli confessione sua, to be entangled in his own confession, Cic.

**indûpêdio**, **indûpêrator** = 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** -î, 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 induto = insto), diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, Cic.

**indûitiæ** -ârûm, f. (from induo = tempus indutum, or insertum), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities; indutias facere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; violare, Caes.; rumpere, Liv.; postulare, Sall.; petere ab aliquo, Nep.; tollere, Liv.; per indutias, during, Sall.

**Indutiômârus** -î, m. prince of the Treveri.

**indûtus**, only in dat. -ûi, abl. plur. -ibus, m. (induo), a putting on a dress; ea, quam indutui gerebat, vestis, Tac.

**indûviæ** -ârûm, f. (induo), clothes, clothing, Plaut.

**inebriô**, 1., 1, to intoxicate, inebriate, Plin.;

**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.

**inelegantēr**, adv. (inelegans), *inelegantly, tastelessly*; historia non ineleganter scripta, Cic.; ineleganter dividere, illogically, Cic.

**ineluctābilis** -e, *that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable*; fatum, Verg.

**inemōrior** -ēmōri, 3. dep., to die in or at; spectaculo, Hor.

**inemptus (inemtus)** -a -um (in and emo), *unbought*; dapes, Verg.

**inenarrābilis** -e, *indescribable, inexpressible*; labor, Liv.

**inenarrābiliter**, adv. (inenarrabilis), *indescribably*, Liv.

**inenodābilis** -e, (in and enodo), *inextricable*; res, inexplicable, Cic.

**Ineo** -li (-ivi) -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; magistratū, 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. inii = inii, Lucr. 4.314).

**ineptā**, adv. (ineptus), *unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly*; dicere, Cic.

**ineptiae** -ārum, 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 -ōrum, pedantes, 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, in

useless, Liv.; (β) 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 beneficii inescamus, Liv.

**Inevectus** -a -um (in and eveho), *raised upon, borne upon*, Verg.

**Inevitābilis** -e, *inevitable, unavoidable*; fulmen, Ov.

**Inexcitūs** -a -um (in and excieo), *unmoved, quiet*, Verg.

**Inexorābilis** -e, *without excuse, inexcusable*, Hor.

**Inexercitātus** -a -um (in and exercito), *unexercised, unpractised*; miles, undrilled, Cic.; histrio, Cic.; prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum, Cic.

**Inexhaustus** -a -um (in and exhaurio), *unexhausted, inexhaustible*; metalla, Verg.; pubertas, unenfeebled, Tac.

**Inexorābilis** -e, *inevitable, not to be moved by entreaty*; a, of persons, in ceteros, Cic.; adversus te, Liv.; delictis, Tac.; b, of things, disciplina, 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 expertus 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 expertae, Tac.; b, of things, puppis, Ov.; fides, Liv.

**Inexpiābilis** -e (in and expio), 1, *inexpiable*; scelus, Cic.; 2, *implacable, irreconcilable*; homo, Cic.; bellum, obstinate, Cic.

**Inexplebilis** -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 libidō, Tac.; b, of persons, with genit., vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraeque laudis, with an insatiable desire for, Liv.

**Inexpletus** -a -um (in and expleo), *unfilled, insatiate, insatiable*; inexpletus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping, Verg.

**Inexplicābilis** -e (that cannot be untied) transf., 1, *intricate, impracticable, difficult*; inexplicabiles continuis inubribus viae, impassable, Liv.; legatio, impracticable, Cic.; res difficili et inexplicabilis, Cic.; facilitas, leading to no result, Liv.; 2, *inexplicable*; haec inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.

**Inexplorātō**, adv. (inexploratus), *without exploring, without reconnoitring*; proficisci, Liv.

**Inexplorātus** -a -um (in and exploro), *unexplored, uninvestigated*; stagni vada, Liv.

**Inexpugnābilis** -e, *unconquerable, impregnable*. **I.** Lit., a, arx, Liv.; b, gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.; via, inaccessible, Liv. **II.** Transf., with dat., inexpugnabile amoris pectus, Ov.; of persons, volumus eum qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, caeptum atque munitum, Cic. Digitized by Google

**inexpectatus** -a -um, *unlooked for, unexpected*, Cic.

**inextinctus** -a -um (in and exstinguo), *unextinguished, unextinguishable*; 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.

**infabrē**, adv. *unskilfully, in an unworkmanlike manner*; vasa non infabre facta, Liv.

**infabricatus** -a -um (in and fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*; robora, Verg.

**infacētē** (inficētē), adv. (infacetus), *tastefully, coarsely, without humour*, Suet.

**infacētiæ** (inficētiæ) -arum, f. (infacetus), *coarse jests, poor wit*, Cat.

**infacētus** and **inficētus** -a -um (in and facetus), *coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit*; homo non infacetus, Cic.; transf., mendacium non infacetum, 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.; *move to cause*, Liv.; infamiā aspergi, *to come into bad repute*, Nep.; infamiā flagrare, Caes.; infamiam habere, Caes.; subire infamiam sempiternam, Cic.; 2, meton., *the cause of ill repute and infamy*; nostri sacelli, *the disgrace of our age*, Ov.; infamia silvae (of Cacus), Ov.

**infamis** -e (in and fama), 1, *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*; homines vitii atque dedecore infames, Cic.; vita, Cic.; 2, *bringing into ill repute, disgraceful*; nuptiae, Liv.

**infamo**, 1. (infamis), 1, *to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame*; aliquem, Nep.; aliquid, Cic.; 2, *to blame, accuse, find fault with*; reus, Liv.

**infandus** -a -um (in and fari), *unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, unnatural, abominable*; corpus eius impurum et infandum, Cic.; caeder, Liv.; dolor, labores, dies, Verg. Subst., **infanda** -arum, n. *unheard-of enormities*, Liv.; infandum or infanda! *abominable*! 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., filius, Cic.; infantibus parcere, Caes.; b, meton., (a) post., *belonging to a child*; pectora infansia, Ov.; (B) *childish, foolish*; omnia fuisse infansia, 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** (infarcio) -farsi (-fersi) -farsum (-fersum) and -fartum (-fertum), 4. (in and farcio), *to stuff in, cram in, stuff full of*; fig., neque inferens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.

**infatigabilis** -e, *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable*, Plin.

**infatūo**, 1. (in and fatuus), *to make a fool of, insultate*; aliquem mercede publicā, Cic.

**infaustus** -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; auspiciū, Verg.; dies, Tac.

**infector** -oris, m. (inficere), *a dyer*, Cic.

1. **infectus** -a -um (in and facio). **I.** *unworked, unwrought*; argentum, Liv.; aurum, Verg. **II.** *undone, unfinished, incomplete*; pro infecto habere, *to consider as having never taken place*, Cic.; infectā re (without having accomplished the business) discedere, Caes. abducere exercitum, Liv.; infecto negotio, Sall.; infectā victoriā, Liv.; infectā 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 inficere.

**infecunditas** -ātis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*; terrarum, Tac.

**infecundus** -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*; ager, Sall.; fig., fons (ingenii), Ov.

**infelicitas** -ātis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*; haruspiciū, Cic.; alaculus in liberis, Liv.

**infelicitatē**, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*; totiens infelicitate temptata arma, Liv.

**infelice**, **infelicio**, 1. (infelix), *to make miserable*, Plaut.

**infelix** -icis. **I.** *unfruitful, barren*; tellus frugibus infelix, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *unlucky, unhappy, miserable*; a, of persons, homo miserrimus atque infelicissimus, Cic.; infelicio domi quam militiā, Liv.; with genit., animi, in mind, Verg.; with abl., operis summā, Hor.; b, of things, patria, Verg. **B.** Act., *causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky*; 1, gen., a, of persons, qui reipublicae sit infelix, Cic.; b, of things, consiliū, Liv.; 2, esp., infelix arbor, the gallows, Cic.

**infensē**, adv. (infensus), *hostilely, acrimoniously*; infense invectus, Tac.; quis Isocrati est adversatus infensus, 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 irā 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 infensus, dangerous, Tac.

**infer** -a -um, **inferi** -arum, v. inferus.

**inferiae** -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.

**infernē**, 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*; gurgēs, Ov.; b, of or relating to the lower world, infernal; rex, Pluto, Verg.; Juno, Proserpine, Verg.; palus, the Styx, Ov. Hence subst., a, **inferni** -arum, n. *the inhabitants of the lower world*, Prop.; b, **inferna** -arum, n. *the lower world, infernal regions*, Tac.

**inféro**, infālli, illātum, 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 in an account*; rationes, Cic.; sumptum civibus, *to charge, put to the account of*; c, *to sacrifice, pay*; honores Anchisae, Verg.; d, manus alicui in aliquid, *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 inferre, to betake oneself, to go, lucus quo se persaepe infererebat, 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 inferus, v. infero.**

**inferus** -a -um (connected with *ēvepos*), and **infer** -a -um, compar. **inferior**, superl. **infirmus** 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, manner, of less importance; gradus, Cic.*; inferioris juris magistratus, *Liv.*; e, of power, *weaker; with abl., inferior animo, Caes.*; fortuna, *in fortune, Cic.*; in iure 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., 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 imique deorum, Ov.*; c, *the last; mensis, Ov.*; ad imum, *to the end, Hor.*, and *at the end, Hor.*

**infervesco** -ferbui, 3, *to begin to boil, grow hot, to be boiled down; hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.*

**infestus**, 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 inivis infestusque, Cic.*; with in and the acc., *infestus in anos, 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 conspicui, Cic.*; infestis signis, *in hostile array, Caes.*; hasta infesta, *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.*

**inficetus**, inficete = infacetus, infacet (q.v.).

**inficere** -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 (dictamno) fusum labris splendidibus amnem inficit, Verg.*; 2, *transf., to imbue, instruct; (puer) jam infici debet in artibus, etc., Cic.* II. 1, *to poison; Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Verg.*; 2, *transf., to taint, infect, corrupt; ut cupiditibus principum et vitis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.*; poet., *infectum scelus, the crime with which they are stained, Verg.*

**infideliis** -e, *unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, Cic.*; superl., *infidelissimī socii, Cic.*

**infidelitas** -tatis, f. (*infidelis*), *unfaithfulness, faithlessness; amicitiarum, Cic.*

**infideliter**, 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.*

**infimatus** -is, m. (*infimus*), *a person of the lowest condition, Plaut.*

**infimus** -a -um, superl. of *inferus* (q.v.).

**infundo** -fidi -fissum, 3, *to cut in, cleave; sulcos telluri, Verg.*; poet., *sulcos mari, to sail through the sea, Verg.*

**infinitas** -tatis, f. (in and finis), *infinity, endlessness; infinitas locorum, Cic.*; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, *Cic.*

**infinitus**, adv. (*infinitus*), *infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly; partes secare et dividere, Cic.*; concupiscere, *Cic.*

**infinitio** -onis, f. (*infinitus*), *infinity, Cic.*

**infinitus** -a -um (in and finis). 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.*; subet., **infinitum** -i, n. *that which is boundless, Cic.* II. *indefinite, general; infinitior distributio, Cic.*

**informatio** -onis, f. (*informo*), 1, *a refuting; rationis, Cic.*; 2, *invalidating; rerum iudicatarum, Cic.*

**informis**, adv. (*informis*), *weakly, faintly; socii infirmo animati, Cic.*

**infirmitas** -tatis, f. (*infirmus*), *weakness, powerlessness, infirmity; 1, corporis, Cic.*; valetudinis, *Cic.*; 2, *transf., a, mental 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 levis, Cic.*; c, *to annul; acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic.*

**infirmus** -a -um, *weak, feeble, infirm. I.*

**lāt.**, 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.

**infāt**, defective verb = incipit, **1**, he or she begins; with *infm.*, Verg.; esp., **2**, he or she begins to speak, Verg.

**infātiae**, f. (in and fateor), a denial; found only in acc., *infātias* ire aliquid, to deny anything, Liv.; with acc. and *infm.*, *infātias* eunt, they deny, mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos (esse), Liv.

**infātialis** -e (infātiae), negative, containing a denial; quaestio, Cic.

**infātīatio** -ōnis, f. (infātior), a denying; negatio infātīatioque facti, Cic.

**infātīator** -ōris, m. (infātior), one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, Cic.

**infātior**, **1** dep. (in and fateor), to deny, disavow, not to confess; **1**, with acc., verum, Cic.; with acc. and *infm.*, neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infātior unquam, Cic.; **2**, to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit; quid si infātior? Cic.

**inflammatio** -ōnis, f. (inflammo), a fire, conflagration; inferre inflammationem tectis, Cic.; transf., animorum, fire, inspiration, Cic.

**inflammo**, **1**. **A**. to light up, kindle, set fire to; taedas, Cic.; classes, Cic. **B**. Transf., to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate; populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammari ad cupiditates, Cic.; inflammatus ipse (orator) et ardens, fery, Cic.

**inflatio** -ōnis, f. (inflō), of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, flatulens; inflationem magnam habere, to cause flatulens, Cic.

**inflatus**, adv. in compar. (inflatus), too pompously, proudly, haughtily; haec ad eum latus atque inflatus perscribat, Cic.

**1**. **inflatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from inflō). **A**. swelling, swollen; collum, Cic. **B**. Transf., a, scornful; animus, Cic.; **b**, haughty, proud; laetitia, spe, Cic.

**2**. **inflatus** -as, m. (inflō), **1**, a blowing into; primo inflatu tibicinis, at the first blast, Cic.; **2**, inspiration; divinus, Cic.

**inflecto** -flexi -flectum, **3**, to bend, bow, curve. **I** Lit., beuillum, Cic.; quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigium sui cursus, Cic.; oculus, 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; inflexā ad miserabilem sonum voce, Cic.; **c**, to alter a name; suum nomen ex Graeco, Cic.; **d**, of persons, to change, more, affect; aliquem leviter, Cic.; sensus animumque labantem, Cic.

**inflectus** -a -um (in and flecto), unexcept, 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 -fictum, **3**. **I** to strike, knock, dash against; allici securim, Cic.; puppis infixa vadis, dashed on, Verg. **II** to inflict, cause hurt or damage; mortiferam plagam, Cic.; allici turpitudinem, Cic.

**info**, **1**. **I** to blow on or in; **a**, to play on wind instruments; calamos leues, Verg.; tibias, 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, elate; animos falsā spe, Liv.; inflatus laetitia, 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.; tales in terram, Caes.

**informatio** -ōnis, f. (informo), a conception, idea; Dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, an à 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 aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; **c**, to sketch, represent, depict; oratorem, Cic.; causam, Cic.; **d**, to form an idea, conception, image of anything; eos (deos) ne conjecturā 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 inferā, 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, eorum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripsi et scriptum est, Cic.; (a) compar. inferius, lower down; inferius suis frateros currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov.; **b**, in the lower world, Tib.; **2**, transf., below (in rank), nec fere unquam infra fide 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 Lycurgum 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.

**infrēnatus** -a -um (in and freno), without bridle; equites, riding without a bridle, Liv.

**infrēnatus** -a -um, partic of infreno.

**infrēndō**, **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**, 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 infrenatum conscientia scel-erum 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.

**infrico** -frieli -frictum and -fricatū, 1. to rub in or on, Plin.

**infringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (in and frango). **I.** to break, break off, break in places. **A.** Lit., remuni, 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; ilminibus lumbos, Hor.

**infrons** -frondis, leafless; ager, treeless, Ov.

**infructuosus** -a -um, unfruitful, transf., unproductive, fruitless, useless; militia, Tac.; laus, Tac.

**infucatus** -a -um (in and fugo), 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.

**infulcio** -fulsi -fultum, 4. to stuff in, cram in, Suet.

**infundo** -fudi -fusum, 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 infuscata malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.

**infusio** -ōnis, f. (infundo), a pouring in or on, infusion, Plin.

**Ingaevōnes** -um, m. a German tribe on the shores of the North Sea.<sup>1</sup>

**Inganni** -ōrum, m. a Ligurian tribe.

**ingemino**, 1. **I.** Transf., to double, redouble; iactus, voces, Verg. **II.** Intransf., to become double, to increase; imber, clamor, Verg.

**ingemisco** (ingemesco) -gēnti, 3. **I.** Intransf., to sigh or groan; alios, nemo ingemuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., in quo tu quoque ingemiscis, Cic.; with dat., eius minis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to sigh or groan over; with acc., quid ingemiscis hostem Diodabellam, Cic.

**ingemo**, 3. to sigh, groan over; with dat., laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.

**ingēnere**, 1. **I.** to implant in, generate, produce; natura ingenerat anorem, Cic.; partic., **ingeneratus** -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural; familiae frugalitas, Cic. **II.** to create; animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic.

**ingēniatus** -a -um (ingenium), endowed by nature, Plant.

**ingēniōse**, adv. (ingeniosus), acutely, cleverly, ingeniously; ista tractare, Cic.

**ingēnōsus** -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.

**ingēniū** -a -um, partic. of ingigno.

**ingēniū** -ii, n. (in and geno = gigno), nature, natural constitution. **I.** Of things, arborum, 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 ingenium, 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.

**ingēntē**, adv. (ingenuus), 1, nobly, liberally; educatus, Cic.; 2, freely, frankly; confiteri, Cic.

**ingēnūitas** -tātis, f. (ingenuus), 1, the condition of a freeman, free-birth, Cic.; ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.; 2, noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness, Cic.

**ingēniū** -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 quoque, Tib.; hastas in tergum ingentibus, 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.; alicui (as judge), Cic.

**ingestibilis** -e, unbearable, intolerable; onus, Plin.

**ingigno** -gēnti -gēnitum, 3. to implant by birth or nature; natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; partic., **ingēnitus** -a -um, innate, inborn; ut habeat quiddam ingēnitum quasi civile atque populare, Cic.

**inglōrius** -a -um (in and gloria), without fame or glory, inglorious; vita, Cic.; rex apum, undistinguished, Verg.

**inglūvies** -ei, f. (for ingulvies from in and gula), 1, the crop 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., ingratis (ingratis), against the will of, unwillingly, Cic.

**ingrātia**, v. ingratis.

**ingrātus** -a -um, 1, unpleasant, unpleasant; ne invis 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, en

*account of*, Verg.; with *in* and the abl., *in-gratus* in referenda gratia, Caes.; of things, *inglūvies*, *insatiabile*, Hor.; *b*, *unprofitable*, *thankless*; labor, Sall.; *pericula*, Verg.

**ingravesco**, 3. *I*, 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.

**ingrāvo**, 1. *to make heavy, to oppress, trouble, aggravate, render worse*; illa (conjugis imago) meos casus ingravat, Cic.; *ingravit* 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 infra glaciem, Liv. *II* *Transit*, *A*, *to enter*; domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. *B*, *Of time, to begin*; *a*, iter, Cic.; *b*, *to commence*; orationem, Cic.; with *infm.*, 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** -ūs, m. (ingredior). *I*, *a going into, an entering*. *A*, lit., *a hostile entrance, an inroad*; ingressus hostiles praesidiis interciperet, Tac. *B*, *Transf.*, *a beginning*; ingressus capere, *to begin*, Verg. *II* *walking, going, stepping*; ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.; ingressu prohiberi, *not to be able to move*, Caes.

**ingrūo** -ūi, 3. (in and \*gruo, connected with ruo), *a*, of persons, *to break in, fall upon violently*; ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Verg.; *b*, *transf.*, of things, *to assault, attack*; periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.; morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.; si nullus ingruit metus, Plin.

**inguen** -guinis, n. *the groin*, Verg.

**ingurgito**, 1. (in and gurgis), 1. *to plunge*; se in tot flagitia, *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 consensum, Liv.

**inhābitābilis** -e, *uninhabitable*; maximae regiones inhabitabiles, Cic.

**inhābitō**, 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 auguriū, 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 terrerimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

**inhībēo** -tū -tūm, 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 inhībebat, Cic.; as naut. t. t., inhībere remis, Cic., or navem retro inhībere, 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 deditos, Liv.

**inhībītio** -ōnis, f. (inhībeo), *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 pulchra 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.

**inhōnōrātus** -a -um, 1. *not honoured, honoured by no public office, private, retired*; vita, Cic.; honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv.; inhonorator triumphus, Liv.; 2. *unrewarded, without gifts*; aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

**inhōnōrus** -a -um, 1. *unhonoured, undistinguished*, Plin.; 2. *ugly, unsightly*, Tac.

**inhorrēo** -ūi, 2. *to bristle with*; haud secus quam vallo saepa inhorreret acies, Liv.

**inhorresco** -horrdi, 3. *I*, *to begin to bristle, to bristle up*; *a*, aper. inhorruit armos, Verg.; spīcea jam campis messis inhorruit, Verg.; inhorruit unde 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 inhorruisse civitas, Cic.; 2. *transf.*, of things, *to shake, tremble*; aer, Ov.

**inhospitālis** -e, *inhospitable*; Caucasus, Hor.

**inhospitālitās** -tātis, f. (inhospitālis), *want of hospitality*, Cic.

**inhospītus** -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, disoblighness*, 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.

**inibī**, adv. 1. *of place, therein, in that place, in that matter*, Cic.; 2. *of time, almost, nearly, on the point of*; inibi esse, *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 inimicitiae sunt, or intercedit, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic., exercere, Cic., suscipere, Cic.

**inimico**, 1. (inimicus), to make hostile, set at enmity; ira miseris inimicat urbes, Hor.

**inimicus** -a -um (in and amicus). **I.** Act., unfriendly, inimical, adverse. **A.** Lit., a, adj., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus cenis sumptuosus, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *hurtful, prejudicial*; odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; b, subat., **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. = hostile; terra inimica, Verg. **II.** Pass. = *hated*; gener invidus inimici socii, Tac.

**intelligens** -entis, *unintelligent*, Cic.

**iniquē**, adv. (iniquus), 1, *unequally*; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.; 2, *unfairly, unjustly*, Cic.

**iniquitas** -tātis, f. (iniquus). **I.** *unrighteousness*; a, lit., loci, Caes.; b, transf., *unfavourableness, difficulty, unpropitiousness*; temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. **II.** *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*; hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maximae, Cic.

**iniquus** -a -um (in and aequus). **I.** *untrue*; 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 intueri, Cic.; subat., **iniqui** -ōrum, 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. the beginning of a reign; initia 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; manus, 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.; as in medio 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 cuiuspiam, Cic.; quum mihi in sermone iniecisset, 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; pallium alicui, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; vincula animo, Cic.; 2, transf., injicere alicui manus, to lay hands on; fig., mihi veritas manum iniecit, 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.

**injucunde**, adv. Only in compar. (injucundus), *unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner*; res injucundis actae, Cic.

**injucunditas** -tātis, 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** -jungi -junctum, 3. **I.** to join to, fasten to; tignos in asseres, Liv. **II.** **A.** Lit., to join, unite, connect with; vineas et aggerem 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 servitutem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.

**injūratūs** -a -um, *unsworn, not having taken an oath*, Cic.

**injūria** -ae, f. (injurius), an injury, injustice, wrong. **I.** Lit., **A.** injuriā alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.; in aliquem immittere, jacere, to commit, inflict an injury on, Cic.; accipere, to suffer wrong, Cic.; propulsare, Cic., defendere, Caes., to repel, etc.; per injuriā, wrongfully, Cic.; injuriā, 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 injuriā, Liv.; 2, revenge for an affront; consulis, Liv.

**injūriōsē**, adv. (injurius), illegally, wrongfully, injuriously; in magistratus decernere, Cic.; mercatores injuriōsus tractare, Cic.

**injūriōsus** -a -um (injuria), acting wrongfully, unjust, wrongful, unlawful; vita, Cic.; injuriōsi in proximis, Cic.

**injūrius** -a -um (in and jus), *wrongful, unjust*; quia sit injuriū, Cic.

**injūrus** -a -um = injurius (q.v.).

1. **injussus** -a -um (in and jubeo), *uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous*; gramina virgaescent, without cultivation, Verg.

2. **injussus**, m. found only in abl. *injussu, without orders*; injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Cic., or simply injussu, e.g., iugulare, Liv.

**injūstē**, adv. (injustus), *unjustly, unfairly*; facere, Cic.

**injustitia** -ae, f. (injustus), *injustice, unjust proceeding*; totius injustitiae nulla est capitalior, Cic.

**injustus** -a -um, 1, *unfair, unjust*; homo, Cic.; noverca, harsh, severe, Verg.; regna, unjustly acquired, Ov.; subat., **injustum** -i, n. *injustice*; metu injusti, Hor.; 2, *heavy, burdensome, oppressive*; onus, Cic.; facis, Verg.

**inl** . . . v. ill . . .

**inn** . . . v. inn . . .

**innābilis** -e (in and no), that cannot be swum in; unda, Ov.

**innasoor** -nātus, 3. dep. **I.** to be born, grow, arise in or upon; neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicis innata ripis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be produced, arise; in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; partic., in-

**innatus** -a -um, *innate, inborn; innata* quaedam vel potius *innata cupiditas*, Cic.

**innāto**, 1. *I. to swim into; in concham hantem*, Cic. **II. A. to swim or float in or upon; with dat.**, lactuca acri innatat stomacho, Hor.; with acc., undam innatat alius, Verg. **B. Transf., to flow into or over; innatat unda dulcis freto**, Ov.

**innātus**, partic. of *innascor*.

**innavigābilis** -e, *not navigable*, Liv.

**innecto** -necti -nexum, 3. *to tie, bind, fasten, 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 allicuius**, 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, Caes.; hastā, Liv.; alis, to fly, Ov. **II. Transf.**, univiro, 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 Lesbio, 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; innocentius agere*, Tac.

**innocentia** -ae, f. (*innocens*). **I. harmless-ness; ferorum animalium**, Plin. **II. innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness**, Cic.; meton., = *the innocent; innocentiam iudiciorum poenā liberare*, Cic.

**innocūe**, 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.

**innotesco** -nōtū, 3. *to become known or noted; nostris innoutit illa libellis*, Ov.; quod ubi innoutit, Liv.

**innōvo**, 1. *to renew; se ad suam intemperantiam, to return to*, Cic.

**innoxius** -a -um. **I. Act. A. innoxious, harmless; anguis**, Verg. **B. Transf., innocent; criminis innoxia**, Liv. **II. Pass., A. unhurt, unharmed; ipsi innoxii**, Sall. **B. undeserved; 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 *nubo*), *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. (*innumērabilis*), *an infinite number, innumērableness; mundorum*, Cic.

**innūmērābilitēr**, adv. (*innumērabilis*), *innumērably*, Cic.

**innūmērālis** -e, *countless, innumerable*, Lucr.

**innūmērus** -a -um, *countless, innumerable; gentes*, Verg.

**innūo** -tū, 3. *to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to; alicui*, Plaut., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.

**innuptus** -a -um (*in* and *nubo*), 1. *unmarried, having no husband*, Verg.; subst., **innupta** -ae, f. *a virgin, young damsel*, Verg.; 2, meton., *nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀτυχος)*, a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage; ap. Cic.

**innūtrio**, 4. *to bring up, educate with or among; innutritus pessimis*, Tac.

**īnō** -ūs and -ōnis, f. (*īnō*), daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas; adj., **īnōus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ino.

**inoblitus** -a -um (*in* and *obliscor*), *mindful, not forgetful*, Ov.

**inobruat** -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.

**inōculatio** -ōnis, f. *an engrafting*, Plin.

**inōdōror**, 1. *dep., to trace out anything, to smell 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, 1, *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** -lēvi -lēvitum, 3. *to grow in or on; 1, lit., udo libro*, Verg.; 2, *transf., penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris*, Verg.

**inōminātus** -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., **inōpinātum** -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.

**inōpīōsus** -a -um (*inopia*), *needy, in want of; consilii*, Plaut.

**inoportūnus** -a -um, *inopportune, unreasonable*, 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, verbi*, Cic.; *amicorum, ab amicis*, Cic.; *transf., humanitatis*, Cic. **B. powerless, weak**, Liv. **II. helpless; inopes relicti a duce, Cic.****

**inorātus** -a -um (in and oro), *not formally brought forward and heard*; re inorātā, Cic.

**inordinātus** -a -um, *disorderly, in confusion*; dispersi, inordinati exstant, Liv.; subet., **inordinatum** -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., inquit, v. def. (connected with *intra*), *I say*; a, in quoting the words of a speaker, *et 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.; *inquimus*, Hor.; *inquunt*, Cic.; *inquebat*, Cic.; *inquā*, Cat.; *inquisti*, Cic.; *inquies*, Cat.; *inquiet*, Cic.; *inque*, Plaut.; *inquito*, Plaut.)

1. **inquietus** -ētis, f. *disquiet, want of rest*, Plin.

2. **inquietus** -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 inquietā, Liv. **II** Transf., a, *restless in disposition*; inquietus animus, Liv.; b, *politically restless*, Liv.

**inquillinus** -i, m. *one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger*; transf., *Inquillinus 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 *inquino*), *dirty, befouled, defiled, polluted, contaminated, sordid, shameful*; homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

**inquino**, 1. (connected with *coenum*), *to be foul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate*; 1, lit., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas venenis, Ov.; 2, transf., *to corrupt, defile*; omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.; se parricidio, Cic.

**inquiro** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (in and quaero). **I** *to seek for, search for*; corpus allecuius, Liv. **II** **A**, *to investigate, inquire into*; diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquitur, Cic.; omnia ordine, Liv. **B**, *Legal t. t., to search for evidence against any one*; in competitoribus, Cic. (pluperf. subj., *inquisissent*, Liv.; perf. infin., *inquisisse*, Liv.)

**inquisitio** -ōnis, f. (*inquiro*). **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. (*inquiro*), *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** . . .

**inulūbris** -e, 1, *unhealthy*, Plin.; 2, *unserviceable, unprofitable*, Plin.

**inulātatus** -a -um, *ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken*; in the tmesis, inque salutatum linquo, Verg.

**inulanābilis** -e, *incurable*; 1, lit., morbus, Cic.; 2, transf., *contr* . . . Cic.

**insanā**, 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 -ii -itum, 4. (*insanus*), *to rage, be seized with madness or frenzy*; a, lit., ex injuria, Liv.; nisi ego insanio, Cic.; of things, insanians Bosphorus, raging, Hor.; b, transf., *to act like a madman, to rare*; insanit status emendo, Hor.; with acc., similem (errorem), Hor.; sollempnia, *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 flagitii insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; of things, a, *raging*; fuctus, Verg.; b, *of great size or violence*; moles, Cic.; cupiditas insanior, Cic.; 2, *inspired*; vates, Verg. **II** Act., *making mad*; aqua, Ov.

**insatābilis** -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.

**insatābilitēr**, adv. (*insatiabilis*), *insatiably*, Lucr.

**insatiātas** -ātis, f. *insatiableness*, Plaut.

**insatūrābilis** -e (in and saturo), *insatiable*; abdomen, Cic.

**insatūrābilitēr**, adv. (*insaturabilis*), *insatiably*, Cic.

**inscalpo**, 1. *to engrave*, Plin.

**inscendo** -scendi -scensum, 3. (in and scendo), *to ascend, mount, go up*; in rogiarum ardentem, Cic.; navem, Plaut.

**inscensio** -ōnis, f. (*inscendo*), *a going on board*; in navem, Plaut.

**insciens** -entis, *ignorant, unaware*; me inscientie 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.

**inscītō**, adv. (*inscitus*), *clumsily, awkwardly, unskillfully*; inscīte 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, unskillful, absurd, silly*; quid autem est inscītus quam, etc., Cic.

**inscītus** -a -um, *ignorant, not knowing*; medici inscītū imperitque, Cic.; followed by gen., omnium rerum, Cic.; culpae, free from, Verg.; equus inscītus aevi, *not confident of its strength*, Verg.; with rel. sent., inscīt quid in Aedulis 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 sceleris, 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**, nominals, Cic.; **2**, the inscription on a statue, the title of a book, Cic.

**1. inscriptus** -a -um (in and scribo), un written, Quint.

**2. inscriptus** -a -um, partic. of inscribo.

**insculpo** -sculpi -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.

**inscōabilis** -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Quint.

**inscōo** -scōdi -sectum, **1**, to cut into, cut to pieces; gurgullones, Cic.; cutem, to make an incision in, Liv.

**insectatio** -ōnis, f. (insector), **1**, lit., a following, pursuit, Liv.; **2**, transf., railing at, deriding, insulting; alliculus, 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.

**insediabiliter**, adv. (in and sedo), inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lucr.

**insenesco** -senūi, **3**, to grow old at or among; libris et curis, Sênūi.

**insensilis** -e, insensible, imperceptible, Lucr.

**1. insepultus** -a -um (partic. of insepello).

**2. insepultus** -a -um (in and sepello), unburied; acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insepultum projicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the customary solemnities, Cic.

**insequor** -secutus or -sequutus sum, **3**, to follow after, follow on, succeed. **I**. **A**. Lit., insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc., temere insecutae Orphea 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 iniuriis, Cic. **B**. Transf., a, to press hard; homines benevolos contumeliâ, Cic.; **b**, to censure, reproach, attack; aliquem irridendo, Cic.; vitae eius turpitudinem, Cic.

**1. insēro** -sēvi -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 eognitionis amor, Cic.; **3**, to unite; corpora animis, Cic.

**2. insēro** -sēdi -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 minibus rebus, Liv.; se alicui rei, to meddle with, Ov. **B**, to incorporate with, place among; aliquem vatibus, Hor.

**insertum**, 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.

**insidēo** -sēdi -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**. Transl., a, to take possession of, occupy; locum, Liv.; **b**, to inhabit; ea loca, Tac.

**insidiæ** -ârūm, 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. (insidior), a spy, way-layer, lurker, traitor, Cic.; viae, Cic.

**insidiior**, **1**, dep. (insidiæ). **I** to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, Caes.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. **II**. a, to plot against the life of; allicul, Cic.; **b**, to watch for, wait for; somno maritorum, Cic.; temporis, to wait for the fitting opportunity, Liv.

**insidiōse**, adv. with superl. (insidiosus), deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously, Cic.

**insidiōsus** -a -um (insidiæ), 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** -sēdi -sessum, **3**, to sit, settle, perch upon. **I**. floribus (of bees), Verg.; digitis membris, 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., tunulos, Liv.; of things, semen in locis insedit, takes root in, Cic.; **2**, transf., to sink deep; in animo, Cic.

**insignē** -is, n. (insignis), a signal, token. **A**. Gen., Cic.; nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv. **B**. Esp., **1**, the official badge of a magistracy; insignie 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 tantum 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 iuro insignibat, Verg.

**insignis** -e (in and signum), distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable; **1**, lit., bos maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpura, Liv.; Phoebeus insignis crinibus, Ov.; insignis ad deformitatem, remarkably ugly, Cic.; **2**, transf., remarkable, eminent, distinguished, extraordinary; improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad irridendum vitium, Cic.

**insignitē**, adv. with compar. (insignitus), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

**insigniter**, adv. with compar. (insignis), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

**insignitus** -a -um (p. adj. from insignis), 1, marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain; inago, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.; 2, striking, remarkable, unexampled; imagines, Cic.; insignitior contumelia, Liv.

**insillō** -is, n. the spool or bobbin on which the yarn was twisted in weaving, Lucr.

**insillio** -illū -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. insillivit, Liv.)

**insimulatio** -ōnis, f. (insimulo), an accusation, charge; probrorum, Cic.

**insimulō**, 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.

**insinōerus** -a -um, tainted, putrefying; cruor, Verg.

**insinuatio** -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 quacunq; data intervalia essent, insinuabant 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.

**insipienter**, adv. (insipiens), foolishly, stupidly, Plaut.

**insipientia** -ae, f. (insipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Cic.

**insisto** -stiti, 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 insistit, 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; inopportune, Cic.; crudelitati, Tac.; with infin., sequi, Cic.; 3, to be at a stand = to doubt; in reliquis rebus, Cic.

**insitiosus** -a -um (l. insero), engrafted, foreign, Plin.

**insitio** -ōnis, f. (l. insero), 1, a grafting, budding; plur., insitiones, the kinds of grafting, Cic.; 2, meton., the grafting season, Ov.

**insitivus** -a -um (l. insero), grafted, engrafted; 1, lit., pira, 2, transf., a,

foreign; quaedam disciplinae, Cic.; b, supposititious, not genuine, Phaedr.

**insitor** -ōris, m. (l. insero), a grafter, Prop.

**insitus** -a -um, partic. of l. insero.

**insociabilis** -e, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, unsocial; gens, Liv.; with dat., homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.

**insolabiliter**, 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.

**insolenter**, adv. (insolens), 1, unusually, in a way contrary to custom; evenire vulgo solet, an insolenter et raro, Cic.; 2, a, immoderately, excessively; his festivitatibus 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 insolentes 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 bellicarum, 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** -sonū -sonitum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to make a noise in, sound, resound; insonare cavernae, Verg.; flagello, to crack a whip, Verg. **II.** Transi., to make to sound; verbera, Verg.

**insons** -sontis, 1, innocent, guiltless; insontes sicut sontes cerberum venire, Sall.; 2, poet., transf., harmless; Cerberus, Hor.

**insopitus** -a -um (in and sopio), not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful; draco, Ov.

**inspergo** = inspergo (q.v.).

**inspecto**, 1. (intens. of inspicio), to look at or in, observe, view; inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv.; inspectante exercitu interlici, 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), unhoped for, unexpected; pecuniae, Cic.; malum, Cic.; ex insperato, unexpectedly, Liv.

**inspergo** and **inspargo**, -spersi (-sparsi), -spersum (-sparsum), 3. (in and spargo). **I.** to strew, sprinkle in or on; molam et vinum, Cic. **II.** to besprinkle, Plin.

**inspicio** -spexi -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; sociorum res, Liv.; c, as an inspector, milit. t. t., to inspect; arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv.; d, as a sacrificer, fbras, 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; aliquid occultum ignem, Verg.

**inspōlātus** -a -um (in and spollo), not spoiled, not plundered; arma, Verg.

**inspuo** -spūi -spūtum, 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 fides, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, uneasy, 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** -ātis, 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.

**instanter**, adv. (instans), urgently, earnestly, vehemently; 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 cybaea 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; Eranā quae fuit non vici instar sed urbis, Cic.; Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic.; alicuius rei instar putare or rerī, 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. (instanro), repetition, renewal; ludorum, Cic.

**instaurativus** -a -um (instauero), renewed, repeated; ludi, Cic.

**instauero**, 1. (in and \*stauero from sto, stare). **I.** to renew, repeat, begin anew; 1, a, of public solemnities and ceremonies, sacrificium, Cic.; b, of any kind of action, scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; 2, a, to reanimate, restore; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; b, to repay, requite; talia Grails, Verg. **II.** to set about, prepare; choros, Verg.

**insterno** -strāvī -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.

**instigatrix** -triciis, f. (instigator), she that instigates, Tac.

**instigo**, 1. (in and STIG-o = origo 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; seditiois, Cic.

**instimulo**, 1. to stimulate, arouse, incite, Ov.

**instinator** -ōris, m. (instinguo), an inciter, instigator; sceleris, Tac.

**instinctus** -us, m. (instinguo), instigation, incitement; instinctu divino, Cic.

**instinguo** -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (in and STIG-o = origo, 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 hawk, Suet.

**institutio** -ti -tūm, 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, nares, Caes.; vineas, Cic.; dapes, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to make arrangements for, begin, undertake; historiam, 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. (institutio), 1, arrangement; rerum, Cic.; institutionem suam conservare, method, Cic.; 2, instruction; doctoris, Cic.; Cynica, the principles of the Cynic philosophy, Tac.

**institutum** -i, n. (institutio), 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 -stāturus, 1. **I.** to stand in or on; rectam instas viam, Plaut. **II.** **A.** to be close to, follow closely; 1, lit., vestigils, 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; iugis, Verg.

1. **instrātus** -a -um (in and sterno), uncovered, Verg.

2. **instrātus**, partic. of *insterno*.

**instrānus** -a -um, inactive, lazy, idle, Plaut.

**instrēpo** -ūi -itum, 3. to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak; sub pondere axis instrēpat, Verg.

**instringe** -strinxi -strictum, 3. to bind; instricta fides gemmis, Ov.

**instruē**, 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; convili, 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** -ūs, m. (instruo), a preparation, provision; fig. = matter (in a speech), while ornatus = rhetorical ornament, quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructus ornatusque conitatus, 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 anilla, 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.; (b) to draw up in order of battle, to post; exercitum, aciem, Cic.; b, to teach, instruct; aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.

**insuāvis** -e, not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable; littera insuavisissima, ill-sounding, Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

**Insūbres** -ium and -um, m. the Insubriana, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (Milan); sing., **Insūbēr** -bris, m. an Insubrian. Adj., **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, Insubrian.

**Insūbēr**, v. Insubres.

**insūdo**, 1. to sweat in or at; libellis insudat manus, Hor.

**insuefactus** -a -um (in -sueo and facio), accustomed to, inured 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.** Trans., 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.; poet., insueta (neut. plur.) as adv., unusually; rudere, Verg.

2. **insuētus** -a -um, partic. of insuesco.

**insula** -ae, f. 1, an island, Cic.; 2, a detached house or building, let out to several poor families, Cic.; a hired lodging, Met.

**insulanus** -i, m. (insula), an islander, Cic.

**insulso**, adv. (insulsus), insipidly, tastelessly, silly, absurdly; loqui, Cic.

**insulstas** -ātis, f. (insulsus), insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity; Graecorum, Cic.

**insulsus** -a -um (in and salus), 1, unalloyed, insipid; O gulam insulsam, pleased with tasteless food, Cic.; 2, insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish; genus ridiculi, Cic.; adolescens, Cic.

**insulto**, 1. (intens. of insillo), 1, to leap at or on; busta, Hor.; nemora, dance through, Verg.; 2, to scoff at, revile, insult, deride; alicui in calamitate, Cic.; multos bonos, Sall.; in rempublicam, Cic.

**insultura** -ae, f. (insillo), a leaping at or on anything, Plaut.

**insum** -itū -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 aliquod inesse in moribus, Cic.; with dat., cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.

**insumo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take for anything, expend; terunculum in aliquid, Cic.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; paucos dies reficiendae classis, Tac.; operam libellis accusatorum, Tac.

**insūo** -sūi -sūtum, 3. to sew in, sew up, sew on; aliquem in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, embroidered, sewn on, Ov.

**insūpēr**. **I.** Adv. **A.** Lit., 1, above, over, overhead; insuper injicere contones, 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.

**insūpērābills** -e, 1, insurmountable, impassable; via, Liv.; 2, transf., unconquerable; ingens insuperabilis bello, Verg.; fatum, inevitable, 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 decimae 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** -tābui, 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 juvenae, 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 aliqua re or ab aliqua re, free from; infamia, cupiditate, Liv.

2. **intactus** -ūs, m. intangibility, Lucr.

**intāminātus** -a -um (in and \*tamino, whence also contamino), 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.

**integellus** -a -um (dim. of *integer*), tolerably uninjured, pretty safe, Cic.

**integer** -gra -rum (for *integer*, from *in* and *TAG*-o, *tango*), whole, entire, undiminished. **I.** Physically, a, unharmed, unwounded, Cic.; integros pro saculis accessere, Sall.; b, of food, fresh, untainted; aper, Hor.; c, unharmed, undiminished, whole; sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes.; opes integrae, Hor.; exultatio, 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; integrum fœnem ad ovum afferre, 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 integrum reservare alicui, Cic.; in integro mihi res est, or integrum est mihi, I am fully at liberty, Cic.; foll. by *infin.* or *ut* and the subj., Cic.; sibi integrum reservare de aliquo or de aliqua re, to reserve one's freedom of action, Cic.; dare, to leave or grant full liberty, Cic.; b, inexperienced; rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, Cic.; c, intellectually whole, unbiassed, impartial, free from prejudices; integritates, 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; fides, Tac.; jus, Cic.

**intêgo** -texi -tectum, 3. to cover; turres corlis, Caes.

**intêgrasco**, 3. (integer), to break out afresh, Ter.

**intêgratio** -ōnis, f. (integer), a renewing, renewal, Ter.

**intêgrê**, adv. (integer). **I.** purely, correctly; dicere, Cic. **II.** a, honestly, uprightly, impartially; judicare, Cic.; b, disinterestedly; in privatorum periculis caste integroque versari, Cic.

**intêgritas** -âtis, f. (integer). **I.** a, unpaired condition, soundness, health; corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; b, purity, correctness; incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas, Cic. **II.** honesty, uprightness, integrity; integritas vitae, Cic.

**intêgro**, 1. (integer). **I.** a, to renew, repeat, begin afresh; pugnam, Liv.; lacrimas, Liv.; b, to heal; elapsos in pravam artem, Tac. **II.** to refresh; animum integratur, Cic.

**intêgumentum** -i, n. (integer). **I.** a covering; laux cum integumentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., a cloak, disguise; haec flagitiorum integumenta, Cic.; evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae, Cic.

**intellectus** -ûs, 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, judicium, Cic.; 2, a connoisseur; homo ingeniosus et intelligens (opp. idiota), Cic.; in hisce rebus intelligens esse, Cic.

**intelligentêr**, 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, Cic.; b, understanding; fretus intelligentiâ vestrâ, Cic.; quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit, Cic.; res sub intelligentiam cadentes, Cic.

**intelligo** (Intelligo) -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, te 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 intelligentius naturâ gigni sensum diligendi, 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.)

**Intemêlli** (Intimêlli) -ôrum, m. a people on the east side of the Alps, a branch of the Ligurians. Hence, **Intemêllum** -li, n. the chief town of the Intemeli.

**intemôratus** -a -um (in and *temero*), unspotted, undefiled, inviolate; fides, Verg.

**intemperans** -antis, 1, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate; intemperantis est, with *infin.*, in augendo eo intemperantior, Liv.; of things, libertas, gloria, Cic.; 2, esp., incontinent; in aliqua re, Cic.; of things, intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

**intemperantêr**, adv. (intemperans), immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately; intemperantius opibus suis uti, Cic.

**intemperantia** -ae, f. (intemperans), a, want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance; libidinum, Cic.; vini, immoderate indulgence in, Liv.; b, insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance, Cic.

**intemperatê**, adv. (intemperatus), intemperately; vivere, Cic.

**intemperatus** -a -um, intemperate, immoderate; intemperata quaedam benevolentia, Cic.; intemperata nocte, in the dead of night, Ov.

**intemperiae** -ôrum, f. (intempero), inclement, unfavourable weather; transf., quae te intemperiae tenent? are you crazy? Plaut.

**intempêries** -ei, f. 1, inclement, unseasonable weather; caeli, Liv.; aquarum, excessive fall of rain, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, insubordination; amici, Cic.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** incontinence, intemperance; unus ex illis viris, Cic.

**intempestivê**, adv. (intempestivus), unseasonably; accedere, Cic.

**intempestivus** -a -um, unseasonable, untimely, inopportune; epistola, Cic.

**intempestus** -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; Graviacae, Verg.

**intendo** -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out, extend. **A.** Lit., 1, dextram ad statuum, Cic.; 2, of weapons, to aim, direct; tela, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., a, to move in any direction, to direct towards; iter in 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 stipes collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula castris 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. intentatus** -a -um (in and tento), untouched, untried; nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, unattempted, Hor.

**2. intentatus** -a -um, partis. of intento.

**intente**, adv. (intensus), carefully, diligently, attentively, vigorously; aliquam intentum admonere, Liv.

**intento** -ōnis, f. (intendo). **I.** a directing, attention, abstol., Cic.; with subject, genit., vultus, Tac.; with object, genit., ius, 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.; sciam alicui, Cic.; *2*, to threaten with hostile purpose; arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Cic.

**1. intentus** -ūs, 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 expectabant, 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, busied with, zealous in; operi agresti, Liv.; esp. of soldiers, ready for battle; paratus ad intensus, Liv.; *c*, active, unceasing, vigorous; intensissima cura, Liv.; *d*, rigorous; disciplina, Tac.

**intēpō**, *2*, to be lukewarm, Prop.

**intēpescō** -tēpti, *3*, (inchoat. of intēpō), to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Ov.

**inter** (in with adverbial ending ter), prep. with acc. between, among, amid. **A.** Of space, *1*, of rest, moror inter aras, templa, Cic.; quum (Mercurius) inter homines casset, 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 Marcellum 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 paucos 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.

**Intērāma** -ae, f. *1*, a town in Umbria, now Terni; *2*, a town in Latium, now Torama, Hence, adj., **1**, **Intērāmnānus** -a -um; **2**, **Intērāmnās** -ātis, belonging to Interamna. Subst., **Intērāmnātes** -ium, m. the people of Interamna.

**intērāresco**, *3*, to become dry, to dry up, decay, trans., Cic.

**intērbībō**, *3* to drink up, Plaut.

**intērbītō**, *3*, to perish, Plaut.

**intērcālārīs** -e (intercalo), intercalary; calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

**intērcālārīus** -a -um (intercalo), intercalary; mensis, Cic.

**intērcālō**, *1*, (lit., to call out that something is inserted), *1*, to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; si seles Romae intercalatum sit necne, Cic.; *2*, to defer, put off; poemam, Liv.

**intērcāpēdō** -inis, f. (intercapio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite; molestiae, Cic.

**intērcēdō** -cēssī -cēssum, *3*, to go between, come between. **I.** Lit., inter singulas legiones impedorum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes. **II.** Transf., *a*, of places, to stand or lie between; palus quae perpetua 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.

**intērcēptō** -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away; poculi, Cic.

**intērcēptor** -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who takes away, an ambassador; praedae, Liv.

**intērcēssio** -ōnis, f. (intercedo), *1*, an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, Cic.; *2*, a protest or exercise by the tribunes of their veto, Cic.

**intērcēssor** -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. intērcēdō** -cēdī -cēssum, *3*, (inter and caedo), to cut off, cut asunder; pontem, to demolish, pull down, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic.

**2. intērcēdō** -cēdī, *3*, (inter and cado), *1*, to fall between, Liv.; *2*, trans., *a*, to happen, occur; si quae intercederunt, Cic.; *b*, to become lost, decay, perish; infimē, ap. Cic.; memoria, be forgotten, Liv.; intercidit mihi aliquid, I have forgotten something, Hor.

**intērcēdo**, *1*, (inter and cado), to sing between; medios actus, Hor.

**intērcēpō** -cēpī -cēptum *3*, (inter and capio), to take by the way, intercept. **I.** Lit. litteras, Cic.; commentas, 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.

**intērcēssē**, adv. (intercissus), confusedly, interruptedly; dicere, Cic.

**intērcēlūdō** -clūdī -clūsum, *3*, (inter and cludo, claudō). **I.** to block up, hinder; alicui fugam, Cic.; *2*, omnes seditionum vias, Cic.

**II. A.** to cut off, separate from; aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentariâ, Caes.; fig., intercludor dolore quomtus, etc., I am prevented by grief, Cic. **B.** to enclose, shut in; aliquem in his insidiis quas, etc., Cic.; angustis 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.

**intercurso** -cursu et -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 intercurso), to run between, Liv.

**interkursus** -us, m. (intercurso), a running between, interposition; interkursu consulum, suorum, Liv.

**interous** -cutis (inter and cutis), under the skin; aqua, the dropsy, Cic.

**interdatus** -a -um, partic. of interdo.

**interdictio** -dixi -dictum, 3. I. to forbid, prohibit. **A.** Gen., a, alicui alicui re or aliquid; Romanis omni Gallia, Caes.; b, alicui alicui; alicui omni, Ov.; c, with or without dat. of person, foll. by ne or ut, etc., and the subj., interdixit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; in pass., Pythagoreis interdixitum ne faba vescerentur, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, as legal t. t., interdicere alicui aqua et igni, to banish, Cic.; 2, sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. **II.** to order, command; 1, with ut and the subj., familiae valde interdicere 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.

**interdiu** (interdiu), adv. in the daytime, by day; nocte an interdiu, Liv.

**interdo** -didi -dātum, 1. to give between, distribute, Lucr.

**interdūtim** = interdiu (q.v.).

**interductus** -a, m. (\*interduco), inter-punctuation, Cic.

**interdum**, adv. 1, sometimes, occasionally, now and then; interdum . . . interdum, Cic.; 2, meanwhile, Tac.

**interdūo** = interdo (q.v.).

**interēa**, adv. (inter and ab. ea), 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. (syncope 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.

**interfector** -trix, f. (interfactor), a murderer, Tac.

**interficio** -feci -sectum, 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.

**interfio** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow between; Naupactum et Patras, Liv.

**interfluus** -a -um (interfluio), 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 -fusum, 3. to pour between; middle, interfundi, to flow between; novius Styx interfusa, Verg.; transf., maculis interfusa genas, stained with, Verg.

**interibi**, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime, Plaut.

**intericio** = interficio (q.v.).

**interim**, adv., 1, meanwhile, in the meantime, Cic.; 2, however, Cic.

**interimo** -emi -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 examinat et interimit hac voce 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 epistola, in the middle of the letter, Cic.; Falernum interiore nota, 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); gyrus, 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.; (b) 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.

**interio** -ōnis, f. (interio), destruction, ruin; aratorum, Cic.

**interitus** -us, m. (interio), 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.

**interioco**, 2. to lie between or among; absol., interiacebat campus, Liv.; with dat.,

campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

**interjectus** -us, m. (interjicio), a putting between; a, of place, interpositus interjectaque terrae, between the sun and the moon, Cic.; b, of time, an interval; interjectu noctis, after an interval of a night, Tac.

**interjicio** (interjácio) -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 interjicit 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 worlds, to intermingle; plerumque Latino sermone, Cic.

**interjungo** -junxi -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 dauh 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.

**interlūco** -luxi, 2. I. to shine, gleam between; terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucet (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** -li, 3. to flow between, wash between; fretum quod; Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

**intermenstruus** -a -um, between two months; intermenstruo tempore, at the time of the change of the moon, Cic.; subst., **intermenstruum** -i, n. (ac. 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.

**intermisceo** -misceti -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. Transf., A. to place between; trabes paribus intermissae spatia, 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., aliquid 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 intermitteretur, Caes.; with a negat. foll. by quin and the subj., neque ullum fere diem intermitteret quin perspicere, without examining, Caes.; o, to discontinue, suspend an office; intermissis magistratibus, Cic. II. Intransit., to cease, leave off; quā flumen intermittit, Caes.

**internecior** -mōrtuus sum, 3. dep., to die, perish, decay; 1, lit., Suet.; 2, transf., a, intermoriuntur reliquiae conjunctionis, Cic.; civitas intermōritur, Liv.; contiones intermōrtuae, lifeless, Cic.; b, to faint away, Liv.

**internundia** -ōrum, n. (inter and mundus), spaces between the worlds (according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods), Cic.

**internūriālis** -e, between walls; amnis, Liv.

**internasoor** -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow between; internata virgulta, Liv.

**internecivus** -a -um, v. internecivus.

**internecio** (internecio) -ōnis, f. (interneco), entire destruction, extermination, massacre, carnage; civium, Cic.; ad internecionem adducere gentem, to annihilate, Liv.

**internecivus** (internecivus) -a -um (interneco), murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine; bellum, Cic.

**interneco**, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate; hostes, Plaut.

**internecto**, 3. to bind together, to bind up; ut fibula crinem auro internectat, Verg.

**internecio** = internecio (q.v.).

**internitō** -nititi, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Plin.

**internodium** -li, 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 internuntio (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.

**interpellatio** -ōnis, f. (interpello), interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, Cic.

**interpellator** -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 jure suo, Cic.; aliquem ne, etc., Liv.; comitia, Liv.; b, of things, haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.

**interpōlatio** -ōnis, f. (interpolo), an alteration, Plin.

**interpōlis** -e (inter and polio), refurbished, ramped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, Plaut., Plin.

**interpōlo**, 1. (interpolo), 1, to alter, refurbish, repair, ramp up; togam praetextam, to re-dye, Cic.; 2, to spoil, corrupt, falsify; semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

**interpōno** -pōtū -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay between or among, *interpōse*. I. Lit., 1, elephants, Liv.; 2, a, to insert, intercalate; menses intercalarios, Liv.; b, to insert in discourse; ne inquam aspius 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, studium, laborem, to use, apply, Cic. C. to introduce, bring forward; a, iudicium, elictum, 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 aliquid, to engage in, have to do with, meddle; se in pacificationem, Cic.; se aduaciam alliculus, Cic. E. to falsify; rationes populorum, Cic.

**interpōitio** -ōnis, f. (interpono), 1, a bringing forward, introducing (in a speech); multarum personarum, Cic.; 2, a putting in, insertion, Cic.

**interpōitus**, abl. -i, m. (interpono), a putting between, interposition; luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

**interpres** -prētis, c. (inter and PRET, φραζω), 1, a negotiator, mediator, messenger; iudicii corruptendi, Cic.; divum, Mercury, Verg. II. A. an expounder, explainer; iuris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divum, prophet, prophetae, Verg., Liv.; interpretēs comitiorum, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held, Cic. B. a, an interpreter; appellare or alloqui aliquem per interpretem, Cic.; b, a translator; nec converti (orationes) ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.

**interpretatio** -ōnis, f. (interpretor), 1, explanation, exposition, interpretation. A. Gen., juris, Cic.; verborum, Cic. B. Esp., translation, Plin.; concr. = 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, ius alieni, 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 mittiorem in partem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., reditu in castra liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.; 2, to understand, grasp, comprehend; recte alliculus sententiam, Cic.; 3, to decide, determine; neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Cic. (pass., Cic., esp. in perf. partic.)

**interpunctio** -ōnis, f. (interpungo), punctuation; verborum, Cic.

**interpungo** -pungi -punctum, 3. to punctuate, point; narratio interpuncta, well-divided, Cic.; partic. subet., clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

**interquēror** -questus sum, 3. dep., to inter-rup with complaints, Liv. (?)

**interquiesco** -quiesvi -quiesum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time; quum haec dixisset et paulum interquiescissem, 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), untrifled, 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; apta interrogatione concludere, Cic.

**interrogatiuncula** -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), a short syllogism or argument; minutiæ interrogatiunculae, Cic.

**interrogo**, 1. I. to ask, question, interrogate; te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solentem veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc., pusionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.; partic. subet., **interrogatū** -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, Ball.

**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.

**interruptū**, adv. (interruptus from interrumpo), interruptedly, disconnectedly; non interrupte narrare, Cic.

**intersaeptio** -saepel -saepum, 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 -sēitum, 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** -stinotus, 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; alieni 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., meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā, cuiā, nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; vestrā hoc maxime interest, Cic.; (b) with ad and the acc. of the thing, ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic.; (c) with the neut., multum, quantum, tantum, plus, plurimum, or with adv., maxime, ve-

hementem, magnopere, or with genit. of value, magni, parvi, minoris, pluris, magni, Cic.; (8) with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut or ne, or with rel. sent., magni interest meū unā nos esse, Cic.; illud magni meā interest ut videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest nter sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

**intertexto** -texti -textum, 3. to weave together, interweave; flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

**intertrāho** -traxi, 3. to take away, Plaut.

**interrimentum** -i, n. (inter and tero). **I.** loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver; argenti, Liv. **II.** Transf., loss, damage; sine ullo interrimento, 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 -vulsum, 3. to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin, Plin.

**intervenio** -veni -ventum, 4. to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene. **I.** verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.; huic 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 apitum malum, Liv.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti, opposes, Cic.

**interventor** -ōris, m. (Interventio), an interrupter, a visitor; magis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

**interventus** -ūs, m. (Interventio), intervention, interposition, interference; hominis, Cic.; noctis, Caes.

**interverto** (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. (to turn aside), to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, perlocū; 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.

**interviso** -visi -visum, 3. 1, to look after, inspect secretly; crebro interviso, Cic.; 2, to visit from time to time; aliquem, Cic.

**intervolito**, 1. to fly about among, Liv.

**intervomo**, 3. to pour forth among, Lucr.

**intestabilis** -e, disqualified from being a witness or from making a will; hence dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Hor., Sall.; perjurium, Liv.

**intestatus** -a -um, 1, having made no will, intestate; adv., intestato or ab intestato, intestate; mori, Cic.; 2, not convicted by witnesses, Plaut.

**intestinus** -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 (opp. oblativus, objective), Cic.

**intexo** -texti -textum, 3. **I.** to weave in, plait in, interweave; 1, lit., purpureas notas

alla, 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.; hederæ solent intextere truncos, Ov.

**intibum** (intybum, intūbum) -i, n. and **intibus** (intybus, intūbus) -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) -tixi -tinctum, 3. to dip in; facies sanguine, Ov.

**intolerābilis** -e, unbearable, intolerable; frigus, dolor, Cic.; saevitia, Liv.

**intolerandus** -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, Cic.

**intolerans** -antis. **I.** Act., impatient of, unable to bear; with gentl., 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** -tōnāi -tōnāum, 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 perniciosa tribuni, Cic.; b, to clash; Aeneas horrendum intonat armis, Verg. **II.** Transit., a, to thunder forth; quum haec intonasset plenus iras, Liv.; minas, Ov.; b, to make to roar upon; Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, raging on, Hor. (partic. perf. pass., intonatus, Hor.)

**intonsus** -a -um (in and tondeo), unshorn. **I.** Lit., caput, Ov.; of animals, intonsa bidens, 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** -torsi -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., ardentem oculos, to roll, Verg.; intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. **II.** to twist aside, turn, writhe. **A.** intorti capillis 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 intrā sc. parte, from \*internus -a -um). **I.** Adv. (compar. intērius, superl. intīmē), within; compar., rapiat sitiens intēriusque 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.; foll. 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; amnis os multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile, Liv.

**intractābilis** -e, unmanageable, intractable, ungovernable, 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; genus timore intremuere, Cic.

**intrēmo**, 3. to tremble, quake, Verg.

**intrepīdus**, adv. (intrepidus), without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly, Liv.

**intrepīdus** -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.

**intrico**, 1. (In and triceae), to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion; Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.

**intrinsecūs**, adv. (Intra and secus), inside, inwardly, internally, Cato.

1. **intritus** -a -um (In and tero), not worn away; transf., unexhausted; cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes.

2. **intritus** -a -um, partic. of intero.

1. **intrō**, adv. (for intero sc. loco from \*interus -a -um), within; intro ire, Caes.; filiam intro vocare, Cic.

2. **intro**, 1. (\*interus), 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 modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, Cic.

**introducō** -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; introductionem rei similitudo, Cic.; 2, to maintain; with acc. and infin., Cic.

**introducō** -ōnis, f. (introduco), bringing in, introduction; adolescentulorum, Cic.

**intrōeo** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. to go into, enter; in urbem, Cic.; domum, Cic.; portā, by the gate, Cic.; transf., in vitam, Cic.

**intrōferō** -tollī -ferre, to bear, carry in; liberis cibum, Cic.

**intrōgrēdiōr** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (Intro and gradior), to enter, Verg.

**intrōitus** -ūs, m. (Introeo), an entrance. **I.** 1, lit., Smyrnae, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; 2, transf., beginning, introduction, preamble; fabulae Clodianae, defensionis, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place of entrance, passage, Cic.

**intrōmitte** -misi -missum, 3. to send in, cause to enter; legiones, Caes.

**introrsus** (introrsum), adv. (for Introversum), 1, towards the inside, inwards, Caes.; 2, inwardly, internally, Hor., Liv.

**introrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in, enter by force; ea, Caes.

**introspectō** -specti -spectum, 3. (Intro and specio), to look into, look within; 1, lit., domum tuam, Cic.; 2, transf., to look attentively, observe, examine; in omnes republicae partes, Cic.; introspecte in mentem tuam ipe, cast a look within, Cic.; aliorum felicitatem, Tac.

**introrsus** = 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.; intumescente motu, Tac. **II.** **Fig.** a, to swell with pride; superbia, Tac.; b, to swell with anger, be angry; intumuit Iuppiter, Ov.

**intūmūlātus** -a -um (In and tumulo), un-buried, Ov.

**intūor**, 3. dep. = intueor (q.v.).

**inturbīdus** -a -um, 1, pass., undisturbed, quiet; annus, Tac.; 2, act., not turbulent; vii, Tac.

**intūs**, adv. (In and -tus, cp. *errōs*), within, inside. **I.** 1, ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic.; poet., with abl., talis intus templo, Verg.; 2, transf., within the heart; intus in animis inclusae (cupiditates), Cic. **II.** With verbs of motion, into, to the inside; ducl intus, Ov.

**intūtus** -a -um, unprotected, unsafe. **I.** Pass., castra, Liv.; intuta moenium, the unprotected parts of the walls, Tac. **II.** Act., insecure; latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

**inūla** -ae, f. the plant elecampane, Hor.

**inultus** -a -um (In and ulcisor), **I.** un-avenged; 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 vespere, as the shades of evening were coming on, Tac.; ora coronis, Lucr.

**inunctio** -ōnis, f. (Inungo), an anointing with oil or ointment, Plin.

**inundatio** -ōnis, f. (Inundo), an inundation, flood; inundatio ex lacu Albano, Liv.

**inundo**, 1. **I.** Transf., 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. (inurbanus), 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; vulnerē sanguis inuatus, Ov.; b, to burn or singe with the curling-irons, to curl; fig., illa calamistris, to adorn elaborately, Cic.

**inūsitatē**, adv. (inusitatus), unusually, strangely; inusitate loqui, Cic.; inusitatus contrahere, Cic.

**inūsītātus** -a -um, unusual, strange, uncommon; res inusitata ac nova, Cic.; species navium inusitator, Cic.; with dat., inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic.; inusitatum 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.; in utile est with infin., Cic. **II.** *hurtful, injurious, harmful*; seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

**inutilitas** -atis, f. (inutilis), *uselessness, unprofitableness*, Cic.

**inutiliter**, adv. (inutilis), **1.** *uselessly, unprofitably*, Liv.; **2.** *hurtfully, injuriously*, Cic.

**invado** -vāsi -vāsum, **3.** *I. to go in, enter, come in*; a, in eas urbes, Cic.; with simple acc., portum, Verg.; tria milia stadiorum, to advance, Tac.; b, transf., to undertake boldly; aliquid magnum, 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 lubido invadit, Sall. **B.** to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize; in alicuius praedia, Cic.

**invalesco** -vāldi, **3.** (inchoat. of *invaleo*), to gather strength, becomes 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 irumpentes, Tac.

**invectio** -ōnis, f. (inveho), **1.** *importation*, Cic.; **2.** an inveighing against, *inveective*, 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.; divitiæ avaritiam invexere, Liv. **II.** Middle, invehi. **A.** to ride or travel on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship; curru in capitolium, Cic.; equo, Liv.; flumine, to sail on, Cic. **B.** Refl., se invehere and middle invehi, to penetrate, burst into, attack; **1.** lit., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; quum utrinque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv.; **2.** transf., in aliquem or aliquid, to attack with words, assault, inveigh against; petulant in aliquem, Cic.

**invenidiblis** -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; ipsis 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; conjunctionem, 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** -trix, f. (inventor), she that finds out; oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

**inventum** -i, n. (invenio), an invention, discovery, Cic.

**invenustē**, adv. (invenustus), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plin.

**invenustus** -a -um, **1.** *inelegant, ungraceful*, Cic.; **2.** *unhappy in love*, Ter.

**inversus** -a -um, *shameless, impudent*; deus, Bacchus, Hor.

**invergo**, **3.** to pour upon; fronti vina, Verg.

**inversio** -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.

**invesperascit**, **3.** imper. it grows dark, becomes twilight, Liv.

**investigatio** -ōnis, f. (investigo), an inquiring into, investigation; veri, Cic.

**investigator** -ōris, m. (investigo), an inquirer, investigator; antiquitatis, Cic.; conjunctionis, 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, conjunctionem, Cic.; verum, Cic.

**inveterasco** -avi, **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 famae et sermonibus, Cic.; of persons, to be firmly established; exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia, Caes.

**inveteratio** -ōnis, f. (invetero), a becoming old, an inveterate disease or mistake, Cic.

**invetēro**, **1.** to allow to become old; and pass., **invetērari**, to grow old, become old. **I.** conglutinato inveterata, of long standing, Cic. **II.** Middle, inveterari, to become established, firmly rooted; opinio inveterari potuisset, Cic.; often in partic., **invetērātus**, 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 laborem, 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 imperis, pass., superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; b, alicui aliquid or simply aliquid; alicui honorem, Hor.; quoad ipse invidere dei, Liv.; c, alicui in aliqua re; in qua tibi invideo, Cic.; d, alicui aliqua re; non invideo laude sua mulieribus, Liv.; e, poet., alicui alicuius rei; illi cleris, 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 alicui facere, confiare, 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.; abest invidia verbo, Liv.; **b**, meton. (a) *jealous or envious persons*, Verg.; (b) *something envied*; invidias aut pestilentiae possessores, Cic.; **2**, *reproach*; invidias erat amissum 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 opes, Tac.; non invidiosae 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 iudicibus invidiosissimum futurum, Cic.; **b**, *hateful, detested*; senatus potentia, Cic.

**invidus** -a -um (invideo), *envious*; **I** Lit., Cic.; subst., an *envier*; laudis, Cic.; obtractatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic. **II** Transf., of things, cura, aetas, Hor.; nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.

**invidio**, 1. *to watch in or over, be watchful or watchful over*; give great attention and care to; venatu, Verg.; reipublicae, Cic.

**inviolabilis** -a, *invulnerable, that cannot be injured*; pignus, Verg.

**inviolata**, adv. (inviolatus), *inviolately*; memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, Cic.

**inviolatus** -a -um, **1**, *uninjured, unhurt*; invulnerati inviolatae vixerunt, Cic.; inviolata vestra amicitia, Cic.; **2**, *invulnerable*; 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 invisae 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., hospitum, 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 pudenter vel invitatus 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; **a**, aliquem ad cenam, Cic.; aliquem domum

suam, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic.; **b**, invitare se, to take one's ill; se cibo vinoque, Sall. **II**, to invite, allure, entice; aliquem praemio 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 lege agere, Cic. **II** *Post.*, 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.; post, 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** -ūs, m. (involo), *a flying, flight*, Cic. (only found in abl. sing.)

**invollito**, 1. *to fly in*; transf., of the hair, to float or wave over; comae 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. (involvere), *a napkin*, Plant.

**involverum** -i, n. (involvere), *a wrapper, cover, case*; **1**, lit., candelabri, Cic.; **2**, transf., involueris simulationum tegi, Cic.

**involutus** -a -um, p. adj. (from involvo), *obscure, confused, involved*; res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.

**involve** -volvi -vōlūtum, **3**. **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 suis virtute, Hor.; bellum pacis nomine involutum, concealed under, Cic.

**involutus** -i, m. (involvere), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves*, Plant.

**invulgo**, 1. *to deposit, give evidence*, Cic. (?)

**invulneratus** -a -um (in and vulnere), *unwounded*, Cic.

**1. iō**, interj., an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah! Verg., Hor.; or of pain, oh! Ov.

**2. iō (Ion)** -ūs and -ōnis, f. (iō), daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis.

**iōlans** -i, m. (iōlaos), son of Iphiclus, the constant companion of Hercules.

**iōlous** (-ōs) -i, f. (iōlaos), town in Thessaly, the home of Jason. Hence, adj., **iōlous** -a -um, of or belonging to Iolous.

**iōle** -es, f. (iōla), daughter of Eurytus, given by Hercules to his son Hyllus.

**1. ion**, -ii, n. (ion), **1**, the blue violet, Plin.; **2**, a precious stone of similar colour, Plin.

**2. ion** -ōnis, f. v. Io.

**iones** -um, m. (iōnes), the Ionians, a people of Greece, one of the four Greek races; hence, **1**,

adj., **Ionianus** -a -um, *Ionian*; **2**, **Ionicus** -a -um, *Ionian*; **3**, **Ionius** -a -um, *Ionian*, *Ionice*; mare Ionium, *the sea between Italy and Greece*, Liv.; so aequor Ionium, Ov.; sinus Ionius, Hor., or simply Ionium -ii, n., Verg. Subst., **Ionis** -ae, f. *a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis*.

**Iōta** n. indecl. (ἰῶτα), *the name of the Greek vowel*, I, t, Cic.

**Iphigēna** -ae, f. = Iphigenia, Lucr.

**Iphigēia** -ādis, f. (Ἰφίγεια), *daughter of Iphis, i.e., Euaena*.

**Iphigēnia** -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*.

**ipse** -a -um, genit. *ipseius* (poet., *ipseius*), dat. *ipsi* (is and -psae), *self*. **I**. Gen., *ille ipse*, etc., Cic.; *ego ipse*, *I myself*, Cic.; *ipse intersivo*, Cic.; *in me ipso probavi*, *in myself*, Cic.; *et ipse, also, too*; *victor ex Aequis in Volscos transiit et ipse bellum molientes, who on their side were preparing war*, Liv. **II**. Esp., **A**. very identical, exactly; **a**, *eaque ipse causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war*, Liv.; *natali suo ipso die, just on her birthday*, Cic.; **b**, with numerals = *just, exactly*; *ipso vicesimo anno*, Cic.; *ea ipse hora*, Cic. **B**, *ipse, ipse, 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*; *valvae se ipsae 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, ipsemet* (nom. plur.), Cic. (Superlative, *ipseissimus, one's very self*, Plaut.).

**ira** -ae, f. **I**, *wrath, anger, ire*, Cic.; *iram evomere in aliquem*, Tac.; *ira indulgere*, Liv.; *ira caelestes, 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.

**iracunde**, adv. with compar. (*iracundus*), *wrathfully, angrily, passionately*, Cic.

**iracundia** -ae, f. (*iracundus*). **I**, *an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility*, Cic. **II**, *anger, fury, wrath*; *iracundiam cohibere*, Cic.; *excitare*, Cic.; plur., *iracundiae implacabiles*, Cic.

**iracundus** -a -um (*irascor*), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful*, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.

**irascor**, 3. dep. (*ira*), *to be angry, wrathful*; *alicui*, Cic.; of a bull, in cornua, *to charge wrathfully with the horns*, Verg.

**irātē**, adv. (*iratus*), *angrily*, Phaedr.

**irātus** -a -um (*irascor*), *angry, full of wrath*; *alicui*, with any one; *irator*, *iracissimus alicui*, Cic.; *quam iratus de iudicio*, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *raging*; *mare, venter*, Hor.

**Iris** -ridis, f. (Ἴρις), *the messenger of the gods, the goddess of the rainbow* (acc. *Irim*, Verg.; voc. *Iri*, Verg., Ov.).

**irnea** = *hirnes* (q.v.).

**irōnia** -ae, f. (*εἰρωνεία*), *irony*, Cic.

**Irpini** = *Hirpini* (q.v.).

**irrasus** -a -um (in and rado), *unshaved*, Plaut.

**irraucesco**, or **irraucio** -rausi, 3. (in and raucus), *to become hoarse*, Cic.

**irreligātus** -a -um (in and religo), *unbound*; *croceas irreligata comas*, Ov.

**irreligiōse**, adv. with compar. (*irreligiosus*), *irreligiously, impiously*, Tac.

**irreligiōsus** -a -um (in and religiosus), *irreligious, impious*; *irreligiōsum ratus*, with infin., Liv.

**irremediābilis** -e (in and remediabilis), *from which there is no return*; *unda*, Verg.

**irreparābilis** -e (in and reparabilis), *that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable*; *tempus*, Verg.

**irreperitus** -a -um (in and reperio), *not discovered, not found out*; *aurum*, Hor.

**irrepro** -repei -reptum, 3. to creep, crawl in; *interim* (Gabinus) *ipso decimo die irrepsit, came creeping in*, Cic.; *transf., to creep in, insinuate oneself into*; *in mentes hominum*, Cic.; in testamenta locupletum, Cic.

**irreprehensūsus** -a -um (in and reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

**irrequiētus** -a -um (in and requietus), *restless, troubled*; *Charybdis*, Ov.

**irresectus** -a -um (in and reseco), *uncut*; *pollex*, Hor.

**irresolūtus** -a -um (in and resolve), *not loosed, not slackened*; *vincula*, Ov.

**irretio**, 4. (in and \*retio, from rete), *to catch, entangle in a net*; **a**, lit., *aliquem*, Cic.; **b**, fig., *aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, to ensnare*, Cic.

**irretortus** -a -um (in and retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*; *oculo irretorto*, Hor.

**irreverentia** -ae, f. (*irreverens* from in and reverens), *want of respect, irreverence*; *juventutis*, Tac.; *adversus fas nefasque*, Tac.

**irrevocabilis** -e (in -revocabilis), *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. **I** Lit., *setas*, Lucr.; *verbum*, Hor. **II** Transf., **A**, *unalterable*; *casus*, Liv. **B**, *implacable*, Tac.

**irrevocātus** -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. (?)

**irrideo** -risi -risum, 2. (in and rideo). **I**, *Intransit, to laugh at, jeer at*, Cic. **II** Transit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*; *deus*, Cic.

**irridicūle**, adv. (in and ridicule), *without wit or humour*; *non irridicule dixit*, Caes.

**irridicūlum** -i, n. (*irrideo*), *a laughing-stock*; *irridiculo haberi* (esse), *to be made game of*, Plaut.

**irrigatio** -ōnis, f. (*irrigo*), *a watering, irrigation*; *agri*, Cic.

**irriro** (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., fessas sopor irrigat artus, overexhausts, refreshes*, Verg.

**irriguus** -a -um (*irrigo*). **I** Act., *watering, irrigating*; *fons*, Verg.; *transf., somnus, strengthening, refreshing*, Pers. **II** Pass., *watered*; *hortus*, Hor.; *corpus irriguum mero, soaked*, Hor.

**irrisio** -ōnis, f. (*irrideo*), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subject. genit., *omnium*, Cic.

**irrisor** -ōris, m. (*irrideo*), *a laugher, mocker, derider*; with object. genit., *hulus orationis*, Cic.

**irrisus** -ūs, m. (*irrideo*), *laughter, mockery, derision*; *irrisus esse, to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.; *ab irrisu (in derision) linguam exserere*, Liv.

**irritābilis** -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., luxui, Tac.

**irritatio** -ōnis, f. (irrito), a stirring up, provoking, irritation; with subject. genit., nullis conviviorum irritationibus, Tac.; irritatio quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.

**irritatus** -a -um, partic. of irrito.

**irrito**, 1. (in and -rito). **I.** to stir up, stimulate, incite, 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.; subet, **irritum** -i, n. that which is vain; spes ad irritum cadit, is disappointed, Liv.; b, transf., of persons, without doing anything; irriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object., legationis, Tac.

**irrogatio** -ōnis, f. (irrogo), the imposing of a fine or penalty; multae, Tac.

**irrogo** (in-rōgo), 1. **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.).

**irrore** (in-rōro), 1. to moisten with dew. **I.** to wet, moisten; crinem aquis, Ov.; lacrimas irrigare folia, trickle down upon, Ov. **II.** to sprinkle upon; liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov.

**irrumpe** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (in and rumpe), 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 irrumpt, Cic.; to break in upon, seek to prevent; in nostrum dictum irrumpe, Cic. (?)

**irruo** (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 rumpe), unbroken, unsevered; 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, subet., mihi venit obvium puer tuus; is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.; b, adj., in eum locum, Caes.; ob eam causam, Nep. **B.** a, referring to a following subet., 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 subet.; id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; id gaudeo, I rejoice because of that, Cic.; in eo est, 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, esque 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, subet., neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.; b, cuius ea stultitia ut, etc., Cic.

**Isāra** -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Isère.

**Isauri** -orum, m. (Isauros), the Isaurians.

Hence, **A.** **Isauria** -ae, f. (Isaupia), 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. (Ious), the Egyptian goddess Isis.

Adj., **Isiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Isis.

**Ismarus** -i, m. (Ismapos), and **Ismara** -orum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj., **Ismarus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.

**Ismenus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Isunnos), a river in Boeotia. Hence, **A.** **Ismenis** -idis, f. poet. = a Theban woman. **B.** **Ismenius** -a -um, poet. = Theban.

**Isocratēs** -is, m. (Isokrátes), a celebrated Athenian orator. Adj., **Isocratēus** and **Isocratius** -a -um, Isocratean.

**Issa** -ae, f. (Issa), an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, now Issa. Adj., **A.** **Issensis** -e. **B.** **Issenus** -a -um. **C.** **Issenicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Issa.

**istāc**, adv. by that way, Ter.

**istactenus**, adv. thus far, Plant.

**istā**, ista, istd, pron. demonstr. (is and -te), this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to). **I.** Gen., quid quod adventu tuo ista subellia (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 parentur, Cic.

**Ister** = Hister.

**Isthmus** -i, m. (Isthmós), an isthmus; a, the isthmus on which Cyrcus was situated, Prop.; b, especially the Isthmus of Corinth, Caes. Adj., **Isthmius** -a -um, Isthmian; labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subet., **Isthmia** -orum, n. the Isthmian Games, Liv.

**isti**, adv. (iste), there, Verg.

1. **istic** (isthic), istaec, istdē or istūc (iste and hic), this same, this very person or thing; istic labor, Plant.; subet., istic considerabo, Cic.; in interrogative sentences, istica, etc., Plant.

2. **istic** (isthic), (iste and adv. hic), I, 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.

**istine** (isthine), adv. (iste and hinc), thence, from thence. **A.** Lit., alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; qui istine venit, Cic. **B.** Transf., of that thing, thence, Hor.

**istiusmodi**, of that kind or sort, such; ratio istiusmodi, 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.

**istōc**, adv. (I. istic). **I.** *thither*, Plaut. **II.** *from that place*, Ter.

**istorsum**, adv. (istoversum), *thitherwards, in that direction*, Ter.

**Istri**, v. Histri.

1. **istūo**, n. of I. istic (q.v.).

2. **istūo** (isthūo), adv. (iste and huc), *thither*; venire, Cic.

**itā**, adv. (i-s and -ta), *so, thus, in such wise*. **I.** Gen., **a**, *te 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 prorsus, ita plane, certainly*, Cic.; **d**, *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*; substat., **Itālīca** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica*. **C.** **Itālūs** -a -um, *Italian*. **D.** **Itālīs** -īdis, f., *Italian*. Plur., **Itālides** = *Italian women*, Verg.

**itāquē**, 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. (i-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 Amiano 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 so posse iter ulli per provinciam dare*, Caes. **B.** **Fig.** *defessus 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. (itēro), *a repetition, iteration*; *verborum*, Cic.

**itēro**, 1. *to do a second time, repeat*. **I.** *pugnā, 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*; *parēs iterum accusandi causas esse*, Tac.

**Itēthōa** -ae, and **Itēthōō** -ēs, f. (Itēthōn), *an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses*. Hence, adj., **A.** **Itēthōensis** -e, *Ithacan*. **B.** **Itēthōus** -a -um, *Ithacan*. Subst., **Itēthōus** -ī, m. *Ulysses*, Verg.

**itēdem**, adv. (item-dem), *in like manner, likewise*, Cic.

**itlō** -ōnis, f. (eo), *a going, travelling*; *domum itlō*, Cic.

**Itlūs** portus, *a port of the Morini from which Caesar crossed over to Britain, perhaps W'it-Sand, Sandgate, or Boulogne*.

**Itō**, 1. (intens. of eo), *to go*; *ad coenas*, Cic.

**Itōnē** -ēs, f. (Itōnē) and **Itōnus** -ī, m. (Itōnos), *a town in Boeotia, with a temple of Athene*. Hence, adj., **Itōnius** -a -um, *Itonian*.

**Itūrael** -ōrum, m. (Itūraēoi), *a people in the north-east of Palestine*. Hence, adj., **Itūraeus** -a -um, *Ituraean*.

**Itūs** -ūs, m. (eo), *a going, departure*; *noster Itūs, reditus*, Cic.

**Itylus** -ī, m. (Itulos), *son of the Theban king Zethus and Aedon, killed by his own mother*.

**Itys** -tys, dat. -ty, acc. -tyn and -tym, abl. -ty, m. (Itus), *son of Terens and Proene, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father*.

**Itūlus** = **Julius**. **I.** *named after Iulus, son of Aeneas*, avi, Ov. **II.** *belonging to Julius Caesar*; *Calendae, 1st of July*, Ov.

**Itūlus** -ī, m. *son of Aeneas, also called Ascanius*.

**Iziōn** -ōnis, m. (Iziōn), *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., **Iziōnius** -a -um, *of Iziōn*. **B.** **Iziōnides** -ae, m. (Iziōnides), *a son of Iziōn, Pirithous*, Ov.

## J.

**J**, a consonant, originally written with the **j**, same sign as the vowel **i**, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter.

**jācō** -cti -ctūs, 2. (akin to **jacio**), *to lie* (opp. stare, pendere). **I.** **Lit.**, **A.** **Gen.**, *humī, Cic.*; *in limine*, Cic.; *lecto*, Ov.; *super corpus alcuius*, Ov.; *ad alcuius 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*; *te 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*; *Brundisii*, Cic.; 4, **a**, *to lie geographically, be situate*; *jacet inter eos campus*, Liv.; **b**, *to lie low, be flat*; *domus depressa, caeca, jacent*, Cic.; **c**, *to lie in ruins*; *jacet Ilion ingens*, Ov.; **d**, *of clothes, to hang loosely, be loose*; *praevertunt latas veste jacentes vias*, Ov.; **e**, *to be cast down*; *vultus attollē jacentes*, Ov. **II.** **Fig.**, **A.** *priora tempora in ruinis reipublicae nostrisq̄ue 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.; (b) to be hopeless, dispirited; jacet, diffidit, subiect hastas, Cic.; (y) to be neglected or despised; philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; **b**, to be overthrown, put out of court; jacet hi suis testibus, Cic.; jacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.; **c**, to cease; iudicia jacebant, Cic.; **d**, to be low in price; jacet 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.; materiam 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.

**jactantē**, 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, extollens, belauding; cultus, Tac. **II. Pass.**, 1, being tossed about, tossing; a, navis, Cic.; b, transf., violent emotions, Cic.; **2**, applause; jactationem habere in populo, Cic.; **3**, vainglory; alicuius, Cic.

**jactator** -ōris, m. (jacto), a boaster, ostentatious person, Cic.

**jactatus** -us, m. (jacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down; pennarum, Ov.

**jactito**, 1. (intena. of jacto), to produce in public, to utter; ridicula, Liv.

**jacto**, 1. (intena. 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 adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.; aestu febrigue 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, fluctuatus, Cic.; refl., se jactare or middle jactari; se in causis centumviralibus, to busy oneself with, Cic.; **2, esp.**, a, to torment, disquiet; 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.; (b) to behave oneself in a certain way; se magnificentissime, Cic.

**jactura** -ae, f. (jacio). **I. a throwing, throwing away**; in mari jacturam facere, to throw overboard, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. loss, sacrifice**; jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; jacturam criminum facere, to forego, pass over, Cic. **B. cost, expense**, Cic.

**jactus** -us, m. (jacio), a throwing, cast, throw. **I. fulminum**, Cic.; intra telli jactum, within

shot, Verg. **II. the throw of the dice**; tesserae prosper jactus, Liv.

**jaculābilis** -e (jaculor), that can be thrown or cast; telum, Ov.

**jaculatio** -ōnis, f. (jaculor), a throwing, hurling, Plin.

**jaculator** -ōris, m. (jaculor), 1, a thrower, hurler, Hor.; **2**, a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier, Liv.

**jaculatrix** -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. Transit.**, **A. to cast, hurl**; 1, lit., ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.; **2**, transf., verbum, 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; fervefacta 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 dicebat, Cic.; thus (a) soon; jam te premet nox, Hor.; (b) 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 praedideris, 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.

**Janālis**, v. Janus.

**Janiculum** -i, n. (Janus), one of the hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber.

**Janigēna** -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, Plaut.

**janua** -ae, f. (see Janus), 1, the outer door of a house; januum claudere, Cic.; querere aliquem a janua, to ask at the door for some one, Cic.; **2**, transf., entrance, passage; Ditis, Verg.; maris gemini, of the Boeophorus, Ov.; eam urbem sibi Asiae januum fore, Cic.; fig., quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

**Januārius** -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*, *Janus inus*, and *Janus medius*, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops; 2, poet., the month of *January*, Ov. Hence, adj., **Jānālis** -e, belonging to *Janus*.

**Jēcūr**, genit. *jēcōris* and *jēcīndōris*, n., and **jēcūr**, genit. *jēcīnēris*, n., the liver, Cic.; as the seat of the passions (according to the belief of the ancients); *fervens difficilis bile tunet jecur*, Hor. (Varro and Cic. use the form *jecoris*, Livy *jocineris*.)

**jēcūsōlūm** (*jēcūsōlūm*) -i, n. (dim. of *jecur*), a little liver, Cic.

**jējūnē**, adv. (*jejunus*), of style, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without energy or taste; de aliqua re *jejunē* et *exiliter* disputare, Cic.; haec dicuntur fortasse *jejunius*, Cic.

**jējūnīus** -a -um (*jejunium*), hungry, fasting, Plant.

**jējūnitas** -ātis, f. (*jejunus*). *I.* hungeriness, emptiness, Plant. *II.* Transf., of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidity, plainness; *inopia* et *jejunitas*, Cic.

**jējūnīum** -li, n. (*jejunus*). *I.* a fast, abstinence from food; 1, lit., *jejunium Cereri* instituitur, Liv.; 2, hunger; *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, thirsty, Prop.; 3, a, empty; corpora suco *jejunā*, Lucr.; b, unfruitful; *ager*, Cic.; c, scanty; sanies, Verg. *II.* Fig., *A. jejunae hulus 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 inanis*, Cic.

**jēntāōlūm** -i, n. (*jento*), a breakfast, Plant.

**jento**, 1. to breakfast, Suet.

**jōcātio** -ōnis, f. (*jocor*), a joke, jest, Cic.

**jōcōr**, 1. dep. (*jocus*). *I.* Intransit., to joke, jest; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat *jocans*, Cic. *II.* Trans., to say in jest; haec *jocatus* sum, Cic.

**jōcōsē**, adv. (*jocosus*), in jest; *jocosius* scribere, Cic.

**jōcōsus** -a -um (*jocus*), *jocose*, 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., **jōcūlāria** -um, n. jests, Hor.

**jōcūlārīter**, adv. (*jocularis*), *jocularly*, *jestingly*, Plin.

**jōcūlātōr** -ōris, m. (*joculor*), a joker, *jocular person*, Cic.

**jōcūlōr**, 1. dep. (*joculus*), to joke, jest, speak *jocose*; quaedam militarily *joculantes*, making rude soldier-jests, Liv.

**jōcūlus** -i, 1. (dim. of *jocor*), a little joke, or jest, Plaut.

**jōcūr**, v. *jecur*.

**jōcus** -i, m. (plur. *joci* and *joca*). *I.* a joke, jest; *joci causa*, 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. (*Iōbas*), son of *Hiempsal*, king of *Numidia*, one of the supporters of *Pompeius*.

**jūbār** -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, *Iāv*.

**jūbō**, *jussū*, *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 jube salvere*, greet, Cic.; *pontem jube 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., *defessa jubendo est aeva Jovis conjux*, Ov. *II. A.*

Of physicians, to prescribe; *agrotus qui jussus sit vinum sumere*, Cic. *B.* As political t.t., a, of the Roman senate and people, to order; *senatus decrevit populoque jussit*, Cic.; *senatus dictatorem diei jussit*, Cic.; *legem*, Cic.; *populus jussit de bello*, Liv.; b, transf., of a law, *lex jubet aut vetat*, Cic.

**jūcundē** (*jocundē*), adv. (*jucundus*), pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully; *vivere*, Cic.; *jucundius bibere*, Cic.

**jūcunditas** (*jocunditas*) -ātis, f. (*jucundus*), pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure; *vitae*, Cic.; *dare se jucunditati*, to give oneself up to pleasure, Cic.

**jūcundus** (*jocundus*) -a -um (for *juvundus*, 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. (*Iovdaea*), *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, *aquilissimus eorum studiorum aestimator* et *judex*, Cic.

**jūdiatiō** -ōnis, f. (*judico*), 1, a judicial investigation, Cic.; in a speech, the examination of the defendant's plea, Cic.; 2, a judgment, opinion, Cic.

**jūdicatūm** -i, n. (*judico*), a decided case, judgment, decision; *judicatum non facere*, Cic.; *judicatum negare*, Cic.

**jūdicatūs** -ūs, m. (*judico*), the office or business of a judge, Cic.

**jūdiціальs** -e (*judicium*), relating to a court of justice, judicial; *causa*, Cic.

**judiciarius** -a -um (Judicium), relating to a court of justice; quaestus, Cic.

**Judicium** -ii, n. (Judex). **I** 1, a trial, legal investigation; Judicium dare or reddere, Cic.; qui judicium 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; Judicium sortiri, Cic. **II** judgment, decision. **A** Lit., of an authority or superior, Cic.; senatus, Caea. **B** Transf., 1, opinion, view; judicium facere, to decide, Cic.; meo judicio, in my opinion, Cic.; 2, a, the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding; Intelligens, Cic.; subtile, Hor.; b, reflection, consideration; iudicio aliquid facere, Cic.

**Judicio**, 1. (jusdico). **I** to investigate judicially, to be a judge, Cic. **II** to judge, decide. **A** Lit., rem, Cic.; lites, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquid, Cic.; with acc. and infin., debere 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 arbitrari, Cic.; b, to esteem, value; prudentem non ex ipsius habita 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 emisse iudicati sumus, Cic.; d, to declare openly; Dolabella hoste iudicato, Cic.

**Jugalis** -e (jugum), yoked together; a, subst., **jugales** -ium, m. a team or yoke, Verg.; b, matrimonial, nuptial; vinculum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

**Jugarius** vicus, a part of Rome, at the foot of the capitol, named after Juno Juga, who had an altar there.

**Jugatio** -onis, f. (Jugo), the training of vines on a trellis, Cic.

**Jugorum** -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 104 Roman feet, Plin.

**Jugis** -e (Jungo), joined together; a, Jugo auspiciis, an auspice married by the dunging of yoked oxen, Cic.; b, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

**Juglans** -glans, f. (=Jovis glans), a walnut, Cic.

**Jugo**, 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.

**Jugosus** -a -um (Jugum), mountainous, Ov.

**Jugulus** -trum, f. (\*Jugulus = junctus), the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, Plaut.

**Jugulo**, 1. (Jugulum), to cut the throat, slay, kill. **I** Lit., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic. **II** to ruin, destroy; aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari sua confessione, Cic.

**Jugulum** -i, n. and **jugulus** -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.

**Jugum** -i, n. (root JUG, whence also jungo, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγός, ζυγισμός). **I** a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen, a horse's collar. **A** 1, lit., juga imponere bestibus, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a team or yoke of oxen, Cic.; b, a team of horses, Verg.; c, transf., a pair, a couple; implorari (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, juga, the rowers' benches, Verg.; 5, a ridge or summit of a mountain; summum jugum montis, Caea.

**Jugurtha** -ae, m. king of Numidia, who carried on a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Marius. Hence, adj., **Jugurthinus** -a -um, Jugurthine.

**Julius** -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.

**Jumentum** -i, n. (= jugmentum from Jungo, as examen = examen), an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, Cic.

**Juncus** -a -um (juncus), of or relating to rushes, made of rushes; vincula, Ov.

**Juncosus** -a -um (juncus), full of rushes, rushy; litora, Ov.

**Junctim**, adv. (junctus), successively, both together, Suet.

**Junctio** -onis, f. (Jungo), a joining, connection; eorum verborum, Cic.

**Junctura** -ae, f. (Jungo), a joining. **A** Lit., a joint; tignorum, Caea.; laterum, Verg. **B** Transf., 1, general relationship, Ov.; 2, rhetorical combination, putting together, Hor.

**Junctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from Jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united. **I** junctus 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.; juncei palustres, Ov.

**Jungo**, junxi, junctum, 3. (root JUG, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγισμός, ζυγός), to join, unite, connect. **I** Lit., a, res inter se, Cic.; aliquid cum aliqua re, Cic.; oscula, to kiss, Cic.; 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; socia arma Rutulia, Liv. **II** Transf., a, cum hominibus consuetudines jungere, 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.

**juniperus** -i, f. the juniper-tree, Verg.

**Junius** -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.

**Juno** -onis, f. (= Jovino), the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; Juno interna, Proserpine, Verg.; so Juno Avernæ.

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; hospitā, Carthage, Verg.; ales, the peacock, Ov.; custos, Argus, Ov.; mensis, June, Ov. **C. Jūnōnīola** -ae, c. a worshipper of Juno. **D. Jūnōnīgēna** -ae, m. son of Juno, of Vulcan, Ov.

**Juppiter**, Jōvis, m. (prop., Dinspater, Dispiter, Diespiter, the father of the heavens), Jupiter, 1, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks; Jovis satellites, 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.

**jurandum** -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 judges, Cic.

**jūrēconsultus** = jurisconsultus (q. v.).

**jūrējūro**, 1. (jus and juro), to swear by an oath, Liv.

**jūrēpāritus** = jurisperitus (q. v.).

**jurgium** -ii, n. (jurgo), altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, brawl; jurgio saepe contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

**jurgo**, 1. (= 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.

**jurisconsultus** -i, m. one learned in the law, a lawyer, Cic.

**jurisdicō** -ōnis, f. **I.** the administration of justice by the praetor, judicial authority, Cic.; jurisdicō urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; jurisdicō in libera civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place where justice is administered, an assize-town, Tac.

**jurisepīritus** -i, m. one skilled or experienced in the law, Cic.

**jūro**, 1. (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 alienius, 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.; alium 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.

**jūrōr** -ātus sum, dep. 1. (= 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 *ζῶος*, from *ζῆω*, *zōō*), 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; aliquid 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 iusta jussa, Cic.

**jussus** -ū, 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.

**justificus** -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; iudex, Cic. **II.** Of objects, **A.** just, equitable, fair; supplicium, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; hostis, having the right on his side, Cic.; subest, justum colere, to do what is right, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, well grounded, justifiable; causa, Cic.; ira, Ov.; 2, regular, proper, perfect, complete, suitable; proellum, Liv.; victoriam, 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 servia, 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. **jūvenālis** -e (juvenis), youthful; corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

2. **Jūvenālis** -is, m., D. Junius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

**jūvenālītēr**, adv. (I. juvenalis), like a young man, with the strength of a young man, Ov.

**jūvenēus** -a -um (for juvenicus, from juvenis), young. **I.** Adj. equus, Lucr. **II.** Subst., **A.** jūvenēus -i, m., a, a young man, Hor.; b, a young bullock or ox, Verg. **B.** jūvenēca -ae, f., a, a young woman, a maiden, Hor.; b, a young cow, heifer, Verg. (genit. plur., juvenēum, Verg.).

**jūvenasco** -vendi, 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.

**jūveniliter**, adv. (juvenilis), youthfully, like a youth: Annibal juveniliter exultans, Cic.

**jūvenis** -is (juvo). I. Adj., young, youthful; anni, Ov.; compar., junior, Liv. II. Subst., **jūvenis** -is, a, 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 juventutis, Liv.; 2, meton., (a) the youth = the young; imbellis, docilis, Hor.; (b) prima juventa, the dawn on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; (y) abstract, the force of youth: virtus et juventa, 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 dawn on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigor 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; juventus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juventuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

**jūvo**, jūvi, jātum, 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 juvare, Cic.; often impers., juvat, with infin., it delights, it pleases; juvit me tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic.; forsan 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.; aliaque castella juxta ignobilis, Liv.; juxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; juxta quam, Liv.; with dat., res parva ac juxta magnis difficilis, 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 tua 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 = Kacer, Kal = Kalendae.

**Kalendae** = Calendae (q.v.).

**Karthago** = Carthago (q.v.).

## L.

**L**, 1, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations.

**labasco**, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; 2, to give way, Ter.

**labes** -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

**labecula** -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

**labefacio** -feci -factum, 3., pass., labeficio, -factus sum -fieri (labo and facio). I. to make to totter, shake, loosen; partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov. II. Transf., 1, a, to weaken; corpora aestu impatiencia labefecit, Tac.; b, politically, to shake, impair; jura plebis, Liv.; 2, to cause to shake or waver; quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.

**labefacto**, 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. **labellum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. **labellum** i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

**Laberius** -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.

**labes** -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. I. Lit., esp. 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 perniciem 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.

**labia** (labēa) -ae, f. and **labium** -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

**Labici** (Labici) -ōrum, m. and **Labicum** -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Labicianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subet., a, **Labicianum** -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, **Labicani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

**Labienus** -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

**labiosus** -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

**labium** -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

**labo**, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. I. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat ariete 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. **labor**, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. I. 1, lit., ex quo, Liv.; humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellae praecipites coelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus annes, Ov.;

quia continenter laberentur 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 adiectae voces laberentur atque errarent, Cic.; hac spe lapsus, deceived, Cic. B. to slip, to stumble; I, lit., agas 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 reipublicam, 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 ossa reliquit, labitur, Verg.; labentes deorum aedes, Hor.; transf., to fall, be destroyed; lapsus genus, Verg.

2. **lābor** -ōris, m. work, labour, toil, effort. I. 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 perspexit, 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.

**lāboriosus**, 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). I. full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious; a, vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; b, of persons, industrious, Cic. II. troubled, harassed, undergoing trouble 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 aliquid, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non laboro, with infin., Cic.; b, to be troubled about, to be distressed, to care; quorum recidat 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, Ande no difficulty in, Cic.; quum luna laboret, 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. (λῆβρος), name of a dog, Ov.

**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, Caes.

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.

**lābyrinthēus** -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, Cat.

**lābyrinthus** -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus, Verg.

**lac**, lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk. I. Lit.; Cic. II. Transf., the milky sap of plants, Ov.

**lāceana** -ae, f. (Λακεαίνα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, Verg.; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, Verg.; Leda, Mart.

**lācedaemon** -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **lācedaemonius** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.

**lācer** -cēra -cērum. I. Pass., torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, Sall.; ventis, Tac. II. Act., tearing to pieces; morsus, Ov.

**lāceratio** -ōnis, f. (lacro), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, Cic.

**lācerus** -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, Cic.

**lācernatus** -a -um (lacerus), clad in the lacerna, Juv.

**lācero**, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. I. Lit., alacritus corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciatu, Cic.; pontes, to destroy, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacerare reipublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; esp., a, to squander; pecuniam, Cic.; b, to distress, torture; meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat, Cic.; 2, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec cruciat oratio, Cic.; aliquem probris, Liv.

**lācerta** -ae, f. I. a lizard, Hor. II. a sea-fish, Cic.

**lācertosus** -a -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful; centuriones, Cic.

1. **lācertus** -i, m., gen. plur. = the muscles. I. 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 amentatas hastas accepisset, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebat, Cic.

2. **lācertus** -i, m. = lacerta (q.v.).

**lācesso** -ivi and -i-tum, 3. (intens. of \*lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; a, virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, bello, Caes.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; me scripto, provokes 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.

**lācētāni** -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **lācētāni** -ae, f. the country of the Lacetani.

**lāchēs** -ētis, m. (Λάχης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Mantinea (418 B.C.).

**Lachesis** -is, f. (Λάχεσις), the one of the three Parcae that spin the thread of life.

**Lachryma** (lachryma), v. lacrima.

**Lachrimo** (lachrymo) and -or, v. lacrimo.

**Laciniades** -ae, m. (Λακινιάδης), belonging to the Lacian deme (in Attica), Cic.

**Lacinia** -ae, f. (Λάκινια), a lappet or flap of a garment; prov., aliqui obtinere lacinia, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold, Cic.; in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda senilia, ap. Cic.

**Lacinium** -ii, n. (Λακίνιον ἔσπον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj., **Lacinius** -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

**Laco** (Lacoon) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian; fulvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lacōnes** -um, m. the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lacōnicus** -a -um, Laconian. Subst., a, **Lacōnica** -ae, f. or **Lacōnice** -es, f. (Λακωνική), the country of Laconia, Nep.; b, **Lacōnicum** -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic.; 2, **Lacōnis** -idis, f. Spartan; mater, Ov.

**Lacrīma** (lacrima, lachryma, or lachryma) -ae, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). 1. a tear; multis cum 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. 2. the exudation from certain plants; turis, Ov.; Helladium, amber, Ov.

**Lacrimabilis** (lacrimabilis) -e (lacrimo), deplorable, lamentable, woeful; tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

**Lacrimābundus** -a -um (lacrimo), breaking into tears, weeping, Liv.

**Lacrimo** (lachrymo, lacrimo), 1. to weep, shed tears. 1. Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. 2. Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortice myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

**Lacrimosus** (lacrimosus) -a -um (lacrima). 1. tearful, shedding tears; lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. 2. a, causing tears; fumus, Hor.; b, mournful, piteous; bellum, Hor.

**Lacrimula** -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

**Lacrūma**, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

**Lacteo**, 2. (lac). 1. to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **Lactentes** -ium, f. (sc. hostiae), unworried animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 2. 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, Plaut.

**Lactesco**, 3. (lacteo), to become milk, be changed into milk; omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

**Lactūs** -a -um (lac). 1. Lit., 1. milky; humor, Ov.; 2. full of milk; ubera, Verg. 2. Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactes, 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.

**Lacuna** -ae, f. (for lacuna, from lacus). 1. 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.; cavae lacunae, Verg. 2. Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris explant, 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.

**Lacuno**, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

**Lacunosus** -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

**Lacus** -us, m. (root LAC, whence also lacus, lacuna). 1. a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. 2. a water-tough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. 3. 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.

**Lacrydēs** -is, m. (Λακρύδης), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

**Ladas** -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

**Ladon** -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

**Laedo**, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. 1. Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor. 2. Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack; aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam alicuius gravi opprobrio, 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.

**Laertes** -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Laeertianus** -a -um, Laertian; regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Laeertiades** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i.e., Ulysses, Hor.

**Laetio** -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t.t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

**Laestrygones** -um, m. (Λαιστργόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily; sing., **Laestrygōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lami Laestrygonis (i.e., Formiae), Ov. Hence, adj., **Laestrygonius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; domus, Formiae, Ov.

**Laetabilis** -e (laetor), joyful, gladsome, joyous, Cic.

**Laetatio** -ōnis, f. (laetor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

**Laetō**, adv. (laetus), joyfully, gladly; aliquid laetō atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

**Laetifacio**, 1. (laetificus). 1. to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful; sol terram laetificat, Cic. 2. to fertilize; agros aequā, Cic.

**Laetificus** -a -um (laetus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

**Laetitia** -ae, f. (laetus). 1. joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight; laetitia capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitiam alicui afferre, Cic.; laetitia frui maximae praeclarissimaeque pugnae, Cic. 2. a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

**Laetor**, 1. dep. (laetus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl. bonis rebus,

Cic.; **b**, with in and the abl., in omnium genitu, Cic.; **c**, with de and the abl., de communi salute, Cic.; **d**, with ex and the abl., Sall.; **e**, with acc. of the neut. pron., utrumque laetor, Cic.; **f**, with acc. and infin., filioli tuæ delectari laetor, Cic.; **g**, with quod, se lactari, 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; augurium, Tac.; 2, a, fruitful; pascua, Liv.; laetæ segetes, rich, Cic.; **b**, of animals, fat, Verg.; **c**, of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic.

**laevē**, adv. (laevus), on the left hand, hence awkwardly, Hor.

**laevus** -a -um (λαῖός), left. **I** Lit., a, adj., manus, Cic.; annis, 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 cursu, Ov.; plur., **laeva** -arum, places lying to the left, Ov. **II** Transf., 1, left-handed, foolish, silly; meus, Verg.; et ego laevus! what a fool I am! Hor.; 2, unsuitable; tempus, Hor.; 3, unlucky, unpropitious; picius, Hor.; 4, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum Intonnit, on the left, Verg.

**lāgānum** -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil, Hor.

**lāgēna** = lagoena (q.v.).

**lāgēos** -ēi, f. (λάγεις), a Greek kind of vine, Verg.

**lāgoena** -ae, f. (λάγνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, Cic.

**lāgōis** -idis, f. (λαγώς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, Hor.

**lāguncula** -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask, Plin.

**Lāgus** -i, m. the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Hence, adj., **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, Mart.

**Lāis** -idis and -idos, f. (Λαῖς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

**Lāius**, or **Lājus** -i, m. (Λαῖός), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Lāiādes** -ae, m. son of Laius, i.e. Oedipus, Ov.

**lāma** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with lacuna, lacus), a bog, slough, ditch, Hor.

**lambo**, lambi, lambitum, **b**, to lick; **a**, of animals, tribunal neum, Cic.; **b**, poet., transf., of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, bathes, washes, Hor.; of fire, flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor.

**lāmentābilis** -e (lamentor). **I** lamentable, deplorable; regnum, Verg. **II** doleful, mournful; vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

**lāmentātiō** -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

**lāmentor**, 1, dep. **I** Intransit., to weep, wail, lament; flebiliter in vulnere, Cic. **II** Transf., to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hor.

**lāmentum** -i, n. a wailing, weeping, lament-

ation; gen. in plur., se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

1. **Lāmia** -ae, f. (Λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampirae, Hor.

2. **Lāmia** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

3. **Lāmia** -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituni).

**lāmīna** and **lāmna** -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** -pādis, acc. -pāda, acc. plur. -pādes and -pādas, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. **I** Lit., Verg.; a wedding-torch, Ter.; also used to 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; Phoebea, the light of the sun, Verg.

**Lampasum** -i, n. and **Lampasus** (-os) -i, f. (Λαμψάκος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lampasacenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampascus.

**Lāmus** -i, m. (Λάμος), king of the Laestrygones, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lanii Formiae, Ov.

**lāmŷrus** -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, Ov.

**lāna** -ae, f. (λῆνος, Doric λᾶνος), 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.

**lānārius** -a -um (lana), of or relating to wool, woollen, Plin.

**lānātus** -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly; 1, lit., capras lanatas quibusdam factas (esse), Liv.; subst., **lānātæ** -arum, f. sheep, Juv.; 2, downy, covered with down, Plin.

**lancēa** -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.

**lānōns** -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; 1, lit., pallium, Cic.; 2, soft as wool, Cat.

**Langobardi** -arum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

**languēfacio**, 3. (languere and facio), to make languid or faint, Cic.

**languēō** -gūi, 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**, languū, 3. (languere), 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.

**languidē**, 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, **l.**, gen. **a**, of persons, vino vigiliasque 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, **l.**, corporis, Cic.; **2**, languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aqueus, droopy, Hor. **II.** listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui afferre, Cic.

**laniatus** -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspicere laniatus et ictus, 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 -gērūm (lana and gero), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; poet., apices, woollen, Verg. **II.** Subst., laniger -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

**lanio**, **l.** to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestiis, Liv.; crinem manibus, Ov.; transf., et tua sacrilegae laniant carmina linguae, Ov.

**lanista** -ae, m., **1**, a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2**, an instigator, inciter, Cic., Liv.

**lanitium** -ii, n. (lana), wool, Verg.

**lanius** -ii, m. (lanio), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

**lanterna** (λάterna) -ae, f. (conn. with λάμπω, λαμπρός), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

**lanternarius** -ii, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer; Catellinae, Cic.

**lanugo** -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.

**Lanuvium** -ii, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj.,

**lanuvinus** -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **Lanuvinum** -i, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

**lance**, lanceis, f., **1**, a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2**, the scale of a balance, Cic.

**Laoōon** -ontis, m. (Λαοῶν), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

**Laoḍamia** -ae, f. (Λαοδάμεια), daughter of Aesacus and wife of Proteus, on whose death she slew herself.

**Laoḍicea** -ae, f. (Λαοδικεία), 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., **Laoḍicensis** -e, Laodicean.

**Laoḿedon** -ontis, m. (Λαοῦμέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **l.**, adj., **Laoḿedontens** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2**, **Laoḿedontius** -a -um, Laomedontian; **3**, subst., **Laoḿedontiades** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiades, the Trojans, Verg.

**lāpāthum** -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (λαπαθών), sorrel, Hor.

**lāploidinae** -arum, f. (lapis and caedo), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

**lāpidarius** -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

**lāpidatio** -ōnis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

**lāpidator** -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones, Cic.

**lāpidus** -a -um (lapis), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

**lāpido**, **l.** (lapis), **1**, to throw stones at, Suet.; **2**, imper., lapidat, it rains stones; Veilis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

**lāpidosus** -a -um (lapis), **1**, full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2**, as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

**lāpillus** -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 atrique, Ov.

**lāpis** -idis, m. (λάας), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ariens, 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 **l.**), 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.

**Lāpithēs** -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**, **Lāpithaeus** -a -um; **2**, **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

**lappa** -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

**lappo** -ōnis, f. (**l.** labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

**lappo**, **l.** (intens. of **l.** labor), to totter; Priamus 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 profuisset, 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 varique lapsus, Cic.

**laquear** -āris and **laqueare** -is, n. (laqueus), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

**laqueo**, **l.** (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 laqueos ponere, to lay snares for, Ov.; in laqueos cadere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

**1. Lar** or **Lars**, Lartia, m., an Etruscan title

*signifying lord, found as a praenomen; Laris Tolumnus, Cic.; Laris Porcena, Liv.*

**2. Lār, Lāris, m., usually plur., Lāres -um** and (more rarely) -ium, *tutelar deities among the Romans; Lares praestites, 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.; meton., 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.

**Larcus -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 λαρύνω, the fat of bacon, lard, Ov.

**Lārentālia -ium, n.** a feast in honour of Aca Larentia.

**Lārentia, v. Aca.**

**1. Lāres, v. 2. Lar.**

**2. Lāres, acc. Lares, abl. Laribus, f.** a town in Numidia, now Larbus or Lorbis.

**largē, adv. (largus), largely, plentifully, abundantly; dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions, Tac.**

**largifrons -a -um (largus and facio), bountiful, liberal, Lucr.**

**largifrons -a -um (large and fluo), flowing with full stream, Lucr.**

**largilōquus -a -um (large and loquor), talkative, loquacious, Plaut.**

**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.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; patriae suum sanguinem, Cic.**

**largitas -ātis, f. (largus), liberality, bountifulness; terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.**

**largitēr, 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; 1, lit., a, in cives, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam allicui 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; civitatis, Cic.; acquitatis, 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; quum sol terras largā luce compleverit, Cic.; imbres, Verg.; with genit., rich in, abounding in; opum, 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.**

**lāridum -i, n. = lardum (q.v.).**

**Lārinum -i, n.** town in Lower Italy, now Larino. Hence, adj., **Lārinās -ātis,** of or belonging to Larinum.

**Lārisa (Lārissa) -ae, f. (Λάρισσα, Λάρισσα). I.** town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larisse. Hence, a, **Lārissaeus (Lārissaeus) -a -um, Larissaeus = Thessalian, Cic., Verg.; b, Lārissenses -ium, m.** the inhabitants of Larissa. **II.** Larisa Cremaste, town in Phthiotis, in Thessaly. **III.** a fortress of Argos.

**Lārius -ii 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. Lar.**

**larva -ae, f. (2. Lar), 1, a ghost, spectre, Plaut; 2, a mask, Hor.**

**Lās, acc. Lān, f. (Δās), a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytheum.**

**lāsānum -i, n. (λάσων), a cooking-utensil, Hor.**

**lascivē, adv. (lascivus), lasciviously, wantonly, Mart.**

**lascivīa -ae, f. (lascivus), 1, in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness; hilaritas et lascivia, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, insolence; quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corrumperat, Sall.; lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, Liv.**

**lascivibundus -a -um (lascivio), wanton, sportive, Plaut.**

**lascivio -ii -itum, 4. (lascivus), to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, to be insolent; agnus lasciviti fugā, Ov.; plebs lascivit, Liv.**

**lascivus -a -um, 1, in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome; puella, Verg.; actas, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing; Epicrates, Cic.; puella, Ov.**

**lāserpicifer -fēra -fērum, producing the plant laerpitium, Cat.**

**lāserpitium (lāserpitium) -ii, 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 castorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo domito, Hor.; with genit., maris et viarum, Hor.; b, applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduis lassus 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, are late patet, Cic.; fidei bonum nomen latissime manet, Cic.; 2, at length, amply, copiously; fusc 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 tell, the place where the arrow is embedded in the body, Verg. B. Transf., 1, hidden place, secret retreat; quum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint, Cic.; 2, a subterfuge, pretence, shift; latebra mendacii, Cic.**

**lātēbriciola -ae, c. (latebra and colo), one who dwells in concealment, Plaut.**

**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.

**lātēntēr**, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

**lātēo** -tūi, 2. (connected with λαθάνω). **I.** *to be hid, be concealed*; 1, gen., in occulto, Cic.; *abditē*, Cic.; *latet anguis in herba*, Verg.; *navis latet portu*, Hor.; *latet sub classicis sequor, 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, alias (causae) sunt perspicuae, alias latent*, Cic.; *b, res latet aliquem, it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to*, Verg.; *so res latet alicui*, Cic.

**lātēr** -tēris, m. a brick, tile, Cic., Caes.

**lātērāmen** -inis, n. (later), *an earthen vessel*, Lucr.

**lātērānus** -a -um, *family name in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia*.

**lātērōulus** -i, m. (dim. of later), *a brick, tile*, Caes.

**lātēricius** -a -um (later), *brick, built of brick*; *turris*, Caes.

**lātērium** -ii, n. *an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum*, Cic.

**lātērna**, v. lanternā.

**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.; *Lyneus or Lenaeus, or simply latex*, Verg.; *latex absinthii, wormwood juices*, Lucr.

**lātīalls** -e, v. Latium.

**lātīaris** -e, v. Latium.

**lātībūlum** -i, n. (lateo), *a hiding-place, a lurking-place*. **I.** *Lit.*, *a, of animals, quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant*, Cic.; *b, of men, latibula locorum occultorum*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, *latibulum aut perfugium doloris mei*, Cic.

**lātīclāvius** -a -um, *having a broad purple stripe (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families)*; *tribunus*, Suet.

**lātīfundium** -ii, n. (latus and fundus), *a large landed estate*, Plin.

**lātīnē**, v. Latium.

**lātīniensis**, v. Latium.

**lātīnitas** -ātis, 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*.

**lātīo** -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 Maudio*, Cic.; *invisae atque latitantes res*, Caes.; *b, esp., to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*, Cic.

**lātītūdō** -inis, f. (latus). **I.** *breadth*; *a, fossae*, Caes.; *b, extent, great size*; *possessionum*, Cic. **II.** *a broad pronunciation*; *verborum*, Cic.

**Lātīum** -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.; *feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, the Latin games*, Liv.; **c, adv.** **Lātīnē**, *in Latin*; *Latine loqui*, Cic.; **d, Lātīniensis** -e, *Latin*; **e, Lātīalis** -e, *Latin*; **f, Lātīaris** -e, *Latin*; *Juppiter, as patron of the Latin league*, Hence, **Lātīar** -aris, n. *a feast of Jupiter Latiaris*.

**Latmus** -i, m. (Λάτμος), *a mountain in Caria, where Selene laid Endymion to sleep*. Hence, **adj.** **Latmīus** -a -um, *Latmian*.

**Lātō** -tis, f. and **Lātōna** -ae, f. (Λητώ), *the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the Island of Delos*; hence, **a, Lātōnius** -a -um, *Latonian, Latonia virgo* or simply *Latonia, Diana*, Verg.; **b, Lātōnīgēna** -ae, c. (*Latona* and *gigno*), *offspring of Latona*, Ov.; **c, Lātōinus** and **Lētōius** -a -um, *Latonian*; *proles, Apollo and Diana*, Ov. Subst., **Lātōinus** -ii, m. *Apollo*, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. *Diana*, Ov.; **d, Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -idis, f., *Latonian, Calauraea, 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.

**lātōr** -ōris, m. (fero), *the proposer of a law*; *legis Sempromiae*, Cic.

**Lātōus**, v. Lato.

**lātōrator** -ōris, m. (1. latro), *a barker*; poet. = *dog*, Verg.

**lātōrātus** -ūs, m. (1. 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, brawl, rant*; *latrare ad clepsydram*, Cic.; *b, of inanimate objects, to roar*; *undae latrantes*, Verg.; *stomachus, rumbling*, Hor. **II.** *Transit.* 1, *to bark at*; *senem*, Hor.; 2, *transf.*, *of men, to shout out*; *canina verba in foro*, Ov.

2. **Lātō** -ōnis, m. (λάτρε). **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.*, *villany, roguery*; *quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum*, Cic.; *b, meton.*, *a band of robbers*; *unus ex tanto latrocinio*, Cic.; 2, *a game of draughts*, Ov.

**lātōcīnor**, 1. dep. (2. latro). **I.** *to serve as a mercenary soldier*, Plaut. **II.** *to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage*, Cic.

**lātōnūtius** -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro), *a highwayman, freebooter, bandit*, Cic.

1. **lātus** -a -um, *partic. of fero*.

2. **lātus** -a -um (orig. slātus = *broadened out, extended*), *broad, wide* (opp. angustus). **I.** *Lit.*,

**a**, fossa XV. pedes lata, Caes.; via, Cic.; in latum creescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circo spatietur, Hor. **II** Transf., **a**, of pronunciation, broad; cuius tu illa lata non numquam 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 alicuius latere numquam discedere, Cic.; artifices lateris, dancers who make pantomimic gestures, Ov.; **b**, of animals, cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; **b**, meton. = the body; latus fessum longa 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.

**lātuscūlum** -ī, *n. (dim. of 2. latus), a little side, Cat.*

**laudābilis** -e (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.

**laudatīvus** -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

**laudātor** -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.

**laudātrix** -icis, *f. (laudator), a praiser; vitium laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.*

**laudātus** -a -um, *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., extinxisse 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 juris 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), imago, Cic.; fasces, lictores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

**Laurentum** -ī, *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., laureolum in mustaceo querere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.*

**Laurētum** -ī, *n. (laurus), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.*

**laureus** -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 laurea coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

**lauricōmus** -a -um (laurus and coma), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

**lauriger** -gēra -gērūm (laurus and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

**laurus** -ī, *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., lauru, 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 aliquis 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 laudem gloriam adamaris, Cic.

**lautē**, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently; lautius res domesticas tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me emunxeris lautissime, sp. 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.*

**Lautiliae (Lautiliae)** -arum, *f. a place of the Volscians between Anzur and Fundi.*

**lautūliae (lātūliae)** -arum, *f. (λαύλια), 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, splendidly, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; supellex, Cic.; 2, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.*

**lāvābrum** -ī, *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., Lāvernālis -e, belonging to Laverna.*

**Lavernium** -ī, *n. a place in Latium, near Formiae.*

**Lāvidi**, etc., *v. Labidi.*

**Lāvinia** -ae, *f. daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.*

**Lāvinium** -ī, *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**, lāvi, lautum, partic. lautus and lōtus, lavēre, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvāre (ἀλῶν), to wash, bathe. **I** Gen., **1**, **a**, transit., manus, Cic.; **b**, intransit. lavare and pass. lavari, to wash oneself, bathe; cur te lautum

voluit, cenatum noluit occidere, Cic.; 2, to moisten, wet, bathe; vultum lacrimis, Ov. **II.** to wash away; mala 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.

**laxo**, adv. (laxus). **I.** widely, spaciously, at wide intervals; 1, lit., habitare, Cic.; 2, transf., of time, laxius proferre diem, to put further off, Cic. **II.** loosely; 1, lit., aliquid vincire, Liv.; 2, transf., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

**laxitas** -ätis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

**laxo**, 1. (laxus). **I.** to widen, extend, enlarge; forni, 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.; quum laxati curis sumus, free from, Cic.; b, to mitigate, relax, remit; aliquid laboris, Liv.; annonam, to lower the price of, Liv.; intransit, annona 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 calceus haeret, Hor.; janua, open, Ov.; fig., laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; 2, transf., annona laxior, a lower price of provisions, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

**læa** -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

**læaena** -ae, f. (Λαίαινα), a lioness, Cic.

**Læander** and **Læandrus** -i, m. (Λαίανδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

**Læarchus** -i, m. (Λαίάρχος), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **Læarcheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Læarchus.

**Læbædia** -ae, f. (Λαβæδία), a town in Boetia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophonius (now Livadia), Cic.

**Læbédos** (-us) -i, f. (Λαβέδος), a town in Ionia.

**læbēs** -ëtis, m. (Λαβής), 1, a bronze kettle or cauldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg.; 2, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

**Læchaem** -i, n. (Λαχαιον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

**lectica** -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter; lectici octophoro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; cubare in lectica, Cic.

**lecticarius** -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

**lecticula** -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; 1, gen., lecticulâ in curiam deferri, Cic.; 2, a bier, Nep.

**lectio** -önis, 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 sternô), 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 studioso, Cic.

**lectiunculâ** -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

**Lecton** and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

**lector** -ôris, m. (2. lego), 1, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.; 2, a person who reads aloud, Cic.

**lectulus** -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; adolescens, 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.

**Lêda** -ae, f. and **Lêdê** -ês, f. (Λῆδῃ), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj.,

**Lêdaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lêda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; poet. = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

**lêgâtarius** -ii, m. (legatus), a legate, Suet.

**lêgâtio** -önis, 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 Romana venit, Cic. **II.** the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

**lêgâtôr** -ôris, m. (1. lego), a legator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

**lêgâtôrîus** -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus; provincia, Cic.

**lêgâtum** -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest; solutio legati, Cic.

**lêgâtus** -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.

**lêgifer** -fêra -fêrum (lex and fero), law-giving; Minos, Ov.

**lêgio** -önis, 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.

**lêgionârius** -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subat., **lêgionari** -ôrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

**lêgitimè**, adv. (legitimus), 1, lawfully, legally, Cic.; 2, rightly, properly, Tac.

**legitimus** -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; dies comitatus habendis, Cic.; contrivens, legal, decided by law, Cic. Subst., **legitima** -orum, n. legal usages, Nep. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.

**legionula** -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. **lēgo**, 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; aliqui alicui aliquid, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.

2. **lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, 3. (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I. Lit.**, 1. nuce, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; legere ossa, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; 2. a, filia, 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., **lēgens** -entis, m. a reader, Ov.; b, to read aloud, recite; volumen sum, 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.

**lēgulejus** -i, m. (lex), a petty-fogging lawyer, Cic.

**lēgūmen** -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

**Lēlogos** -um, m. (Λέλογος), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, a, **Lēlogēis** -idis, f. Lelegean; b, **Lēlogēius** -a -um, Lelegean; litura, coasts of Megara, Ov.; moenia, Megara, Ov.

**Lēmannus (Lēmānus)** -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

**lēmbus** -i, m. (Λέμβος), a small, swift vessel, cutter, felucca, Liv.

**Lemnicola** -ae, c. (Lemnus and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); Lemnicolae stirps, i.e., Erichthonius, Ov.

**lemnicolatus** -a -um (lemniscus), adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the reward of a victor, Cic.

**lemniscus** -i, m. (Λεμνίσκος), a fillet, or ribbon given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc., Liv.

**Lemnōs (-us)** -i, f. (Λήμνος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, a, adj., **Lemnīus** -a -um, Lemnian; Lemnius pater, Verg., and subst., Lemnius, Vulcan, Ov.; furtum, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; b, **Lemnīa** -ālia, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek dat. plur., Lemnīasi, Ov.

**Lemonia** tribus, a Roman country tribe on the via Latina.

**Lēmōvices** -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

**lēmūres** -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **Lēmūria** -orum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the ninth of May, Ov.

**lēna** -ae, f. (leno), 1, a procuress, bawd, Ov.; 2, she that entices; natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

**Lenaeus** -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; laticeae, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.

**lēnē**, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; lenes sonantis aquae, Ov.

**lenimen** -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; testudo laborum dulces lenimen, Hor.

**lenimentum** -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

**lēnio** -ivi and -il, -itum, 4. (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I. Lit.**, stonachum iatrument, Hor.; vulnera, Prop. **II. Transf.**, see consolatione, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic. (imperf., lenibat, lenibatur, Verg.).

**lēnis** -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I. Lit.**, sensus judicat lenes 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.

**lēnitās** -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I. Lit.**, vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum induit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II. Transf.**, A. gentleness, lenity; animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; verborum, Cic.

**lēnitēr**, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I. Lit.**, aridire, Cic.; iter facere, slowly, Caes.; collis leniter editus, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II. Transf.**, A. gently, mildly; aliqui, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

**lēnitudo** -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in aliquem, Cic.

**lēno** -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, al-lurer, seducer, Cic.

**lēnocinium** -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.

**lēnocinor**, 1. dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., 1, to flatter basely, be mainly subservient to; alicui, Cic.; 2, to advance, promote, increase; feritati arte, Tac.

**lēnōnus** -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

**lena**, lentia, f. a lentil, Verg.

**lēntē**, adv. (lentus), 1, slowly; proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov.; 2, transf., a, without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently; aliquid ferre, Cic.; respondere, quietly, phlegmatically, Cic.; b, deliberately; lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic.

**lentesco**, 3. (lenteo), 1, to become pliant, soft, sticky; tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg.; 2, to slacken, relax, flag; lentescent tempore curae, Ov.

**lentiscofer** -fēra -fērum (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 unda, must be plied, Verg.

**Lentūlitas** -ātis, 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 Spinther, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Hence, **Lentilitas** -tis, f. the family pride of the *Lentuli* (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

**lentus** -a -um, tough. **L** 1, gen., radix, Verg.; 2, a, plant, 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), unruined, Verg.; lento igne, Ov.; pugna lenta, Liv.; lentiores facere spes, Ov.; 2, a, dawdling, in dicendo, Cic.; b, lingering; infatigari, a bad payer, Cic.; c, of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible; judex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.

**lēmunculus** -i, m. (for *lēmunculus*, dim. of *lēmbo*), a small boat, or skiff, Cæsar.

1. **lēo** -ōnis, 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.

**Lēōclion** -li, n. (*Λεωκλίον*), 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, Plant.

**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** -li, f. (*Λεοντίον*), an Athenian hetaira, friend of Epicurus.

**lēpidē**, adv. (*lepidus*). **L** pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitably, prettily; lepidissime, excellently, Plant. **II** Of style, smartly, wittily, Cic.

1. **lēpidus** -a -um, 1, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Ter., Plant.; 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, B.C. 43.

**Lēponti** -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, pleasant, wit, humour; scurrilis, Cic.

**lēpos** -ōris, m. (*lepor* (q.v.)).

**Leptis** -ptis, f. (*Λεπτις*), *Leptis*, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1, Magna, now *Libia*; 2, Minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Leptis*.

**lēpus** -ōris, m. and c. (akin to *λεπτός*), 1, a hare, Verg.; prov., alis leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; 2, the constellation *Lepus*, Cic.

**lepuscūlus** -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., **Lernaeanus** -a -um, *Lernaean*.

**Lesbos** -i, f. (*Λέσβος*), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Pityacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine. Hence, adj., a, **Lesbiacus** -a -um, *Lesbian*; libri (dialogues of Dicaearchus), Cic.; b, **Lesbias** -idis, f. *Lesbian*; subst., a *Lesbian woman*, Ov.; c, **Lesbis** -idis, f. *Lesbian*; lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbia puella, or simply *Lesbia*, Sappho, Ov.; d, **Lesbium** -a -um, *Lesbian*; civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; subst., **Lesbium** -li, n. *Lesbian wine*, Hor.; e, **Lesbōus** -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; *Lethæa vincula* abrumperé alicui, to restore to life, Hor.; 2, causing forgetfulness; somnus, Verg.; succus, Ov.

**letum**, v. *letum*.

**lētifer** -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**, 1. (*letum*), to kill, slay, Ov.

**Lētoia**, **Lētoius** = *Latois*, *Latoius* (v. under *Lato*).

**lētum** -i, n. (*\*leo*, whence *deleo*), 1, death; turpi leto perire, Cic.; letum sibi parare manu, to commit suicide, Verg.; leto adimere aliquem, to save from death, Hor.; 2, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation; Teucrarum res eripere leto, Verg.

**Leucadia** -ae, f. (*Λευκαδία*), and **Leucās** -adis, 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., **Leucādia** -ae, f. name of a play of Turpillius, Cic.; **Leucādii** -ōrum, m. the *Leucadians*, Liv.

**Leucās** -adis, f. (*Λευκάς*), 1, the island of *Leucadia* or its capital; 2, = *Leucatas*.

**leucaspis** -idis, f. (*Λευκασπίς*), having white shields; phalanx, Liv.

**Leucātes** -ae, m. and **Leucātes** -ae, m. (*Λευκάτας*), and **Leucās** -cādis, f. a promontory of the island *Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*.

**Lenoe** -ēs, f. (*Λευκή*), a town in Laconia.

**Leni** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Leucippus** -i, m. (*Λευκίππος*). **L** Myth., father of *Phoebe* and *Hilaira*, 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.

**Leucopectra** -ae, *f. a promontory in Brutium, now Cap dell'Armi*.

**Leucoophryna** -ae, *f. (Λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesians*.

**Leucosia** -ae, *f. (Λευκωσία), an island near Psestum, now Licosia*.

**Leucothœa** -ae, *f. and Leucothœs* -ës, *f. (Λευκοθœα, 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*.

**Leucothœs** -ës, *f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo*.

**Leuctra** -drum, *n. (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, Leuctricus* -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

**levamen** -inis, *n. (1. levo), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.*

**levamentum** -i, *n. (1. levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, Cic.*

**levatio** -ōnis, *f. (1. levo), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestis, Cic.; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, Cic.*

1. **levatus** -a -um, *v. 1. levo.*

2. **levatus (laevatus)** -a -um, *v. 2. levo.*

**leviculus** -a -um (*dim. of 1. levis*), *somewhat vain, light-minded; leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.*

**levidenis** -e (*1. levis*), *lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; munusculum, Cic.*

**levipes** -pēdis (*1. levis and pes*), *light-footed; lepus, Cic.*

1. **levis** -e, *light, not heavy (opp. gravis)*. **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, light armour, Caes., and concr. = light-armed soldiery, 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, feeble, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

2. **levis (laevis)** -e (*leios*), *smooth (opp. asper)*. **I.** Lit., 1, corpuseula, Cic.; 2, a, polished; pocula, Verg.; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenas, Hor.; senex, bald, Ov.; hence = youthful; pectus, Verg.; vir, decked out, spruce, Ov.; c, slippery; sanguis, Verg. **II.** Of style, flowing, smooth, polished, oratio, Cic.

**levissomnus** -a -um (*1. levis and somnus*), *lightly sleeping, Lucr.*

1. **levitas** -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 alieuius experiri, Cic.; levitatem insectari, Cic.; 2, groundlessness; opinio, Cic.

2. **levitas** -ātis, *f. (2. levis), 1, smoothness; speculorum, Cic.; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, Cic.*

**leviter**, *adv. (1. levis), 1, 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. **lêvo**, 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 fasce levabo, Verg.; aliquem metu, Cic.; se aere alieno, to free, Cic.; 2, to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate; curam et angorem animi mei, Cic.; 3, to refresh, strengthen; lassos corporis artus, Hor.; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; idem, Hor.; auctoritatem, Cic.

2. **lêvo**, 1. (*2. levis*), *to make smooth, polish; corpus, Cic.; transf., of discourse, aspera, Hor.*

**lêvor** -ōris, *m. (2. levis), smoothness, Lucr.*

**lex**, lēgis, *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 Decemviri, 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 Lacedaemonis or apud Rhodios (foll. 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; Manilianis venalium vendendorum leges edicere, Cic. **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; leges pacis, conditions of peace, Liv.; homines eā lege natos, on these terms, on this condition, Cic.

**Lexovii** -drum, *m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux*.

**libamen** -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 fanae, Ov.*

**libamentum** -i, *n. (libo), a libation, Cic.*

**libatio** -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; result 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, defecere libellon, 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, Plaut., Ter.

**libentĕr** (lĭbentĕr), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

**libentia** (lĭbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

**Libentina** (Lĭbentina) -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; aedēs, uninhabited, Liv.; 3, unencumbered with debt; ut rei familiaris liberum quiquam 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.; senus, unlimited 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.; liberiores 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.

**Libĕrālia** -ĭum, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

**libĕrālis** -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. necessarij), Cic.; 2, a, kind; responsum, Cic.; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

**libĕrālitas** -ĭtis, f. (liberalis), 1, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

**libĕrālĭtĕr**, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erant pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

**libĕrātĭo** -ōnis, f. (libero), 1, a setting free, releasing from; culpae, Cic.; 2, a legal acquittal, Cic.

**libĕrātōr** -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patriae, 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; to ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obseidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B.** 1, to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; free from 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** -ĭtis, 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 velit faciat, 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 liberatus), placed in freedom; subst., a, **libĕrtus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **libĕrta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

**libet** (lĭbet) -bĭt or -bĭtum est, 3. Imper., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

**Libĕthra** (Λειβήρα) -ōrum, n. and **Lĭbĕthrus** -i, m. (Λειβήρός), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adj., **Libĕthris** -idis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

**libidinĕsĕ**, adv. (libidinosus), lustfully, wantonly, Cic.

**libidinĕsus** -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinosisimae liberationes, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

**libido** (lĭbido) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. **I.** ad libidinem, according to inclination, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, wantonly, out of mere caprice, Cic.; libidinem habere in armis, to take pleasure in, Sall. **II.** 1, immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness; alius libidini adversari, obistere, Cic.; libidines refricare, Cic.; 2, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

**Libĕtina** -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-

lenta tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, *death*; multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

**libo**, 1. (λεῖβω). **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; dīs 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**, metron., the Roman pound of 12 oz.; 2, the constellation called the Balance, Verg. **II.** a level, a plummet level; ad libram fecisse turres, Caes.

**librāmen** -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; tormentum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

**libraria** -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

**librariolus** -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a book-seller, Cic.

**librarium** -ii, n., v. librarius.

**librarius** -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., tabularia, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, **librarius** -ii, m., a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, **librarium** -ii, n., a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

**librator** -oris, m. (libro) 1, a leveller or surveyor, Plin.; 2, one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tac.

**libratus** -a -um, p. adj. (from libro), well-pointed, swung, hurled with force; glans, Liv.; lectus, Liv.

**librilla** -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae librillae, 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.; **c**, 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**, libris, m. (Αἰψ), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

**libum** -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov., Verg.

**Liburni** -orum, 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, **Libystia** -idis, f. Libyan; urbs, Verg.; 5, **Libyus** -a -um, Libyan; 6, **Libystinus** -a -um, Libyan.

**Libyphoenices** -um, m. (Λιβυφοίνικες), a Libyan people, descended from the Phoenicians, in Byssium.

**licens** -centis. **I.** Partic. of liceor (q.v.). **II.** P. adj. (licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled; Lupercus, Prop., of things, licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

**licenter**, 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 dabit 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.

**licetor** -citus sum, 2. (licet) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

**licet** -edit or -citus 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 licet, 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 concurrant, Cic.

**Lichās** -ae, m. (Λίχης), a servant of Hercules.

**Lichen** -enis, m. (Λειχην), moss or lichen, Plin.

**Licinius** -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** -oris, m. a licitor, plur. licitores, the lictors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblems of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, 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** -enis, m. or **lienis** -is, m. the mill, or spleen, Plaut.

**liēnōsus** -a -um (lien), splenetic, Plaut.

**ligāmen** -inis, n. (l. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

**ligāmentum** -i, n. (l. 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. (Δίγεια, 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. Ligerem and Ligerim; abl. Ligere 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.

**Lignōlus** -a -um (dim. of ligneus), wooden, Cic.

**Lignēus** -a -um (lignum), 1, made of wood, wooden; ponticulus, Cic.; 2, transf., like wood, dry; conjux, Cat.

**Lignor**, 1. dep. (lignum), to fetch wood; lignari pabularique, Caes.

**Lignum** -i, n. **I.** wood, esp., firewood (opp. materia, wood used for building); ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri jubere, Cic; prov., in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. **II.** Meton., 1, a writing-table of wood, Juv.; 2, = a tree, Verg.

1. **Ligo**, 1. **I.** to bind, tie; aliquem vinculo, Tac.; manus post terga, Ov.; places in glacie ligati, frozen fast, Ov.; to bind up, bandage; vulnera veste, Ov. **II.** 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.

**Ligula** (lingula) -ae, f. (dim. of lingua), 1, a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Caes. **II.** a shoe-strap, Juv.

**Ligures** -um, m. the Ligurians, a people in modern Piedmont; sing., **Ligus** (Ligur) -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** (ligurio), 4. (lingo), 1, to lick, lick up; jus, Hor.; furta, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily, Hor.; 2, to lust after, long for; luera, Cic.

**Ligurrīto** -ōnis, f. (ligurrio), daintiness, Cic.

**Ligus** -gūris, m., v. Ligures.

**Ligusticus** -stinus, v. Ligures.

**Ligustrum** -i, n. privet, Verg.

**Lilium** -ii, n. (Λείριον), a lily; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., milit. t. l., a kind of fortification consisting of low palisades, Caes.

**Lilybaeōn** (-baeum) -i, n. (Λιλυβαίων), a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Capo di Boco, with a town of the same name. Adj., a, **Lilybaeus** -a -um, b, **Lilybēus** -a -um, and c, **Lilybaetanus** -a -um, Lilybaean.

**Lima** -ae, f. (limo), a file, Plaut.; fig., of style, polishing, revision, correction; defuit et scriptis ultima lima reus, Ov.

**limatē**, adv. (limatus), elaborately, elegantly, Cic.

**limatulus** -a -um (dim. of limatus), polished, refined; opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic.

**limatus** -a -um, p. adj. (limo), polished, refined, elegant; genus librorum limatus, Cic.

**limbus** -i, m. a border, hem, selva, fringe round the edge of a robe, Verg.

**limen** -inis, n. (connected with 1. limus and ob-limns), the threshold. **I.** 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. **II.** Fig., a beginning; belli, Tac.

**limes** -itis, m. (1. limus), a cross path or by-way. **I.** 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. **II.** a pathway, road; Appiae, Liv.; accivis, 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), **I.** to file; 1, lit., gemmas, Plin.; 2, to whet, sharpen, Plaut.; 3, fig., a, to polish, finish; quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.; b, to investigate accurately; veritatem, Cic. **II.** to file off; fig., to take away from, to diminish; alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.

**limōsus** -a -um (2. limus), slimy, miry, muddy; lacus, Verg.; planities, Sall.

**limpidus** -a -um (connected with liquidus), clear, limpid, pellucid; lacus, Cat.

1. **limus** -a -um (connected with limen and oblimus), of the eyes, sidelong, looking sideways; ocelli, Ov.

2. **limus** -i, m. (limo), 1, slime, mud, mire, Cic.; fig., malorum, Ov.; 2, dirt, filth, Hor.

3. **limus** -i, m. (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. (Λίμυρα, ῆ), a town in the south of Lycia on the river Limyrus or Limyra.

1. **linctus**, partic. of lingo.

2. **linctus** -ū, m. (lingo), a licking, taste, Lucr.

**Lindōs** and **-dus** -i, f. (Λίνδος), a town in Rhodes.

**linēa** -ae, f. (linum), a linen thread. **I.** Lit., A. Plin.; linea dives, a string of pearls, Mart. **B.** a carpenter's plumb-line, Cic.; linea discere uti, Cic.; ad lineam, exactly straight or perpendicular, Cic. **II.** 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 tantum 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.

**linēamentum** -i, n. (linea), a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line. **I.** Lit., in geometria lineamentum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, pl., a drawing, delineation, sketch, outline; tu opera lineamenta sollertissime 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, linguas volucrum, Verg.; 2, a, a language, tongue; Latina, Cic.; Gallica, Caes.; utraque lingua, Greek and Latin; b, a dialect; disciplinis linguas divisa, Cic.; 3, readiness of speech, eloquence; est animus tibi sunt mores et lingua fidesque, Hor.; in a bad sense, loquacity; poenam lingua commueruisse, 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.

**liniamentum**, v. lineamentum.

**linigē** -gēra gērum (linum and gero), clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, Ov.

**lino**, livi and lēvi, litum, 3. **I.** to smear upon, spread over; medicamenta per corpora, Ov. **II.** to besmear, anoint; 1, spiramenta cera, Verg.; 2, a, to cover; labra alieui, 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.

**liqueo**, liqui, 3. (Λείω), to leave. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., socios ignotas 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.; lingue dulces animas, to die, Verg.

**linteātus** -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.

**linteōlum** -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.

**linteus** -a -um (linum), linen, made of linen; vestis, Cic.; libri, written on linen, Liv. Subst.,

**linetum** -i, n. linen cloth, linen; merces linteis delatae, Cic.; esp., a sail; dare linteas ventis, Ov.

**lintriciulus** -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** (-ēs) -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.

**Lipāra** -ae, f. and **Lipārō** -ēs, f. (Λιπάρα), the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily, now Lipari; plur., Liparae, the Aeolian islands. Adj., a, **Liparaeus** -a -um; b, **Lipārensis** -e, Liparean.

**lippio**, 4. to have sore eyes, be bleary-eyed; quum leviter lippirem, Cic.

**lippiōdo** -inis, f. (lippus), inflammation in the eyes, Cic.

**lippus** -a -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, bleary-eyed, Hor.; sand-blind, half-blind, Juv.

**liquefacio** -feci -factum, 3. pass., liquefaciō -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.

**Liqueō**, liqui or licti, 3. (Λείω). **I.** to be fluid, liquid; concrendi, 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 luerit, 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**, licti, 3. (inchoat. of liqueo), to become fluid, to melt. **I.** Lit., 1, cera liquescit, Verg.; 2, to putrefy; liquescunt corpora, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to become effeminate; voluptate, Cic.; 2, to melt or waste away; liquescit fortuna, Ov.

**Liquidē**, 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; vinum, 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** -oris, m. (liqueo), liquidity, fluidity. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Meton., a liquid, fluid, liquor; per lucidi ammonii liquores, Cic.; absol., the sea, Hor.

**Liriōpō** -ēs, 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, stilis), 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., item alicui intendere, in aliquem inferre, to bring an action against, Cic.; item habere cum aliquo, Cic.; item 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; item in rem suam vertere, Liv.; item lite resolvere, to illustrate one obscure point by another, Hor.

**Lissus** -i, f. town in the south of Dalmatia, now Alessio, or Lesh.

**Litāna** silva -ae, f. a forest in Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, 216 A.C.

**litatio** -ōnis, f. (lito), an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice; hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, Liv.

**littera (littera)** -ae, f. (lino). *a letter of the alphabet*. **I.** Lit., *litterarum notae*, Cic.; *homo trium litterarum* = *fur, a thief*, Plaut.; *litterae grandes, uncial characters*, Cic.; *tristis (C)*, which stood upon the balloting tickets for *Condemno*, *salutaris (A)*, for *Absolve*, Cic.; *litteras discere*, to learn to read, Cic.; *ad me litteram nunquam misit, not a line*, Cic.; *litteras parcere*, to be sparing with paper, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Sing., *littera*; *1, handwriting*; *ad similitudinem litterae tuse*, 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 rarse per eadem tempora litterae 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 alatarum*, a book of letters despatched and received, Cic.; **c**, *literature, letters, science, 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 perscriptae rationes*, Cic. **II.** *1, literally, word for word*; *respondere*, 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*, Plaut. **II.** learned, liberally educated; *Canus 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 *Liternus*, now *Patria*. Adj., **a, Liternus** -a -um; **b, Literninus** -a -um, *Liternian*. Subst., **Liternum** -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** -cīnis, m. (lituus and cano), a trumpeter, clarion-blower, Cic.

**litigātor** -ōris, m. (litigo), a party in a lawsuit, litigant, Cic.

**litigious** -a -um (litigium), full of strife, contentious. **I.** With comp. and superl., fond of dispute, litigious; *homo minime litigious*, Cic. **II.** Of things, **a**, full of dispute, quarrelsome; *disputatio*, Cic.; **b**, contested at law; *praedictum*, Cic.

**litigium** -ii, n. (litigo), a quarrel, contention, Plaut.

**litigo**, 1. (for *litem ago*), to quarrel, dispute, brawl. **I.** Gen., *accerrime cum aliquo pro aliquo*, Cic. **II.** Esp., to go to law; *noli pati fratres litigare*, Cic.

**lito**, 1. **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, *proximi hostis litatur saepe pulcherrime*, Cic.; *litato* (abl. absol.), non auspiciato nec litato aciem instruant, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice, Liv. **B.** Of the victim, to give

a favourable omen, promise success; *victimam nullam litat*, Ov. **II.** Trans., 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; *arena*, Ov.; *aves*, Verg.

**littera**, etc., v. *littera*, etc.

**litura** -ae, f. (lino). **1**, the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the wazen 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.

**litus**, etc., v. *litus*, etc.

**litus (litus)** -ōris, n. (lino). **I.** **1**, the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast; *litus insulae*, Cic.; *naves agere in litus*, Liv.; *prov.*, *litus arare*, to plough the shore, to labour in vain, Ov.; in *litus arenae 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 compedibus livida, black and blue*, Ov.; **2**, envious, Mart.

**liveo**, **2**, **1**, to be of a bluish colour, Ov.; **2**, *transf.*, to be envious, to envy; *alicui*, Tac.

**livescō**, 3. (*liveo*), to become bluish, grow livid, Lucr.

**lividulus** -a -um (dim. of *lividus*) somewhat envious, Juv.

**lividus** -a -um (*liveo*), bluish, blue. **I.** Lit., raceus, 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.; *oblivio*, 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-tax 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.

**lixā** -ae, m. a sutler, Liv.; plur., **lixae** -arum, n. 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.

**locō**, 1. (*intens. of loco*), to let out to hire, Ter.

**loco**, 1. (*locus*), to place, lay, put, set. **I.** Gen., **1**, lit., castra, Cic.; *inlites 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; *virginem in matrimonium*, Plaut. **B.** **a**, to let out to hire, to farm out taxes; *vegetalia, portorium, fundum*, Cic.; *agrum campanum fruentum*, 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*; *statuum facienda*, 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.).

**Lōcri** -ōrum, m. (*Λοκροί*), **1**, *the inhabitants of Locris, in Greece*. Hence, **a**, **Lōcreses** -ium, m. *the Locrians*; **b**, **Lōcria** -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 coffin*, Plin.; **2**, plur., *loculi*, *a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket*; *nummuli in loculis 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 locupletet et pecuniis*, 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, trustworthy, sufficient, satisfactory*; *auctor*, Cic.; *testis*, Cic.; *tabellarius*, Cic. (*abl. sing. locupletet* and *gen. (in Cic. always) locupletet*, *genit. plur. locupletium*, Cic.; *locupletum*, Caes.).

**locuplētō**, **1**, (*locuples*), *to enrich*; *homines fortunati*, 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**, *place 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*; *alici 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 laudia*, 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 ullus 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*.

**locūtio** (*lōquūtio*) -ōnis, f. (*loquor*), **1**, *a speaking, speech*, Cic.; **2**, *pronunciation*, Cic.

**lōdix** -dicis, f. *a rough blanket, rug, counterpane*, Juv.

**lōgēm** -ēi, n. and **lōgīm** -īi, n. (*λογέιον* and *λόγιον*), *archives*, Cic.

**lōgia** -ae, f. and **lōgiōs** -ēs, f. (*λογική*, *sc. τέχνη*), *logic*, Cic.

**lōgiūs** -a -um (*λογικός*), *logical*; *subst.*, **lōgica** -ōrum, n. *logic*, Cic.

**lōgos** (-us) -i, m. (*λόγος*), **1**, *a word*, Plaut.; **2**, *a joke, jest, don mot*, Cic.

**lōligo**, v. *lolligo*.

**lōllum** -īi, n. *darnel, cockle, tares*, Verg.

**lolligo** -ginis, 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 latoque, 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 dissentire, 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 protractus*, Cic.*

**longinquitas** -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**, *amnes*, Tac.; **2**, **a**, *distant, far, remote*; *hostis*, Cic.; *Lacedaemon*, Cic.; **c** (*ex*) *loginoquo, 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** -inis, f. (*longus*), *length*. **I**, Lit., *itineris*, Cic. **II**, Transf., *length of time*; *noctis*, Cic.; *orationis*, Cic.

**longiusculus** -a -um (*dim. of compar. longior*), *somewhat long*; *versus*, Cic.

**Longula** -ae, f. *a Volscian town not far from Corioli*.

**longūle**, adv. (*longulus*), *somewhat far off, at a little distance*; *ex hoc loco*, Plaut.

**longūlus** -a -um (*dim. of longus*), *somewhat long*; *iter*, Cic.

**longārius** -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, ratio 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 can 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; apes, Hor.; poet. transf., of persons, longus spe, hoping to live long, Hor.

**loquācitas** -ātis, f. (loquax), talkativeness, loquacity; mea, Cic.

**loquāciter**, adv. (loquax), loquaciously, talkatively; respondere, Cic.

**loquācūlus** -a -um (dim. of loquax), somewhat talkative, Lucr.

**loquax** -quācis (loquor), talkative, garrulous, loquacious; 1, of persons, homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic.; 2, of animals, ranæ, croaking, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, nidus, full of nestlings, Verg.; stagna, full of frogs, Verg.; lymphæ, babbling, Hor.; epistola, gossiping, Cic.; vultus, expressive, Ov.

**loquēla** (loquella) -ae, f. (loquor). I. a speaking, speech, discourse, Plaut. II. Transf., 1, a word; fundit has ore loquelas, Verg.; 2, a speech, language; Graja, Ov.

**loquitor**, 1. dep. (intens. of loquor), to speak, Plaut.

**loquor**, locūtus (loquūtus) sum, 3. dep. (connected with λέγω), to speak. I. Intransit., to speak (of conversation); dicere, of an orator; 1, lit., bene loqui de aliquo re, de aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either = in defence of or in the name of some one), Cic.; apud (before) aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic. II. Transf., 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.).

**lōrātus** -a -um (lorum), bound with thongs, Verg.

**lōrēus** -a -um (lorum), made of thongs, Plaut.

**lōrica** -ae, f. (lorum). I. a leather cuirass, corselet, Cic.; transf., libros mutare lorica, to exchange study for war, Hor. II. Milit. t.t., a breastwork, parapet, Caes.

**lōricō**, 1. (lorica), to arm with a corselet or cuirass; gen. partic., lōricātus -a -um, armed with a cuirass, Liv.

**lōrum** -i, n. a strap or thong of leather. I. Lit., esp. for binding, quum apparitor Postumium laxē vinctet, 'Quin tu,' inquit, 'adducias 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 cadere aliquem, Cic.; 4, a leathern bulla (v. bulla), Juv.

**Lōtōphāgl**, genit. -phāgon, m. (Λωτοφάγος), myth., the Lotus-eater, 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 fruit 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. lōtūs -a -um, v. lave.

2. lōtūs -i, f., v. lotos.

**Lūa** -ae, f. a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated.

**lūbet**, lubido, etc. = libet, libido, etc. (q.v.).

**lūbrīco**, 1. (lubricus), to make smooth or slippery, Juv.

**lūbrīcus** -a -um, slippery. I. Gen., A. Lit., glacies, Liv.; neut. subst., lūbrīcum -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 aspicit, dangerous to look upon, Hor.; in lubrico versari, Cic. II. Transf., A. smooth, slimy; anguis, Verg. B. quickly moving, fleeting; 1, lit., annis, Hor.; 2, transf., annus, quickly passing, Ov.

1. Lūca -ae, f. town in Etruria (now Lucca). Hence, adj., Lūcensis -e, of Luca.

2. Lūca, v. Lucani.

**Lūcāni** -ōrum, m. (Λευκανοί), 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, Lūcānius -ae, f. the country of the Lucani; 3, Lūcānīus -a -um, Lucanian; subst., Lūcānīca -ae, f. a kind of savage, 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** -āris, n. (lucus), 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 lucelli jussi sunt dare, Cic.

**Lūcēnsis**, v. Luca.

**lūcō**, luxi, 2. (lux), to be bright, shine, glitter. I. stella 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 luceat, Cic.; quum res ipse tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, 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. (lucio), a lamp, oil-lamp; lumen lucernae, Cic.

**lūcesco** (lucisco), luxi, 3. (inchoat. of lucco), to begin to shine; a, pers., novus sol lucebat, Verg.; cras lucebatur Nonas, appear, Ov.; b, impers., lucebit, it grows light, day is breaking, Cic.

**lūci** = 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, annua, Ov.; sidera, Hor.; adv., lucidum fulgentes oculi, Hor.; 2, bright, shining white; ovīs, 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; manūs (of Lucina), Ov. II. Subst., Lūcifer -fēri, m. Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, Cic.; myth., the son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx; hence, Lucifero genitus (= Ceyx), Ov.; meton., the day; tot Luciferi, Ov.

**lūcifugus** -a -um (lux and fugio), shunning the light; blatta, Verg.; transf., homines, Cic.

**Lūcillus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1. Qu. Lucilius Balbus, a Stoic philosopher; 2. C. Lucilius, born at Sessa 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; Luchnam 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.

**Lūcrētis** -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.

**lūcrifico** -feci -factum, 3. (sometimes written separately lūci facio), to gain, receive as profit; pecuniam, Cic.; tritici modios centum, Cic.

**lūcrificabilis** -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, Plaut.

**lūcrificus** -a -um (lucrum and facio), gainful, profitable, Plaut.

**lūcrifuga** -ae, c. (lucrum and fugio), one who shuns gain, Plaut.

**Lūcrinus** -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake on the coast of Campania, near Baiæ. Hence, adj., a, **Lūcrinus** -a -um, Lucrine; conchyliis, Hor., and subst., **Lūcrina** -drum, n. Mart., Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their flavour; b, **Lūcrinensis** -e, Lucrine; res, oysters, Cic.

**lūcror**, 1. 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.

**lūcrōsus** -a -um (lucrum), full of gain, profitable, lucrative, Ov.

**lūcrum** -i, n. (cf. λαός), gain, profit, advantage (opp. damnum). I. Lit., lucri causa, Cic.; ad prædam 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.; lucri 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.

**lūcrāmen** -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil, Verg.

**lūcrātio** -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.

**lūcrātor** -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler, Ov.

**lūctificus** -a -um (luctus and facio), causing grief, mournful, baleful; Alecto, Verg.

**lūctiosus** -a -um (luctus and sono), sorrowfully sounding; mugitus, Ov.

**luctor**, 1. dep. to wrestle. I. Lit., fulvā arenā, Verg.; luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. II. A. Physically, to struggle, strive, contend

with; in arido solo, Liv.; in turba, Hor.; with abl., Africus luctatur fluctibus, Hor.; foll. by infin., 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, baleful; o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.; luctuosissimum bellum, Cic.; misera tempora et luctuosa, Cic.

**lūctus** -us, m. (lugeo). I. mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement; 1, lit., a, luctus domesticus, Cic.; luctus publicus, privatus, Liv.; luctum minuire 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.

**lūcubrātiō** -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., lucubrationes detraxi et meritationes addidi, Cic.; 2, meton., that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration; lucubrationem meam perire, Cic.

**lūcūbre**, 1. (lux). I. Intransit., to work by night; inter lucubrantes ancillas sedere, Liv. II. Transi., 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.

**lūcūlētēr**, adv. (luculentus), excellently, well; Graece lūcūlētēr scire, Cic.

**lūcūlentus** -a -um (lux). I. full of light, bright; canilius, 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 lūcūlentiōribus, 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, **Lūcullianus** -a -um, Lucullan.

**lūcūlus** -i, m. (dim. of lucus), a little grove, Suet.

**Lūcūmo** and syncop., **Lūcūmō** or **Lūcūmōn** -ōnis, m. (Etruscan Lauchme); plur., **Lūcūmōnes**, the magnates of Etruria, who were also priests, an Etrurian prince and priest; galeritus Lucumon = an Etrurian, Prop.

1. **lūcus** -i, m. a sacred grove, consecrated wood, Cic.; poet., 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.

**lūdiūrium** -ii, n. (ludo), derision, mockery, sport, jest. I. Lit., alieni esse ludibrio, Cic.; per ludibrium auditū dimississe, heard and dismissed with scorn, Hor. II. a laughing-stock, plaything; is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.; fortunae, Cic.; ludibria ventis, Verg.

**lūdiūbundus** -a -um (ludo), 1, playful, sportive, Liv.; 2, transf., playing, i.e., with ease, without difficulty or danger; coelo sereno in Italiam Indubandi pervenimus, Cic.

**lūdiōr** and **lūdiōrus** -ra -rum (ludus), done for sport or recreation, serving as sport or

recreation, playful, sportive. **I.** Adj., 1, gen., sermo, Cic.; ars ludica armorum, Cic.; 2, esp., relating to the stage; ars, 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.

**ludifico**, 1. (lulus and facio), to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen; aliquem, Sall.; absol., Cic.

**ludiflor**, 1. dep. (lulus and facio). **I.** to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat; aliquem, Liv.; absol., Cic. **II.** Transf., to make vain, frustrate by cunning; ea quae 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**, lūi, lūsum, 3. to play. **I.** Intransit., A. Lit., alea, Cic.; trocho, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to play, sport, toy; exempla honesta ludendi, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Verg.; 2, to sport, amuse oneself; lusisti satis, Hor. **II.** Transf., to play. A. Gen., proelia latronum, 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 excoquit in otio ludum, Cic.; dare ludum alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., a, ludi, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods; ludos facere, to give, celebrate, Cic.; ludia, at the time of the games, Cic.; ludos committere, to begin the games, Cic.; b, a satire; in Naevii ludo, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. a game, a child's game, a trifle; illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. **B.** a sport, jest, joke; per ludum et jocum, 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 literarum, Liv.; ludum habere, to keep a school, Cic. (archaic form lōdus, Cic.).

**lūella** (lūella) -ae, f. (luo), punishment, expiation, Lucr.

**lūes** -is, f. (luo), a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, Verg.; transf., a, a word of reproach for criminals, pest, plague, Cic.; b, any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction, war, Tac.; earthquake, tempest, Tac.

**Lugdūnum** -i, n. town on the north border of Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia Lugdunensis (now Lyons). Adj., **Lugdūnenis** -e.

**lūgō**, lūxi, luctum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to mourn, be in mourning (as shown by cries and outward signs, while mareo = to be dejected); lugēt senatus, Cic.; lugere pro aliquo, Cic.; campi lugentes, places of mourning (of the lower world), Verg. **II.** Transf., to bewail, lament, deplore, to wear mourning for; matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.; aliquem, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.

**lūgubris**, adv. (lugubris), mournfully, plaintively, Verg.

**lūgubris** -e (lugeo), relating to mourning, mournful. **I.** Lit., lamentatio, for the dead, Cic.; domus, a house of mourning, Liv. Subst., **lūgubria** -iūm, n. mourning attire, Ov. **II.** 1,

causing mourning; bellum, Hor.; 2, doleful, plaintive; verba, Ov.

**lūmbus** -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; lumen oleum instillare, Cic.; sub lumina prima, at twilight, Cic.; 2, the light of day, day; lumen quarto, Verg.; 3, the light of life, life; relinquere, Verg.; 4, the light of the eye, the eye; lumbibus 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 affert, Cic.; 2, a light, a remarkable excellence, glory, ornament; Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.

**lūminare** -aris, n. (lumen), a window-shutter, window; plur. Cic.

**lūminosus** -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, Caes.; 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., **Lūnenis** -e, of Luna.

**lūnaris** -e (luna), 1, relating to the moon, lunar; cursus, Cic.; 2, like the moon; cornua, Ov.

**lūno**, 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. (λούω), to wash.

2. **lūo**, lūi, lūitūrus, 3. (λύω), to loose; transf., 1, to expiate, atone for; stuprum voluntariā 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** -aris, 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 **lūpata** -ōrum, n. a curb with jagged spikes, Verg.

**Lūpercal** -cālis, n. (Lupercus). **I.** a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, Verg. **II.** Plur., **Lūpercalia** -iūm, the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

**Lūpercus** -i, m. (Lupus and arceo), "the keeper of off wolves," 1, an old Italian deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan; 2, a priest of Lupercus, 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. (*lūpes*), 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; ferret, Liv.

**lurco** -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandiser, 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, Lucr.

**lusciniā** -ae, f. the nightingale, Hor.

**lusciniōla** -ae, f. (dim. of lusciniā), a little nightingale, Plaut.

1. **luscinus** -a -um (luscus), one-eyed, Plin.

2. **luscinius**, C. Fabricius, v. Fabricius.

**lusciosus** and **lusciosius** -a -um (luscus), purblind, dim-sighted, Plaut.

**luscus** -a -um, 1, hollow-eyed, blind; status, Juv.; 2, one-eyed, Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.

**lūdo** -ōnis, f. (ludo), a playing, sport; lusio pilae, Cic.

**Lūstānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lusitani, between the Durius and the Tagus; the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain. Hence, adj., **Lūstānus** -a -um, Lusitanian.

**lūsto**, 1. (intens. of ludo), to play, sport, Plaut.

**Lūsio** -flī, m. a river of Arcadia.

**lūsor** -ōris, m. (ludo). **I.** one that plays, a player, Ov. **II.** a, a playful or wanton writer; tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov.; b, a mocker, Plaut.

**lūsorius** -a -um (lusor), 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.

**lustrātio** -ōnis, f. (lustrum), 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 lueo). **I.** to make bright, illumine. **A.** sol cuncta sub luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **B.** 1, to look at, regard, observe, examine; quae sit me circum copia, lūstro, Verg.; alieuius 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; aliquem choreis, Verg.

1. **lustrum** -i, n. (lucio 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. **lustrum** -i, n. (connected with 2. luo). **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; lustrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; sub lustrum censeri, to be enrolled near the end of the census, Cic. **II.** Meton., a period of five years, a lustre; octavum claudere lustrum, Hor.

**lūsus** -ū, m. (ludo). **I.** a playing, game, sport; trigon, Hor. **II.** Transf., sport, amusement, trifling; 1, per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv.; 2, dalliance, Ov.

**Lūtātus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, v. Catulus.

**lūtēolus** -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellowish; caltha, Verg.

**Lūtētia** (Pārislōrum) -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 lutulenta vino, Cic.; amnis, 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. (*lūto*). **I.** mud, mire, dirt; volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contegere, 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. *lūx*). **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; lychnorum, Cic.; 2, esp., daylight, day; cum prima luce, prima 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 carentum, Verg.; 3, the eye, eye-sight, 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 **luxūrius** -i, 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 privatum luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligere, Cic.; b, unbridled insolence, Liv.

**luxūrio**, 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; iulit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus, Ov.; b, to be exuberant, abound in; faciem decet delicis luxuriare novis, Ov.; to swell, increase; membra, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute; ne luxuriaret otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Cic.

**luxūriose**, adv. (luxuriosus), luxuriously, voluptuously; vivere, Cic.

**luxūriosus** -a -um (luxuria). **I.** luxuriant in growth; frumenta, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, immoderate, excessive; laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov.; b, luxurious, dissolute, prodigal; nihil luxuriosius (homine illo), Cic.

1. **luxus** -a -um (λοῦξ), dislocated; pes, Ball.

2. **luxus** -ūs, m. 1, luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, Cic.; 2, splendour, Verg.

**Lyaenus** -i, m. (*Avēios*), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus; pater Lyaeus, Verg.; meton.,

wine; uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.; attrib., latex Lyaeus, Verg.

**Lycaeus** -i, m. (Λύκαιος), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lycaeus** -a -um, **Lycaean**.

**Lycaebes** -ae, m. (Λυκάβης), 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., **Lycaebus** -a -um, **Lycaean**.

**Lycaon** -ōnis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lycaonian** -a -um; Arctos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence axis, the northern sky, Ov.; b, **Lycaōnis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

**Lycaones** -um, m. (Λυκάωνες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lycaōnis** -a -um, **Lycaonian**. Subst., **Lycaōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

**Lyceum** -i, n. and **Lyceium** -ii, n. (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

**lychnus** -i, m. (Λυχνός), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, Cic.

**lychnus** -i, m. (Λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

**Lycia** -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia; hence, adj., **Lycius** -a -um, **Lycian**; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Patara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lycii** -orum, m. the Lycians.

**Lyceum** = Lyceum (q. v.).

**Lycomedes** -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

**Lycephron** -phronis, m. (Λυκεφρων), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

**Lycothea** -idis, f. (Λυκοθεά), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph.

**Lycothea** -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volumentius Eutrapelus, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

**Lycormas** -ae, m. (Λυκόρμας), a river in Aetolia.

**Lycotus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lycotus** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

**Lycurgus** -i, m. (Λυκοῦργος). 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 Naera, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lycurgides** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. III. Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lycurgus** -orum, m. (Λυκοῦργους) = strict, inflexible citizens. IV. Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

**Lycus** (-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.

**Lydia** -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., a, **Lydian** -a -um, a, Lydian; aurifer amnis, Pactolus, Tib.; b, **Lyrus**; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. b, **Lydis** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, Omphale, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., **Lydi**, the Etruscans, Cic.

**lympa** (límpha) -ae, f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymphae** = Nymphs of the springs, Hor.

**lymphaticus** -a -um (lympa), raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic; pavor, a panic terror, Liv.

**lympo**, 1. (lympa), to make mad, strike with frenzy, Plin.; partic., **lymphatus** -a -um, mad, frantic, insane; lymphata mens, Hor.; lymphati, struck with panic, Liv.

**Lyneostae** -arum, m. (Λυνεοταί), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj., **Lyneostius** -a -um, **Lyneostian**.

**Lyneus** -ei, m. (Λυνεύς). I. a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lyneus** -a -um, a, belonging to Lyneus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lyneides** -ae, m. a descendant of Lyneus. II. a companion of Aeneas.

**Lyneus** -i (Λύνεος) I. m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. II. f. the capital of the **Lyneestae**.

**lynx** -cis, c. (Λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

**lyra** -ae, f. (Λύρα). I. the lyre, a stringed instrument; quum (Themistocles) in opulis recusaret lyram, Cic. II. Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song; Aeoliae lyrae amica, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lyra, Ov.

**Lyrcius** (Lyrcēus) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrcium between Arcadii and Argolice.

**lyricus** -a -um (Λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

**Lyrrēsos** -i, f. (Λυρρῆσις), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lyrrēsis** -idis, subst., f. Briseis; 2, **Lyrrēsius** -a -um, **Lyrrēsian**.

**Lyxander** -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

**Lyxias** -ae, m. (Λύσιος), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

**Lyximachia** -ae, f. (Λυσιμάχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lyximachienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

**Lyximachus** -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, pulling after A's death in Thrace and Pontus.

**Lyxippus** -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicily.

**Lyxis** -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

**Lyxithoe** -ēs, f. (Λυσιθήη), daughter of Oceanus.

## 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.

**Macareus** -ei and -eos, m. (Μακάρης), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Macareis** -idis, f. (Μακαρίς), the daughter of Macareus (Ise).

**Macædō** (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Macædōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Macædōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

**2, Mæcōdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*; **3, Mæcōdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

**mæcellārius** -a -um (macellum), of or relating to the provision market. Subst., **mæcellārius** -ī, m. a victualler, provision-dealer, Suet.

**mæcellum** -ī, n. a provision-market, meat-market; annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.

**mæcōo**, 2. to be lean, Plaut.

1. **mæcōr** -era -crum, lean; taurus, Verg.; transf., of soil, poor; solum, Cic.; fig., me macrum reducit, Hor.

2. **Mæcōr** -eri, m. a Roman family name; 1, C. Licinius Mæcer, a Roman historian; 2, Aemilius Mæcer, a poet, friend of Vergil and Ovid.

**mæcōria** -ae, f. (μάκρη, or μάκρην, an enclosure), a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, Cic.

**mæcōro**, 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.

**mæcesco**, 3. (maceo), to grow thin, become lean, Plaut.

**mæchaera** -ae, f. (μάχαρη), a sword, knife, Plaut.

**mæchaerōphōrus** -ī, m. (μαχαροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machaera, Cic.

**Mæchāōn** -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician. Hence, adj., **Mæchāōnīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Mæchāon.

**mæchīna** -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 adulescentulum, Cic.; 2, a military engine, a catapult, balista, etc., Sall.; 3, a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q. Cic.; 4, a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem, Cic.

**mæchīnamentum** -ī, n. (machinor), a machine, instrument, Liv.

**mæchīnatio** -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.

**mæchīnator** -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.; huius belli, Liv.

**mæchīnor**, 1. dep. (machina), 1, to contrive, invent, devise; opera, Cic.; versum, Cic.; 2, to plot some evil, contrive; pestem in aliquem, Cic.

**mæcōs** -ī, f. (maceo), 1, leanness, thinness; a, of men, corpus mæco intabuit, Cic.; b, of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness, Ov.; 2, transf., meagreness of expression, Tac.

**mæcōlentus** -a -um (macies), thin, lean, Plaut.

**Mæcra** -ae, 1, a river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra; 2, Mæcra cōmē (Μακρά κωμή), a place in Locris on the borders of Thessaly.

**mæcresco**, mæcrū, 3. (macer), to grow lean, become thin, Hor.

**Mæcri Campi** and **Campi Mæcri** -ōrum, m. a valley in Gallia Cispadana.

**Mæcrōbīus** -ī, m., Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of the 5th century, A.D.

**mæcrōcollum** -ī, n. (μακρόκωλον), paper of the largest size, royal paper, Cic.

**mactābilis** -e (macto), deadly, Lucr.

**mactātus** -ī, m. (macto), a slaying, killing, Lucr.

**macte**, macti, v. mactus.

**macto**, 1. (intens. of \*mago, akin to mactus), to honour, glorify. **I.** to honour a god with a sacrifice; puerorum estis 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 diligentisque esto! Liv.; macti virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; with genit., macte animi, Mart.; 2, = mactus, sacrificed, Lucr.

**mactūla** -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.

**mactūlo**, 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 caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos parricidio, Liv.

**mactūloſus** -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.

**mædēfacio** -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mædēfio** -factus sum -fieri (mædeo and facio), to make wet, moisten, soak; gladii sanguine mædēfacti, Cic.; sanguis mædēfecerat herbas, Verg.

**mædēo** -ī, 2. (mædeo), to be wet, moist, to drip, flow. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., natalant pavimenta vino, mædabant parietes, 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.

**mædesco**, mæddī, 3. (mædeo), to become moist or wet; semusta mædescent robora, Verg.

**mædidus** -a -um (mædeo), moist, wet. **I.** Gen., fasciculus epistolarum totus aquā mædidus, Cic.; genae, wet with tears, Ov.; vestis cocco madida, dyed with, Mart. **II.** Esp., drunk, Plaut.

**mædor** -ōris, m. (mædeo), moisture, wetness, Sall.

**Mæcandēr** -dri, m. and **Mæcandrōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μακάρειος). **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., **Mæcandrius** -a -um, of or belonging to Mæcander; juvenis, Caunus, Ov.

**Mæcōnās** -ātis, m., C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.

**Mæcius** -a -um, Maecian. **I.** name of a place in Latium, not far from Lanuvium. **II.** name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maecius Tarsus, 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. Servilius Ahala, master of the horse to the dictator Cincinnatus.

**maena** (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνα), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, Cic.

**Maenālius** (-ōe) -i, m. and **Maenālia** -ōrum, n. (Μαίναλος), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Hence, 1, **Maenālius** -a -um, Maenalian, Arcadian; deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; 2, **Maenālia** -īdis, f. belonging or relating to Maenalia; urbs, Callisto, Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

**Maenādes** -īdis, f. (μαῖναι), 1, a bacchant, Ov.; transf., a, a priestess of Priapus, Juv.; b, a priestess of Cybele, Cat.; 2, a prophetess (Cassandra), Prop.

**Maenādes**, v. Maenae.

**Maenilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; columna Maenila, v. columna. Hence, **Maenilius** -a -um, Maenian. Subst., **Maenianum** -i, n. a projecting balcony, first introduced by C. Maenius, Cic.

**Maenōnes** -um, m. (Μαίονες), the inhabitants of Maenonia, the Maenonians; hence, a, **Maenonia** -ae, f. (Μαίονια), Maenonia, a part of Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia = Etruria, Verg.; b, **Maenōnides** -ae, m., (a) Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna, Ov.; (β) an Etruscan, Verg.; c, **Maenōnis** -īdis, f. a Lydian woman, Arachne, Ov.; Omphale, Ov.; d, **Maenōnis** -a -um, (a) Maenonian, Lydian; rīpa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; esp., senex or vates, Homer, Ov.; so Homeric or heroic; carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; (β) Etruscan; nautae, Ov.

**Maenōtes** -ārum, m. (Μαίονες), a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis. Hence, a, **Maenōtius** -a -um, Maeotic; palus, the Lake Maeotis, Plin.; b, **Maenōtides** -ārum, m. the persons living on Lake Maeotis; c, **Maenōtis** -īdis, f. relating to the Maeotis or to Lake Maeotis; esp., Maeotis palus or lacus, now the Sea of Azov; d, **Maenōtius** -a -um, Maeotian.

**maerōe**, 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.; illi 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. Trans., gloominess; orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.

**maestitudo** -inis, f. (maestus), sadness, Plant.

**maestus** -a -um (maereo), sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy. I. Ulixes, Cic.; senex, Cic.; manus, Ov. II. Trans., 1, gloomy; nec maestum dimittit, Verg.; 2, causing or indicating sorrow; vestes, Prop.; funera, Ov.

**Maevius** -ii, m. a bad poet of the time of Vergil.

**māgia** -ae, f. (magus), the enchantress, Ov. (?)

**māgālia** -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, cottages, hovels, Verg.

**māgō** = magis (q.v.).

**māgius** -a -um (μαγικός), relating to magic or enchantment, magical; artes, Verg.; dīi, gods invoked in enchantments (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina), Tib.

**māgis**, 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 compar., 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, magis 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., maximē (maximū), 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, maxime 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 liberalissimae, 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 potestas, 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 maxime 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, leader, 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 operae in portu et scripturae 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., *an instigator, inciter*; *magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum*, Cic.

**magistĕrium** -ii, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a master, president, chief, director*; *morum*, *the censorship*, Cic.; *sacerdotii*, *priesthood*, Liv.; *me magisteria* (*conviviorum*) *delectant*, Cic.

**magistra** -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.

**magistrātus** -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 magistrate, 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 plebei, 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.

**magnānimus** -a -um (*magnus* and *animus*), *high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, magnanimous*, Cic. (*genit. plur., magnanimūm*, Verg.).

**Magnēs** -nētis, v. *Magnesia*.

**I**. *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. subet. **Magnētes** -um, m. *the Magnesians*; **2**, **Magnēsina** -a -um, *Magnesian*; saxum, *the magnet, Lucr.*; **3**, **Magnēsina** -ae, f. *a Magnesian woman*, Hor.; **4**, **Magnētarchēs** -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*.

**magnificus** -a -um (*magnus* and *dico*), *boastful*, *Plaut.*

**magnificō**, compar., **magnificēntius**; superl., **magnificēntissime**, 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.

**magnificēntia** -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 magnificēntiam diligit*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence*; *epularum, villarum*, Cic.

**magnificō**, **1**. (*magnificus*), *to prize highly, esteem greatly*, *Plaut.*

**magnificēns** -a -um, compar., **magnificēntior**; superl., **magnificēntissimus**

(*magnus* and *facio*). **I**. *Of persons*, **a**, *magnificent, fond of display*; *in supplicis deorum magnifici, domi parci*, Sall.; **b**, *glorious, distinguished*; *vir factis magnificus*, Liv.; **c**, *imposing, dignified*; *adhortator*, Liv.; **d**, *high-souled, lofty*; *animo excelso magnificoque*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *of things*, **a**, *splendid, magnificent*; *villa*, Cic.; **b**, *glorious*; *aedilitas*, 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**, *sumous, eminent, distinguished*; *magnificentissimum decretum*, Cic.

**magniloquentia** -ae, f. (*magniloquus*), **1**, *lofty or elevated language*; *Homeri*, Cic.; **2**, *pompous, boastful language, magniloquence*; *alliculus*, Liv.

**magniloquus** -a -um (*magnus* and *loquor*), *pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent*; *os*, Ov.

**magnitudo** -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*, *magnanimitas*, Cic.

**magnōpĕrē**, and separately **magno opĕrē**, adv. (*magnus* and *opus*), *greatly, exceedingly, very much*; *nilil mirari*, Cic.; *magnopere delectare*, Cic.; *non magno opere laboro quorūm*, etc., Cic.; *in the superl., maximopere*, Cic.; *maximo opere, very greatly*, Cic.

**magnus** -a -um, compar., **mājor** -us; superl., **maximus** (**maximūm**) -a -um (from root MAC, whence *magis*, *inactus*, *mactō* = *ut* *ut* *ut*, *great, large*). **I**. Lit., **1**, *of size, large, great, tall, long, broad*; *donus*, Cic.; *montes*, Cat.; *litterae maxime*, Cic.; *magnae aquae, an inundation*, Liv.; **2**, **a**, *applied to number, bulk, mass, maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse*, Cic.; *multitudo pedittata*, *Caes.*; **b**, *of value, high, great, considerable*; *ornatus mullebris 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 annis, 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.; *maiores natu, the older people*, Cic.; esp. = *the senate*, Cic.; *maiores, 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 summam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnus erat*, Cic.; **b**, *of talents, ability, distinguished, eminent, able*; *nemo vir magnus sine aliquo affatu 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.).

**mājālla** -is, m. a *gelded 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, *illi non censent esse suae majestatis, to be consistent with their majesty*, Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patriae, the paternal authority, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; majestatem minuire, to offend against the sovereignty of the people, Cic.; crimen majestatis, treason, Cic.; lex majestatis, 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 scale for scandela from secando), 1, the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, Verg.; 2, the cheek; malae decentes, Hor.

**mālacia** -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea; tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut, etc., Caes.

**mālacio**, 1. (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable, Plaut.

**mālous** -a -um (μαλός), soft, pliable, Plaut; fig., effeminate, delicate, Plaut.

**mālē**, adv., compar., **pējus**; superl., **peius** (malus), badly, *ill.* **I.** Lit., 1, male odere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; **L.** Antonio male sit, *evil 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; suae labores et apparatus male cecidisse, Cic.; c, inopportunisty, in the wrong place; male salus, 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, *unpleasant*, Ov.

**Mālēa** -ae, acc. -an, f. (Μαλέα, Μάλεο), promontory in Laconia (now *Malio di S. Angelo*).

**mālēdico**, adv. (maledicus), calumniously, abusively, scurrilously; dicere, Cic.

**mālēdicoens** -entis, p. adj. (from maledico), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous; maledicentissimis civitas, Cic.

**mālēdico** -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 vitam alicuius conijcere, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem dicere or conferre or congerere, Cic.

**mālēdico** -a -um (maledico), abusive, scurrilous; conviciator, Cic.

**mālēdico** -feci -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.

**mālēficio**, adv. (maleficus), maliciously, mischievously, Plaut.

**mālēficiūm** -ii, n. (maleficus), 1, an evil deed, crime, mischief; maleficiūm committere, admittere, Cic.; 2, non malefici causā (with

hostile intent) ex provincia egressum, Caes.; sine ullo maleficio, without doing any harm, Caes.; 2, sorcery, Tac.

**mālēficio** -a -um (malefacio), wicked, malicious, mischievous; homo, Cic.

**mālēnādus** -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.

**mālēvolens** -entis (male and volo), envious, malevolent, Plaut; superl., malevolentissimae obtractationes, Cic.

**mālēvolentia** -ae, f. (malevolens), ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence; malevolentia est voluptas ex nialo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.

**mālēvolus** -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.

**Mālēous** sinus (κόλπος Μαλιακός), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Hence, **Mālēensis** -e, Malian.

**mālifer** -fēra -fērum (malum and fero), apple-bearing, Verg.

**mālignē**, adv. (malignus), 1, maliciously, malignantly, enviously; loqui, Cic.; 2, stingily, sparingly; dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

**mālignitas** -ātis, f. (malignus), 1, maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, Liv.; 2, stinginess, niggardliness; malignitas praedae partitae, Liv.

**mālignus** -a -um (opp. benignus, malus and gigno). **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, Ball. **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.

**mālēcūlus** -i, m. (dim. of mallens), a little hammer; 1, a hammer-shaped slip (of a vine), a mallet-shoot for planting, Cic.; 2, a kind of fire-dart, Cic.

**mālēcūs** -i, m. a hammer, mallet; a, gen., Liv.; b, esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, Ov.

**Mālloea** -ae, f. town in Thessaly (near modern Molophusta).

**mālo**, mālti, malle (for mavolo, from magis volo), to choose rather, prefer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hunc animum, Cic.; b, with infin., servare 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, Ball.; e, with subj., mallem cognoscerem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be more favourable to; in hac re malo universæ Asiæ et negotiatoribus, Cic.

**mālōbāthron** (-um) -i, n. (μαλὸβαθρον);

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. (μήλον), 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., **pēior** -us; superl., **peissimus** -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 nualique strenui et imbelles inulti obruncari, Sall. **II.** Morally bad, wicked; 1, mala consuetudo, Cic.; subet., malus, a villain, Cic.; 2, in politics, evil-disposed, disloyal, demagogic; cives, Sall. **III.** Objective, 1, adj., a, bad, as regards condition, position, etc.; mala valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (excess) 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.; auspiciū, 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 civilla, 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. (μαλάκη, from μαλακός), the mallow, Cic.

**Māmēris** -mērtis, m. the Ocean and Sabine name of Mars; hence **Māmērtini** -ōrum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messana. Adj., **Māmērtinus** -a -um, Mamertine; civitas, Messana, Cic.

**Māmīlius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**māmilla** -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, poet., Juv.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**mamma** -ae, f. (μᾶμα). **I.** a breast, poet.; a, of men, mamma et barba, Cic.; b, of women, mammarum matris appetere, Cic.; c, of the females of animals, subis mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. **II.** mother, mamma, Mart.

**mammōsus** -a -um (mamma), full-breasted, having large breasts, Lucr.

**Māmūrra** -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth; urbs Mamurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

**mānābīlis** -e (mano), flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

**maniceps** -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.; maniceps sit Chrysogenus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a tenant, lessee, Plin.; 2, a surety, Plaut.

**Manoīnus** -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. (mancipio), a formal transfer of property; also purchase, Plin.

**mancipātus** -us, m. (mancipio), a sale, Plin.

**mancipium** (mancipiūm) -li (manus and capio), a taking by the hand, an old form of purchase in Rome in the presence of five witnesses. Hence, **I.** Lit., in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of anything; lex mancipi (mancipiū), 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.

**mancipio** (mancipio), 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; saginae mancipatus, Tac.

**maucos** -a -um, 1, maimed, crippled, lame; maucos et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; 2, transf., imperfect, incomplete, defective; virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.

**mandātor** -ōris, m. (mando), one who suborns accusers or informers, Suet.

**mandātum** -i, n. (mando), a commission, charge, injunction, order; and esp., a verbal commission, message; a, dare alicui mandata ut, etc., Cic.; mandata efflere, Cic., perficere, Liv., to execute a commission; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov.; mandato meo, by my command, Cic.; b, mandati iudiciū, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Cic.

**mandātus**, abl. -i, m. found only in abl. sing. (uando), a commission, order, injunction; mandatu meo, Cic.

**Mandēla** -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

1. **mando**, 1. (perhaps for manu or in manu 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.; litteris, scriptis, to commit to writing. **II.** to enjoin, order, command, commission; a, with acc., 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. (μᾶν, μᾶσσω), 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.

**Mandūbī** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, with a capital Alisia (now Alise).

**mandūcus** -i, m. (2. mando), a mask to represent a glutton, Plaut.

**Manduria** -ae, f. a town in Lower Italy, between Aleium and Tarentum.

**manē**, 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.

**mānēō**, mansi, mansum, 2. (μᾶν). **I.** Intransit., to remain, stay in any place. **A.**

seti mancant, seu proficiantur, Caes.; in patria, Cic.; ad exercitum, Caes. **B. 1.** to stay the night; apud me, Cic.; sub Jove 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, Plant.; transf., to wait for, await; culinus 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.

**manēs** -lum, 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 patimur manes, Verg.; 3, corpse, ashes, remains; accipiet manes parvula testata meos, Prop.; omnium nudatos manes, Liv.

**mango** -onis, m. (μάγανος), 1, a dealer in articles, which he seeks to sell by rubbing up, furbishing, etc.; a rogish dealer, Plin., Quint.; 2, esp., a slave-dealer, Suet.

**manica** -ae, f. (manus). **I.** the long sleeve of the tunic reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove, Cic. **II.** Transf., handcuff, manacle, Hor., Verg.

**manicostia** -a -um (manica), having long sleeves; tunicae, Cic.

**manicula** -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand, Plaut.

**manifestarius** -a -um (manifestus) plain, visible, evident, manifest, Plaut.

**manifeste**, adv. (manifestus), plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, Verg.

1. **manifesto**, adv., v. manifestus.

2. **manifesto**, 1. (manifestus), to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover; aliquem, Ov.

**manifestus** -a -um (manus and \*fendo, lit. struck with the hand, clear, visible, evident, manifest). **I.** manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; manifestum atque comprehensum scelus, Cic.; adv., manifesto, clearly, plainly; manifesto comprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic. **II.** caught in, manifestly betraying; uti eos maxime manifestos habebant, caught in the act, Sall.; with genit. of crime, rerum capitalium, Sall.; vitae, giving evident signs of life, Tac.

**Manilius** -a -um, 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.

**manipretium** = manupretium (q. v.).

**manipularis** (manipularis) -e (manipulus), belonging to a manipule; judex, chosen from a manipule (from the common soldiers), Cic. Subst., **manipularis** -is, m. a common soldier, Cic.

**manipularius** -a -um (manipulus), belonging or relating to a private soldier, Suet.

**manipulatum**, adv. (manipulus), 1, in bundles or handfuls, Plin.; 2, milit. t. t., in maniples; manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

**manipulus** (poet. **manipulus**) -i, m. (manus and \*pleo), a handful. **I.** Lit., a small bundle or handful; flicum manipuli, 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 -um, 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., **Manilianus** -a -um, Manlian, relating to Manlius; turba, seditio, Liv.; Manliana imperia, severe commands, Liv. Subst., **Manlianum** -i, n. an estate of Cicero's.

1. **mannus** -i, m. (a Celtic word), a small horse of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for its swiftness, Liv.

2. **Mannus** -i, m. a god of the Germans, son of Tuisto, Tac.

**manō**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to flow, run. **A.** Of fluids, fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov.; aliquā re, to flow, run, drip with anything, Cic.; Herculus simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. **B.** Of the air and other things, to flow, spread; 1, aer, 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 Italiani, Cic. **II.** Transit., to evade, give out; lacrimas (of a statue), Ov.; fig., mella poetica, Hor.

**manio** -onis, f. (maneo). **I.** a remaining, stay, sojourn; in vita, Cic. **II.** a station, halting-place, night-quarters, Plin.

**manito**, 1. (intens. of maneo), to abide, stay, sojourn, remain; sub eodem tecto, Tac.

**mansuetudo** -fēci -factum, 3., pass. **mansuetio** -factus sum -fēri (manus and facio). **I.** Lit., of animals, to tame; uri mansueti non possunt, Caes. **II.** Of men, a, to soften, pacify; plebem, Liv.; b, to civilize; a quibus mansueti et exultant, Cic.

**mansues** -is or -ētis (manus and sueo), tame, Plaut.

**mansuesco** -suevi -suetum, 3. (manus and sueo). **I.** Transit., to tame, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to become tame, grow tame, to become mild, softened; neclaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.

**mansuetō**, adv. (mansuetus), mildly, gently, quietly, Cic.

**mansuetudo** -inis, f. (mansuetus). **I.** tameness, Plin. **II.** Transf., mildness, clemency, gentleness; imperii, Cic.; uti clementiā et mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes.

**mansuetus** -a -um, p. adj. (from mansuesco), tame. **I.** Lit., of animals, sus, Liv. **II.** Transf., mild, soft, gentle, quiet; mansuetus in senatu, Cic.; ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc., as opposed to contentious and political eloquence), Cic.

**mantelō** (mantilō) -is, n. and **mantellum** -li, n. (mannus), a towel, napkin, Verg.

**mantellum** -li, n. = mantelō (q. v.).

**mantellum** (mantellum) -i, n. a covering, veil, concealment, Plaut.

**mantica** -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, Hor.

**Mantinēa** -ae, f. (Μαντινεία), 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. **Mantō** -is, f. (Μαντώ). **I.** daughter of the Theban seer Tireres, mother of the seer Mopsus. **II.** an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.

**Mantua** -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birthplace of Vergil.

**manūalis** -e (manus), adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand; saxa, thrown by hand, Tac.

**manūbiāe** -ārum, f. (manūs), 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 manubilis Cluibris 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, Plaut.

**manūbrium** -ii, n. (manus), a haft, handle; aureum vasis, Cic.

**manūf** . . . v. manīf . . .

**manūlūs** -i, m. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic, Plaut.

**manūmissio** -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation or manumission of a slave, Cic.

**manūmitto** -misi -missum (manus and mitto), 3, to manumit, emancipate a slave; aliquid, Cic.

**manūpretium** (manūpretium) -ii, 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 manus, Cic.; manus adhibere vectigilibus, 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., aliquid 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.; urbe manu muntilissima, 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, handwritings; redeo 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; conjuratorum, Cic.; b, an armed band; manum facere, Cic., conducere, Caes., cogere, Caes.

**mapāllia** -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, Inv.

**Mārāthōn** -ōnis, m. and f. (Μαράθων), a plain in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians. Adj., **Marathonius** -a -um, Marathonian.

**Mārāthos** -i, f. (Μαράθος), 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.

**maroō**, 2. **I.** to wither, to droop, Mart. **II.** Transf., to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age or indulgence; marcent luxuriā, Liv.

**maroescō**, 3. (marceo). **I.** to begin to droop, Plin. **II.** Transf., to languish, grow weak, feeble; vino, Ov.; desidīā, Liv.

**maroīdus** -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** -i -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Marcus Marcius, fourth king of Rome; 2, L. Marcus, 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. Marcus with the inhabitants of Cadiz.

**Maroōmāni** and **Maroōmanni** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe.

**maroor** -ōris, m. (marceo), rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Plin.

**Marcus** -i, m. a common Roman praenomen, gen. abbreviated M.

**māre** -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 expert, warmed 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, **Mārēōtius** -a -um, Mareotic, Egyptian; subst., **Mārēōtium** -i, n. Mareotic wine; 2, **Mārēōtis** -idis, f. poet. = Egyptian; vites, Verg.

**margārita** -ae, f. (μαργαρίτης) and **margāritum** -i, n. a pearl, Cic.

**marginō**, 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.

**marinus** -a -um (mare), of or relating to the sea, *marine*; *marini terrenique humores*, Cic.; *ros, rosemary*, Hor.

**marisca** -ae, f. 1, a large fig, *Mart.*; 2, the pines, Juv.

**marita**, v. *maritus*.

**maritallis** -e (maritus), relating to marriage or a married pair, *conjugal, matrimonial, marital*; *vestis*, Ov.

**maritimus** (maritimus) -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; *clivata, Caes.*; *silva, Cic.* Subst., **maritime** -orium, n. *maritime regions, places on the sea-coast*, Cic.

**marito**, 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.

**maritus** -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, **maritus** -i, m. a, a husband, Cic.; b, a lover, suitor, Prop.; c, transf., of animals, *maritus olens, the he-goat*, Hor.; 2, **marita** -ae, f. a wife, Hor.

**Marius** -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 Cimbric, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. Adj., *Marian*. Hence, **Marianus** -a -um, *Marian*.

**Marmarica** -ae, f. a district in Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, now *Barka*. Hence, **Marmaridēs** -ae, m. a man of *Marmarica*.

**marmor** -ōris, n. (μαρμαρος). **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 insidum*, Verg. **II.** Transf., stone generally, Ov.

**marmoreus** -a -um (marmor). **I.** marble, made of marble; *signum*, Cic.; *aliquem marmorē 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*.

**Maroboduus** -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was kindly received by the Romans.

**Mārōnē** (-ia) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). **I.** a town of Italy in the Samnitic country, now *Marano*. **II.** a town in Thrace, now *Marogina*. Hence, **Mārōnitēs** -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.

**Marrubium** -i, n., v. *Marruvium*.

**Marrucinī** -ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Latium, between the *Frentani* and the river *Aternus*. Hence, adj., **Marrucinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the *Marrucini*.

**Marruvium** (Marrubium) -i, n. capital of the *Marsi*, on the banks of the *Lacus Fucinus*, now *S. Benedetto*. Adj., **Marruvius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Marruvium*.

**Mars**, *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 patril quid martia habes*, Verg. **II.** Transf., the planet *Mars*, Cic. Adj., **Martius**, **Martiālis** (q.v.).

**Marsī** -ōrum, m. **I.** the *Marsians*, a people of Latium, notorious as sorcerers and snake-charmers. Adj., a, **Marsionus** -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 *Emis*.

**marsupium** -i, n. (μαρσῖον), a money-bag, purse, pouch, *Plant*.

**Marsyas** -ae, m. and **Marsya** -ae, m. (Μαρσύας). **I.** a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with *Apollo*, who played 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*; *millites*, Cic.

2. **Martiālis** -is, m. M. Valerius, the celebrated Roman epigrammatist of *Bibbith* in Spain, who flourished under the emperors *Domitian*, *Nerva*, and *Trajan*.

**Martioōla** -ae, c. (Mars and colo), a worshipper of Mars, Ov.

**Martigēna** -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 Martiae, 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.; *gramine Martio, on the Campus Martius*, Hor.; *Martia legio, name of a Roman legion*, Cic.; b, meton., warlike; *Penthesilea*, Verg.; *Thebe, scene of many wars*, Ov. **II.** Transf., belonging to the planet Mars; *fulgor rutilus horribilibusque terris quem Martium dicitis*, Cic.

**Marus** -i, m. a river in *Dacia*, now the *Marosch*.

**mas**, **māris**, in the male (opp. *femina*), applied to men, animals, and plants. **I.** Lit., a prima congressione *maris et feminae*, Cic.; *mas vitellus, 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.

**Masacesili** and **Masacesyli** -ōrum and -tū, m. a people in *Numidia*.

**masculinus** -a -um (masculus), of the male sex, *masculine*, *Phaedr*.

**masculus** -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. **I.** Lit., *turs*, Verg.; *libido*, Hor. Subst., **masculus** -i, m. a male, Liv. **II.** Transf., masculine, manly, bold, courageous; *proles*, Hor.

**Māsinēsa** -ae, m. king of *Numidia*, father of *Mitipha*, 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. (Μασσαγῆται), plur., Massagētae, 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 subat., **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.

**Massyli** -ōrum, m. and (poet.) -ūm, a people in Numidia. Adj., **Massylius** -a -um, poet. = African; equites, Verg.

**mastigia** -ae, m. (μαστιγία), 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.

**matāra** -ae, f. and **matāris** (matēris) -is, f. (a Celtic word), a Gallic pike, Caes.

**matello** -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula), a small pot, vessel, Cic.

**māter**, mātris, 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.; (β) applied to a nurse, Verg.; (γ) to goddesses, Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic., or simply, mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorū, 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 et sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.

**matēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of mater), a little mother, Cic.

**matēria** -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, Juv., Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., building materials; delata materia omnis infra Velum, 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 invidia, Cic.; 3, natural disposition, abilities; Catonis, Cic.

**matēriarius** -a -um (materia), of or relating to timber, Plin. Subst., **matēriarius** -īi, 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** = matara (q.v.).

**maternus** -a -um (mater), of or relating to a mother, maternal; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; nobilitas, on the

mother's side, Verg.; Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto (i.e., of Venus, mother of Aeneas and myth. ancestors of the Julian gens), Verg.

**matertēra** -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.

**Mātinus** -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Hence, adj., **Mātinus** -a -um, Matine.

**Matissē** -ōnis, f. town of the Aedui in Gaul, now Maçon.

**Mātinus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**Matrālla** -ium, n. (mater), the annual festival of the Matra Matula, celebrated on the 11th of June, Ov.

**matricida** -ae, c. (mater and caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide, Cic.

**matricidium** -īi, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide, Cic.

**matrimōnium** -īi, 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, Tac. **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.

**matrōnālis** -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 feineae calendae), Juv.

**matra** -ae, f. a mat of rushes, Ov.

**mattea** -ae, f. (ματτία), a dainty dish, a dainty, Mart.

**Matthiacum** -i, n. a town near the modern Wiesbaden; hence, **Matthiacus** -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.; maturina proficisci, Caes.; maturissime rem vindicare, Cic.; 2, too soon, prematurely; mature decessit, Nep.

**matūresco**, **matūrū**, 3. (maturus). **I.** to ripen, become ripe; quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. **II.** to come to maturity; partus maturescat, Ov.; nubilibus maturuit annis, Ov.

**matūrītās** -ātis, f. (maturus), ripeness. **I.** Lit., of fruits, frugum, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, full development, ripeness, maturity; acclerum 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; elus rei maturitas nequedum venit, Cic.

**matūro**, 1. (maturus). **I.** Transit., A. Lit. to make fruits ripe, to ripen; uvae, Tib.; maturata

**uva, ripe, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to do early, betimes; multa . . . quae maturare datur, Verg.; 2, to quicken, hasten, accelerate; hunc 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.**

**maturus -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.; matura seculi, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; 2, transf., a, intellectually and morally, ripe in understanding and character; annis gravis atque animi matura Aletes, Verg.; b, ripe, developed, mature, timely; gloria, Liv.; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv. II. 1, early; hinc, Caes.; decessio, Cic.; 2, transf., quick, speedy; iudicium, Cic.**

**Mātuta -ae, f. the goddess of the early morn; gen., Matuta Mater, an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino or Leucothea.**

**mātutinus -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.**

**Maurusia -ae, f. (Μαυρουσία), Mauritanian. Adj., Maurusius -a -um, Mauritanian, also poet. for African.**

**Mausolus -i, m. (Μαῖσολος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. Adj., Mausoleus -a -um, belonging to Mausolus; sepulchrum, or gen. subet., Mausoleum -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, Thrac, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; subet., Māvortius, Melaeus, the son of Mars, Ov.**

**maxilla -ae, f. (dim. of mals), the jaw-bone, jaw, Cic.**

**maximē, superl. of magis (q.v.).**

**maximitas -ātis, f. (maximus), greatness, size, Lucr.**

**maximōpērē, v. magnopere.**

**1. maximus, superl. of magnus (q.v.).**

**2. Maximus, v. Fabius.**

**mēōnōmus -i, m. (μαζονόμος), a charger, large diak. Hor.**

**mēmēt, meapte, v. meus.**

**mētus -ūs, m. (meo), 1, a going, passing motion; aquilae, Night, Tac.; 2, a way, path, passage; Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.**

**Mēcastor, v. Castor.**

**meddix -icis, m. (Oscan metideleos, giver of counsel), the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, chief magistrate, Liv.**

**Mēdēa -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), subet., a physician, Ov.**

**mēdōr, 2. dep. to heal, to cure; 1, lit., a, of persons, with dat., morbo, Cic.; b, prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, reduriam 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; incommunis omnium, Cic.; afflictas et perditas reipublicae, Cic.**

**Mēdi -ōrum, m. (Μῆδοι), the Medes; poet. = the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians; sing., Medus, the Mede, poet. = Persian. Hence, a, Mēdia -ae, f. (Μῆδια), 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 mental offices, a drudge, Cic.**

**medica -ae, f. (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, Verg.**

**medicābilis -e (medicor), curable; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.**

**medicāmen -inis, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, medical substance. I. Lit., A. In a good sense, Cic.; fig., iratae medicamina fortia praebet, 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.**

**medicāmentum -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. medicātus -a -um, p. adj. (from medico), healing, medicinal, Plin.**

**2. medicōtūs -ūs, m. (medicor), a means of enchantment, charm, Ov.**

**medicōna -ae, f., v. medicinus.**

**medicōna -a -um (medicus), relating or belonging to the art of healing. I. Adj., Varr. II. Subet. medicōna -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.**

**medīcoo, 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.**

**medīcor, 1. dep. (medicus), to heal, cure; alicui, Verg.; aliquid, Verg.**

**1. medīcus -a -um (medeor), healing, wholesome, medicinal. I. Adj., ars, Ov. II. Subet., medīcus -i, m. a doctor, physician; medicum ad segrum adducere, Cic.**

**2. Medīcus, v. Medi.**

**medīcē, adv. (medius), moderately, Tac.**

**medīlās -ātis, f. (medius), the middle, midst, that which is in the middle, translation of the Greek μέσος, Cic.**

**medīmnus -i, n. and medīmnus -i, m. (μέδμνος), a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. medīmnūm).**

**medīocris -e (medius), moderate, middling.**

**I. Lit., spatium, Cæs.** **II. Transf., 1, middling, mediocre, tolerable, indifferent; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; 2, moderate, calm; animus, Cæs.**

**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 probant, moderation in passion, Cic.; 2, mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance; ingenii, Cic.

**mediocriter**, adv. (mediocris), 1, moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily; nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re mediocriter versatum esse, Cic.; 2, with moderation; aliquid non mediocriter ferre, Cic.

**Mediolanum** -i, n. and **-lanium** -ii, n. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan). Hence, adj., **Mediolanensis** -e, belonging to Mediolanum.

**Mediomatrici** -orum, m. a people in Gaul, on the Moselle.

**Medion** -onis, m. (Μέδιον or Μεδίων), town in Aetolia. Hence **Medionii** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Medion.

**medioximus (mediorūmus)** -a -um (medius), that which is in the middle, the midst; dii superi atque inferi et mediorūmi, between the celestial and infernal deities, Plaut.

**meditamentum** -i, n. (meditor), a thinking upon anything, preparation; in plur., belli mediantia, Tac.

**meditātē**, adv. (meditatus, from meditor), with meditation, designedly, thoroughly, Plaut.

**meditatio** -onis, f. (meditor). **I. a thinking over anything, contemplation, meditation; 1, gen., futuri mali, Cic.; 2, esp., a preparation for anything; obundi 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, Cæs.; urbs, Cic.; iter, Liv. Subst., **mediterrāneum** -i, n., gen. plur., mediterranea, inland country; mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv.

**meditor**, 1. dep. (connected with μελέω, 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., alieni 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 perfecti meditando, ut, etc., Cic.; partic., **meditatus** -a -um, pass., meditated, considered, reflected, prepared, devised; meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.**

**mediū** -ii, n. the middle, v. medius.

**medius** -a -um (connected with μέσος -ης -ov), the middle, midst, 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., mediū -ii, n. the midst, the middle point; medium ferre, 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.; medius 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., mediū -ii, n. the middle; jam diu 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 quandam cursum tenebant, Cic.; medium se gerere, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.; medios esse jam non licebit, Cic.; c, ordinary, common, usual, middling; gratia non media, Liv.; 2, a, containing a mixture of two opposites; medium erat in Aeneas ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv.; b, acting as mediator; medium se offert, Verg.; media diis, Ov.; 3, coming between two persons to disturb or separate; quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.**

**medius fidius**, v. fidius.

**medix**, medixtuticus, v. meddix.

**medulla** -ae, f. (medius), marrow of bones; 1, lit., cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; 2, transf., the inmost part; mihi haeres in medullis, I love you from the bottom of my heart, Cic.

**Medulla** -ae, f. a town in Latium, colony of Alba (now St. Angelo). Hence, adj., **Medullinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Medulla.

**medullitūs**, adv. (medulla), in the very marrow; fig., inwardly, cordially, Plaut.

**medullula** -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), marrow, Cat.

**1. Medus** -i, m., v. Medi.

**2. Medus** -i, m. (Μέδωρ). **I. a river in Persia, now Polwar; poet. adj., Medum flumen, Hor. II. son of Medea, title of a tragedy by Pacuvius.**

**Medusa** -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), the daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, one of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus. Hence, adj., **Medusaeus** -a -um, Medusae; equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

**Megaboeus (Megaboeus)** -i, m. Catus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

**Megæra** -ae, f. (Μεγάρη), one of the Furies.

**Megale** -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), the Great One, name of Cybele. Hence, a, **Megalensis** -e, belonging to the Magna Mater (Cybele); gen. subst., **Megalensia** -ium, n. and **Megaleia** -ium, n. the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater; b, **Megaleiæus** -a -um, relating to this festival.

**Megālōpōlis**, acc. -im, f. and **Megālōpōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), a town in Arcadia, birthplace of Polybius. Hence, a, **Megālōpōlitæ** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Megalopolis; b, adj., **Megālōpōlitæus** -a -um, of or belonging to Megalopolis.

**Megara** -ae, f. and **Megara** -orum, n. (Μεγάρα, ῥα). **I. a town in Megaris (now Megara). II. a town in Sicily (now Catlaro). Hence, a, adj. Megarensis -e, Megarian; b, Megareus** -a -um, Megarian; c, **Megareus** -ei and -eos, m. of Megara; d, **Megareus** -a -um, Megarian. Subst., **Megarici** -orum, philosophers of the Megarian school, disciples of Euclides; e, **Megarus** -a -um, Megarian.

**1. Megareus** v. Megara.

**2. Megareus** -eos, m. (Μεγαρεύς), son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes. Hence, **Megareus** -a -um, relating to Megareus; heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

**Mēgāris** -īdis, f. (Μεγάρης). **I.** a district in Greece. **II.** a town in Sicily, also called *Megara*.

**mēgistānes** -um, m. (μεγιστάνες), *grandees, magnates, nobles*, Tac.

**mēherole**, mehercule, mehercules, v. Hercules.

**mejo**, 3. to make water, Hor.

**mēl**, mellis, n. (μέλι), *honey*. **I.** Lit., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur., roscida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt, mella petere in medio fluimine, Ov. **II.** Transf., sweetness, pleasantness; poetica mella, Hor.; hoc juvat et melli est, is pleasant, Hor.; as a term of endearment, Sempiternus, mel ac delicias tuas, ap. Cic.

**Mēla** -ae, m., Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius.

**Mēlampūs** -pōdis, m. (Μελάμπους), a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphythoon.

**mēlanohōlōus** -a -um (μελαγχολικός), having black bile, melancholy, Cic.

**Mēlanthius** -ii, m. (Μελάνθιος), the goat-herd of Ulysses.

**Mēlanthō** -ūs, f. (Μελανθή), a sea-nymph, daughter of Deucalion.

**Mēlanthus** -i, m. (Μελάνθος). **I.** a river of Sarmatia. **II.** king in Athens, father of Codrus. Hence, adj., **Mēlanthēus** -a -um, of or relating to Melanthus.

**mēlknūrus** -i, m. (μελκνυρός), 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 *Mavra-neria*. **III.** a river in Thrace, now *Kavatos*.

**melotūm** -i, n. and **melotūs** -i, m. (mel), little honey (a term of endearment), Plaut.

**Meldi** -drum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica.

**Mēlēgēr** and **Mēlēgārus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελέγας), son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althaea; 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, **Mēlēgāris** -īdis, f., plur., **Mēlēgārides**, 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, **Mēlēteus** -a -um, belonging to Meles, poet., Homeric; b, **Mēlētinus** -a -um, belonging to Meles.

2. **Meles** -ium, f. a place in Samnium.

**Mēlīboea** -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), a town in Thessaly on Mount Ossa, birthplace of Philoctetes. Hence, adj., **Mēlībōeus** -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 thereupon Melicerta was changed into a sea-god, called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portumnus by the Romans.

**mēlōus** -a -um (μελικός), musical, Lucr.; esp., lyrical, lyric; poemata, Cic.

**Mēliō** -ēs, f. (Μελία), a nymph beloved by the river-god Inachus.

**mēllōtos** -i, f. (μελλωτος), a species of clover, Ov.

**mēllimūm** -i, n. (μελλίμηλον), 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 Melissus, the freedman of Maecenas, and librarian to Augustus.

**Mēlita** -ae, f. and **Mēlitō** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). **I.** the island of Malta. **II.** an island near Dalmatia, now *Meleda*. **III.** (form -ē) a sea-nymph.

Adj., **Mēlitenis** -e, of or belonging to the island of Malta; vestis, Cic.; and subst., **Mēlitenasia** -ium, n. *Maltese garments*, Cic.

**mēlisculū**, adv. (melliusculus), somewhat better, pretty well (in health); aliquid est, Cic.

**mēliscutius** -a -um (dim. of compar. mellior), somewhat better in health, Plaut.

**Mella** -ae, m. a river in Upper Italy, now *Mela*.

**mellitulum** -i, n. = melculum (q.v.).

**mellifer** -fēra -fērum (mel and ferro), producing honey; apes, Ov.

**mellitus** -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 Aegean Sea. Hence, adj., **Mēlius** -a -um, *Melian*.

**Mēlōmēnē** -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 membrana 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.

**membrantūla** -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), a little membrane; transf., parchment, Cic.

**membratim**, 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) organibus 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; cubacula et eiusmodi membra, Cic.; c, a clause in a sentence, Cic.

**mēmīnī** -nisse (connected with moneo, mens, Gr. μνέω, μνάω). **I.** to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind; (a) with genit., vivorum meminī, Cic.; (b) with acc., dicta, Cic.; (c) with de, de Herode et Metello meminero, Cic.; (d) with rel. sent., meministi quanta esset, etc., Cic.; (e) with acc. and infin., meminī te narrare, Cic.; (f) with infin., Hor.; (g) absol., ut ego meminisse videor, Cic. **II.** Transf., to make mention of, to mention; de exulibus, 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 sent into exile at Athens. Hence, a, **Memmiādes** -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 lutes Memnonia, 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., **Memnoniis** -idis, f. of or relating to Memnon; subst., **Memnonides** -um, f. the birds of Memnon, birds which arose from his ashes; **b**, **Memnonius** -a -um, Memnonian; transf., eastern, Moorish, black.

**mēmōr** -ōris (memini). **I.** mindful, not forgetful. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, (a) with genit., beneficii, Cic.; (β) with rel. sent., memor quas essent dicta, Cic.; (γ) absol., memori animo notavi, Ov.; **2**, transf., of things, memor libertatis vox, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, a, remembering, thankful, grateful; nimum memor nimiumque gratus, Cic.; **b**, unappeasable, relentless; memorem Junonis ob iram, Verg.; **2**, thoughtful, Verg.; **3**, with a good memory, retentive; inemor an obliviosus 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 memorande, 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.

**mēmōria** -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 alicuius (re) excidit, orabit, orabolevit, it has fallen into oblivion, it has been forgotten, Liv.; memoria prode, 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; nostra 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, mellor, 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; (a) 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 Meno. Adj., **Mēnaeus** -a -um, of Mēnae.

**Mēnander** -dri, (Μένανδρος), a famous

Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence. Adj., **Mēnandrous** -a -um, Menandrian.

**Mēnāpi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

**mēnda** -ae, f., v. mendum.

**mēndacium** -ī, n. (mendax). **I.** a lie, falsehood, untruth; impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic. **II.** deceit, deception; oculorum reliquorumque sensum mendacia, Cic.

**mēndacunculū** -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.

**mēndicōbūlum** -ī, n. (mendico), a beggar, Plaut.

**mēndicitās** -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.** Transit., to beg for; mendicatus cibus, Ov.

**mēndiculus** -a -um (dim. of mendicus), belonging to a beggar, Plaut.

**mēndicus** -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent. **I.** Lit., of persons, solus 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, paltry, pitiful, beggarly; instrumentum, Cic.

**mēndōse**, adv. (mendosus), fruitily, erroneously, incorrectly; scribere, Cic.; mendosissime scriptum esse, Cic.

**mēndosus** -a -um (mendum). **I.** Pass., full of faults; **a**, full of physical blemishes; nec enim mendosa sub illo deterioreque 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.

**mendum** -ī, n. and **mēnda** -ae, f. **I.** a bodily defect, blemish, Ov. **II.** a, an error, mistake in writing; quod mendum ista litura corripit? Cic.; **b**, a mistake in reasoning or calculation, Cic.

**Mēnselās** -is, m. (Μενελάης), an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda. Hence, adj., **Mēnsēlius** -a -um, of or relating to Menelaus.

**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.

**Mēnix** (Mēnix) -ingis, f. (Μήνιξ), an island near Africa, now Jerbi.

**Mēnipus** -ī, m. (Μένιππος). **I.** a Cynic philosopher. **II.** the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero.

**Mēnoceus** -ei and -ēos, m. (Μενόκευς), son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle.

**Mēnoetīādēs** -ae, m. (*Mēnoetīādēs*), the son of Menoetius, i.e., Patroclus, Ov.

**mens**, *mentis*, f. (root MEN, whence *memini*), 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 compecti aliquid, to comprehend*, Cic.; *mentis suae esse, mentis compoutem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties*, Cic.; *captus mente, insane*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *reflexion, 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 ad mente comparavit, ut, with that intention*, Cic.; b, esp., *opinion, plan, resolve*; *nuta jam istam mentem*, Cic. **C.** Person., *Mens*, as goddess of understanding, Cic.

**mensa** -ae f. (perhaps from root MEN, whence *eminere*, 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., *removere*, Verg., *to take dinner away*; b, *meton.*, a course; *mensa secunda, desert*, 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 *μῆν, μήν*, English month), a month; *intercalarius*, Cic.

**ensor** -ōris, m. (*metior*). **I.** a measurer; *maris et terrae*, Hor. **II.** a measurer of land, Ov.

**menstrualis** -e (*menstruus*), monthly, Plaut.

**menstruus** -a -um (*mensis*). **I.** monthly; usura, Cic. **II.** lasting for a month; spatium, Cic.; subet., **menstruum** -i, n. (ac. *frumentum*), victuals, rations for a month, Liv.

**mensula** -ae, f. (dim. of *mensa*), a little table, Plaut.

**mensura** -ae, f. (*metior*), a measuring. **I.** Lit., *mensuram allicui 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, *alici mensuram bibendi dare*, Ov.; 2, a measure, that by which anything is measured; *maior mensura reddere*, Cic.; *qui modus mensurae medimni 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. (*μῆνθῆ*), the herb mint, Ov.

**mentiens** -entis, m., partic. of *mentior*, as subet., a fallacy, sophism, Cic.

**mentio** -ōnis, f. (*memini*), a speaking of, mention; *mentionem facere allicui 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 incidit, I mentioned them accidentally*, Cic.; *allicui 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 promissisti mihi, quod mentita, inimica es*, Cat.; *mentiri honestius*, Cic. **II.** *Transit.*, **A.** to say something falsely, to invent; 1, gen., a, lit., Cic.; tantum rem, Sall.; res quas mentiris, Ov.; b, *transf.*, of things, in quibus nihil umquam immensa et infinita vetustas mentita sit, Cic.; 2, to deceive, disappoint; *seges mentita spem*, Hor. **B.** 1, to allege falsely, speak falsely about; *auspicium*, Liv.; 2, to counterfeits, put on, assume; *centum figuras*, Ov.; partic., **mentitus** -a -um, as pass., *invented, feigned*, Verg.

**Mentor** -ōris, m. (*Μέντωρ*), a celebrated artist in metal work. Hence, adj., **Mentoreus** -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 mearis, Hor.; 2, of inanimate objects, quum triremes huc illuc mearent, Tac.; *meantia sidera*, Ov.

**mēopte**, v. meaui.

**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, unmixt, Plaut.

**mērācus** -a -um (*merus*), pure, unmixt. **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 indicere, habere*, Cic.; *ad mercatum proficisci*, Cic.; *frequens, a full market*, Liv.

**mercēdūla** -ae, f. (dim. of *merces*), 1, a small reward, low wages; *mercēdula adducti*, Cic.; 2, low rent; *praediorum*, Cic.

**mercennarius** (*mercenarius*) -a -um (orig. *mercedinarius*, then *mercedarius*, then assimilated *mercennarius*, from *merces*), hired, paid, mercenary; *miles*, Liv.; *testes, suborned*, Cic.; of things, *arma*, Liv.; *liberalitas*, Cic. Subet., **mercennarius** -ii, m. a hired servant, hireling, Cic.

**merces** -ēdis, f. (*merco*). **I.** hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary; 1, gen., a, in a good sense, *operae*, Cic.; *conducere aliquem mercede*, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, *hire, bribe*; *lingua astricta mercede*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *the fee of a teacher*; *mercede docere*, Cic.; b, *the pay of soldiers*; *mercede milites conducere*, Liv.; 3, *transf.*, euphem., a, *pay = punishment*; *temeritatis*, Cic.; b, = *harm, loss*; *istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contingit*, Cic. **II.** *interest, rent, income*; *praediorum*, Cic.; *insul-*

arum, *rest.*, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, 5 per cent., Hor.

**mercimōnium** -i, n. (merx), goods, merchandize, Plaut.

**mercor**, 1. dep. (merx). **I.** Intransit., to carry on trade, to traffic, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to buy; a, lit., fundum de pupillo, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid tanto pretio, Cic.; b, transit., 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; viri, lyric poets, Hor. Subst., **Mercuriales** -ium, m. a corporation of traders at Rome, Cic.

**merda** -ae, f. excrement, Hor.

**mêre**, adv. (merus), purely, without mixture, Plaut.

**mêrenda** -ae, f. an afternoon meal, taken between 4 and 5 P.M.

**mêrens** -entis, partic. of mereo.

**mêro** -di -itum, 2 and **mêrore** -itus sum, 2. dep. **I.** A. to earn, obtain; 1, lit., mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; 2, transit., 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.; pedibus, in the infantry, Liv. **II.** A. to deserve, merit, be worthy of; 1, in a good sense, praeimia, 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.; (B) 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.

**mêretriciê**, adv. (meretricius), after the manner of a harlot, Plaut.

**mêretricius** -a -um (meretrix), of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; amores, Cic.

**mêretriciula** -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), a public prostitute, Cic.

**mêretrix** -icis, f. (mereo), a public prostitute, harlot, Cic.

**mergae** -arum, f. (mergo), a two-pronged fork, Plaut.

**mergês** -gitis, f. a sheaf of corn, Verg.

**mergo**, mersi, mersum, 3. **I.** to dip, plunge into water, immerse. **A.** aves quae se in mari mergunt, Cic.; nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg. **B.** to sink; naves in alto, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** 1, to sink down, plunge in, sit in; canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle, mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov.; 2, transit., 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 cortice vultus, Ov.

**mergus** -i, m. (mergo), a diver, gull, Verg.

**mêridiānus** -a -um (meridies). **I.** of or relating to midday, meridian; tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. **II.** southern; regio, Liv.; vallis, Liv.

**mêridiatio** -onis, f. (meridio), a noontide repose, midday sleep, siesta, Cic.

**mêridies** -ei, m. (for merities, from medius and dies), 1, midday, noon, Cic.; 2, the south; inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.

**mêridio**, 1. and **mêridior**, 1. dep. (meridies), to take a siesta or midday sleep, Cat.

**Mêridonês** -ae, m. (Μηριόνης), a Cretan, friend and charioteer of Idomeneus.

1. **mêrito**, 1. (intens. of mereo), to earn; fundus qui sesteritia dena meritaasset, brought in, Cic.

2. **mêritô**, adv. (meritus), deservedly, with reason, rightly; merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ac jure laudari, Cic. Superl., meritisimo, Cic.

**mêritôrius** -a -um (mereo). **I.** that for which hire is paid or by which money is made; rheila, a hackney-coach, Suet. Sufist., **mêritoria** -orum, n. lodgings, Juv. **II.** gaining money by prostitution, Cic.

**mêritum** -i, n. (mereo). **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.

**mêritus** -a -um, partic. of mereo (q.v.).

**mêrôhibus** -a -um (merum and bibo), drinking wine unmixed, Plaut.

**Mêrôê** -ês, f. (Μερόη), a large island in the Nile.

**Mêrôpê** -ês, 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. **Mêrops** -ôpis, m. (Μέροψ), king of Arthiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaëthon to Apollo.

2. **mêrops** -ôpis, f. (μέροψ), a bird, the bee-eater, Verg.

**merso**, 1. (intens. of mergo), to dip in, immerse; gregem fluvio, Verg.; transit., mersari civilibus undis, Hor.

**mêrila** -ae, f. 1, a blackbird, Cic.; 2, a fish, the sea-carp, Ov.

**mêrum** -i, n., v. merus.

**mêrus** -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.; unde, water not mixed with wine, Ov.; fig., merum 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.

**Mêsembria** -ae, f. (Μεσσηρία), a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus. Hence, adj., **Mêsembriacus** -a -um, of or relating to Mêsembria.

**Mêsôpôtâmia** -ae, f. (Μεσοποταμία), a country of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

**Messalla** (Messala) -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.

**Messāpīa** -ae, f. old name of a part of Lower Italy, Calabria. Hence, **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian.

**Messōnē** -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνή), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese. Hence, **Messōnius** -a -um, Messenian.

**messis** -is, f. (meto -ēre), harvest. **I. A.** Lit., messum amittere, Cic.; the gathering of honey, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, a, the grain gathered in, harvest; illius immenses ruperunt horrea inesses, Verg.; b, the crop, standing crop, Ov.; 2, the time of harvest, harvest-tide, Verg.; and poet., the year; sexagesima inessis, 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 reaper; corbis, Cic.

**Mēta** -ae, f. a conical or pyramid-shaped figure. **I.** Gen., collis in modum metae in acutum caecumen fastigatus, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus (the race consisted in making the circuit seven times); metaque 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 Pachyni, Verg.; b, the goal, end, term, boundary; mortis, aevi, Verg.; vitae metam tangere, Ov.

**mētallum** -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.

**mētāmorphōsis** -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; plur., **Mētāmorphōses** -ōn, the title of a poem by Ovid.

**Mētāpōntum** -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), a Greek colony in Lucania. Hence, adj. **Mētāpōntinus** -a -um, Metapontine.

**mētātor** -ōris, m. (metor), a measurer, one who marks; castrorum, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

**Mētaurus** -i, m. (Μεταυρος), a river in Umbria, where Hasdrubal 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., **Mētēllinus** -a -um, relating to Metellus; oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer, Cic.

**Mētēreus** -a -um, Meterean; turba, a people near the Danube on the Black Sea, Ov.

**Mēthymna** -ae, f. (Μέθυμνα), a town in Lesbos. Hence, adj., a, **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um; b, **Mēthymnikus** -adis, f. of or relating to Methymna.

**mētīōnīlōsus** -a -um (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. I.** to measure out, distribute; frumentorum exer-

citus, Cic.; 2, to measure, traverse, pass over; sequor 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 quaestui, estimate everything with reference to gain, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.

**Mētīōsōdum** -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. I.** 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. (Μέτω), 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. (Μητροδόρος), **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, **Mētrōpōlitēs** -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.

**Mētius** (Mētius) -ii, m. a magistrate of the Albani.

**mētūendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from metuo), fearful; multae metuendaeque res, Cic.

**mētūens** -entis, p. adj. (from metuo), fearing, standing in awe of; legum, Cic.

**mētūo** -ti -itum, 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 Anstrum, 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 maximī belli, Cic. (dat., metu, Verg., Tac.).

**meus** -a -um (root ME, MI), poss. pron. my, mine, my own. **I.** Adj., 1, meum dictum consulis, 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; crimina 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, **mēi** -ōrum, m. my attendants, slaves, my people, Cic. (voc., sing. masc., mī, but also poet., meus, Verg.; genit. plur., mēum, Plaut. The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, met, pte; meopte, meāpte, meānet, Plaut.).

**Mēvānia** -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Devagna.

**Mesentius** -ii, m. (lit., a prince, ruler), name of a tyrant of Caere or Argylla.

**mica** -ae, f. a crumb, morsel, grain; mica saliens (sc. salis), Hor.

**Micipsa** -ae, m. son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

**micans** -antis (partic. of mico), shining, glittering, sparkling, Ov.

**mico** -ū, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse. **I** 1, **venae et arteriae** micare non desinunt, Cic.; **micas** (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 ros est? Ideum propemodum quod micare, Cic.; prov., of a thoroughly honourable man; dignus quicum in tenebris mices, Cic. **II** to shine, glitter, sparkle; ignibus aether, Verg.; micant gladii, Liv.

**Midas** (**Mida**) -ae, m. (**Midas**), 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.

**Migdilys** -lybis, m. (μυδία and λιβ), one of mixed African and Tyrian race, as the Carthaginians, Plaut.

**migratio** -ōnis, f. (inagro), a removal from one place of abode to another, migration, Cic.; transf., verbi migrationes (sunt) in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, Cic.

**migro**, 1. **I** Intransit., to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart. **A** Lit., etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; ab Tarquinis, Liv. **B** Transf., 1, gen., de vita, ex vita, to die, Cic.; 2, esp., to change; omnia migrant, all things change, Lucr.; in colorem marmoreum, to be changed into, Lucr. **II** Transf., 1, to remove from one place to another, transport; migratu difficilis, difficult of transportation, Liv.; 2, to transgress; jus civile, Cic. (archaist., migrasset = migraverit, Cic.).

**mil** . . . v. mill . . .

**Milaniōn** -ōnis, m. (Μελανίων), husband of Atalanta.

**miles** -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) of persons, nova miles eram, Ov.; (c) a piece on a draught-board, Ov. **II** milites = infantry, as opposed to cavalry, Caes.; miles, used collectively, Liv.

**Miletus** -i (Μίλητος). **I** m., myth., father of Caeanus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus. **II** f. a town in Caria. Hence, adj., 1, **Milesius** -a -um, Milesian; 2, **Miletis** -idis, f., a, daughter of Miletus = Byblis, Ov.; b, belonging to the town Miletus; urbs, Ioni, a colony of the Milesians, Ov.

**militaris** -e (mīlītār) of or relating to a soldier

or to war, military; tribunus, Cic.; signa, Cic.; aetas, the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth, namely, to the forty-sixth year, Tac. Subst., **militaris** -is, m. a soldier, warrior, Tac.

**militariter**, adv. (militaris), in a military or warlike manner; tecta sibi militariter aedificare, Liv.

**militia** -ae, f. (miles), military service, warfare. **I** Lit., munus militiae sustinere, Caes.; discere, Sall.; militiae vacatio, exemption from military service, Caes.; domi militiaeque, domi et militiae, at home and abroad, at peace and in war, Cic. **II** Meton., the military, soldiery; cogere militiam, Liv.

**milito**, 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.

**miliūm** -ii, n. (μείλιον), millet, Verg.

**mille**, numeral, a thousand. **I** Adj., mille passibus, Caes. **II** Subst., a thousand. **A** Lit., sing., mille with genit., mille hominum versabatur; plur., millia or millia, viginti millibus peditum, 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 exstitisse, Liv.; temptat mille modis, Hor.

**millesimus** -a -um (mille), the thousandth; pars, Cic.; adv., millesimum, for the thousandth time, Cic.

**miliaris** (**miliarius**) -a -um (mille), containing a thousand. **I** Gen., Plin. **II** Esp., containing a thousand paces. Subst., **miliarium** -ii, n. a mile-stone, Cic.; aureum, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, Tac.

**millies** (**millēs**, **millēns**), adv. (mille), 1, a thousand times; plus millies audiui, Ter.; 2, innumerable times, countless times; millies melius, a thousand times better, Cic.

1. **Milo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), of Crotona, a celebrated athlete.

2. **Milo** -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, **Milonianus** -a -um, relating to Milo; subst., **Miloniana** -ae, f. (sc. oratio), the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo.

**Miltiades** -is and -i, m. (Μιλτιάδης), a celebrated Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon.

**milvius** (**milvinus**) -a -um (milvus), of or relating to a kite; pullus, a young kite (fig. of the son of an avaricious man), Cic.

**milvus** (**milvus**) -i, m. **I** a kite, hawk, Cic. **II** Transf., 1, a fish, the gurnard, Ov.; 2, a star, Ov.

**Milyās** -adis, f. (Μιλιάς), a district of Phrygia Major.

**mima** -ae, f. (mimus), a female mime, Cic.

**Mimallōnis** -idis, f. a Bacchante. Adj., **Mimallōnēus** -a -um, Bacchanalian.

**Mimās** -antis, m. (Μίμας). **I** a mountain in Ionia, opposite Chios. **II** a giant.

**mimicōs**, adv. (mimicus), like a mime or buffoon, Cat.

**mimicus** -a -um (μυμικός), 1, mimic, farcical; jocus, Cic.; 2, counterfeit, unreal, Plin.

**Mimnermus** -i, m. (Μίμνερμος), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

**mimula** -ae, f. (dim. of mima), a female mime, Cic.

**minus** -i, m. (μῖνος). **I.** a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, Cic. **II.** a dramatic piece so called, broad farce; persona de mimo, Cic.; fig., a farce; famam minum facere, Cic.

**min'** = mihine, Pers.

**mina** -ae, f. (μνᾶ), **1.** a Greek weight = 100 drachmae, Plin.; **2.** a Greek silver coin = 100 drachmae or Roman denarii, Cic.

**minaciæ** -arum, f. (minax), threats, menaces, Plant.

**minaciter**, adv. (minax), threateningly, Cic.

**minæ** -arum, f. (connected with mineo). **I.** the battlements, parapets of a wall; murorum, Verg. **II.** Transf., threats, menaces; minas jactare, to threaten, Cic.; of animals, Ov., Verg.; or of the wind, etc., Ov.

**minanter**, 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. (7)

**Minerva** -ae, f. (Etruscan Menerva or Meurva), the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene; prov., crassâ (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.; meton. = working in wool, Verg.

**Minervium** -ii, n. (arx Minervæ, Verg.), a castle and temple to Minerva in Calabria.

**Minervæ** præmontorium, a promontory in Campania, south-east of Surrentum, the seat of the Sirens.

**mingo**, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. to make water, Hor.

**miniatus** -a -um (dim. of miniatus), somewhat coloured or tinged with cinnabar, Cic.

**miniatus** -a -um, v. minio.

**minimè**, v. parum.

**minimus**, v. parvus.

**1. minio**, l. (minium), to colour with cinnabar or red-lead, Plin. Partic., **miniatus** -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or red-lead, painted red, Cic.

**2. Minio (Mincio)** -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 cubuli, Liv.; transf., virtutes voluptatum ministræ, 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 præbent 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.** Meton., **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**, l. (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; vells, to attend to the sails, Verg.; Jussa medicorum, Ov.; **2.** to afford, procure, provide; facies furis Clodiana, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

**minitabundus** -a -um (minitor), threatening, menacing, Liv.

**minitor**, l. dep. (l. minor), to threaten; alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro ignique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quae couerantur prohibitorum, Cic.

**minium** -ii, n. (a Spanish word), native cinabar, red-lead, vermilion, Verg.

**1. minor**, l. dep. (connected with minae and mineo). **I.** to put 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, Phædra, and Deucalion. Hence, **a.** **Minōis** -idis, f. a daughter of Minos, Ariadne, Ov.; **b.** adj., **Minōus** -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.

**Minurnae** -arum, f. town in Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence, adj., **Minurnensis** -e, relating to Minturnae.

**Minicius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted member of which was M. Minicius Rufus, magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

**minime** = minime (q.v.).

**minimus** = minimus (q.v.).

**minio** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (root MIN, whence 2. minor, minui, minui), to make smaller. **I.** to cut up into small pieces, to chop up; ligna, Ov. **II.** to lessen, diminish; **1.** lit., sumptus civitatum, Cic.; minuite aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.; **2.** transf., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit; gloriam alicuius, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; ut controversiam minuam, 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.

**minusculus** -a -um (dim. of compar. minor), somewhat less, somewhat small, Cic.

**minutal** -ilis, n. (minutus), a dish of mince-meat, Juv.

**minutim**, adv. (minutus), in small pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually; aliquid addere, Cic.; interrogare, Cic.

**minutè**, adv. (minutus), in small portions, meanly, pitiably, paltrily; res minutius tractare, Cic.

**minutia** -ae, f. (minutus), smallness, littleness, minuteness, Ben.

**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, **Minyias** -idis, f. daughter of Minyas; c, **Minyisus** -a -um, belonging to Minyas.

**mirabilis** -e (miror). **I.** wonderful, astonishing; mirabile est, followed by quam 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 quidam esset, Liv.

**miraculum** -i, n. (miror), a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; miracula philosophorum somniantium, the wonderful opinions, Cic.; adiunctum 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** -onis f. (miror), a wondering, wonder, astonishment, Cic.

**mirator** -oris, m. (miror), an admirer, Ov.

**mirē**, adv. (mirus), wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly; fovere, Cic.; mire quam, in a wonderful manner, Cic.

**mirificus**, adv. (mirificus), wonderfully, extraordinarily; dolere, Cic.

**mirificus** -a -um (mirus and facio), causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; homo, Cic.; turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes.; concivium, voluptas, Cic.

**mirillo** (murmillo) -onis, m. a kind of gladiator, generally matched with the Thraex or retiarii, Cic.

**miror**, 1. dep. **I.** to wonder, be astonished at; negligentiam hominis, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.; foll. by quod, mirari quod non rideret haruspex, Cic.; with rel. sent. eius rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes.; foll. 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.; se mirum quantum profuit, Liv.; mirum est ut, with subj., Cic.; quid mirum? what wonder? Ov.

**Misargyrides** -ae, m. (*μισαργυρία*), hatred of money), a hater of money (a name invented by Plautus and applied to a usurer), Plaut.

**miscellanēa** -arum, n. (miscero), a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Juv.

**miscēo**, miscēi, mixtum, and (later) mistum, 2. (*μίσγω = 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 write; 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 confuse, confound; a, caelum terraque, to raise a storm, Verg.; b, of moral and political events, malis contionibus 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, **Misenum** -i, n. a promontory and town in Campania, now Capdi Miseno; mons Misenus, Verg. Adj., **Misenensis** -e, relating to Misenum.

**miser** -era -erum. **I.** miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; 1, of persons, hic miser atque infelix, Cic.; miserum 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.

**miserabilis** -e, (miser). **I.** miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable; aspectus, Cic.; squalor, Cic. **II.** mournful, sad, plaintive; vox, Cic.; elegi, Hor.

**miserabiliter**, adv. (miserabilis). **I.** miserably, lamentably, pitifully; mori, Cic. **II.** in a mournful or plaintive manner; epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.

**miserandus** -a -um (miseror), pitiable, deplorable; miserandum in modum, Cic.

**miseratio** -onis, f. (miseror). **I.** pity, compassion; cum quadam miseratione, Cic. **II.** pathetic or moving speech or tone; uti miserationibus, Cic.

**misere**, adv. (miser). **I.** wretchedly, pitifully, miserably; vivere, Cic. **II.** violently, exceedingly; amare, Ter.; deperire amore, Plaut.

**misereō** -sēdi -sēritum and -sertum, 2. and **misereor** -sēritus 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; no miseret tui, Cic.; cave, te fratri pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.

**misereſco**, 3. (misereor), 1, to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; regis, Verg.; 2, Impers., me misereſcit 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 miseriis versari, Cic. **II.** Personif., Miseria, the daughter of Erebus and Nox.

**misericordia** -ae, f. (misericors), pity, 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.

**misericors** -cordis (misereor and cor), pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted; in aliquem, Cic.; quis misericordior inventus est? Cic.

**misēritus**, v. misereor.

**miseritē**, adv. (miser), wretchedly, lamentably, Cat.

**miserer**, 1. dep. (miser), to pity, have compassion on, deprecate, lament, deplore; fortunam, Cic.; casum, Sall.

**misertus**, v. misereor.

**missicius** (-tius) -a -um (mitto), discharged from military service, Suet.

**missile** -is, 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** -us, 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. (mistus or mixtus), confusedly, Lucr.

**mistura** (mixtura) -ae, f. (miscuo), 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; ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv.

**Mithridatēs** -is, m. (Μιθριδάτης), king in Pontus (135-83 B.C.), who waged a long war with the Romans and was conquered by Pompeius. Adj.

**Mithridaticus** -a -um, Mithridatic.

**mitiflo**, 1. (mitiflous), to make mild, soft; eibus mitificatus, well digested, Cic.

**mitigatio** -ōnis, f. (mitigo), an assuaging, alluviating, appeasing, Cic.

**mitigo**, 1. (= mitem ago), to make mild, soft. **I** Lit., fruges, to make ripe, Cic.; eibum, to make soft by cooking, Cic.; agros, to break up, loosen, till, Cic. **II** a, of character, to soothe, make gentle, pacify; animum alliculus, to soothe, Cic.; Lampascenos in istum, Cic.; b, of things, to soothe, assuage, alluviate, charm, enchant; 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 suum, 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 aliquid, 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.; telum 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 exercitum, 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.).

**mnæ** = nina (q. v.).

**Mnēmōnides** -um, f. the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne, Ov.

**Mnēmōsynē** -ēs, f. (Μνημοσύνη), Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses.

**mnēmōsynum** -i, n. (μνημόσυνον), a memorial, Cat.

**mōbilis** -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 auram 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 celeritima, Cic.; linguae, Cic.; transf., inconstancy, changeableness; aliculus, Cic. **II** rapidity; equitum, Caes.

**mōbilitēr**, adv. (mobilis), rapidly, with quick motion; palpitare, Cic.; ad bellum mobilitēr excitari, easily, quickly, Caes.

**mōbilitō**, 1. (mobilis), to make moveable, put into motion, Lucr.

**mōdērābilis** -e (moderor), moderate; nihil moderabile suadere, Ov.

**mōdērāmen** -inis, n. (moderor), a means of governing or guiding (e.g., a helm, rudder); navis, Ov.; transf., ruin, the management, government of the State, Ov.

**mōdērāntēr**, adv. (moderans from moderor), moderately, with moderation, Lucr.

**mōdērātō**, adv. (moderatus), moderately, with moderation; moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic.

**mōdērātīm**, adv. (moderatus), moderately, gradually, Lucr.

**mōdērātiō** -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. (moderator), *a governor, guide, manager, ruler*; equorum, *a driver*, Ov.; arundinis, *a fisher*, Ov.; reipublicae, Cic.

**moderātrix** -icis, f. (moderator), *she that rules or governs*; reipublica 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., allici, Cic.; animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, odio, Liv.; (b) with acc., animos, Cic. **II.** *to direct, guide*. A. Lit., (a) with dat., navi funiculo, Cic.; (b) with acc., habenas, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to govern, rule, regulate*; (a) with dat., quibus totis moderatur oratio, Cic.; (b) with acc., Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic.: cantus numerosque, Cic.

**modestē**, adv. (modestus), *moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly*; Romani 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 εὐαγία, 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 molestos, Cic.

**modiālis** -e (modius), *containing a modius*, Plaut.

**modiōs**, adv. (modicus), *moderately*; 1. *tolerably*; modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, *not great wine-bibber*, Liv.; 2. *moderately, with moderation, temperately*; facere, agere, Cic.

**modiōsus** -a -um (modus). **I.** *moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary*; convivia, potiones, *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.

**modificō**, 1. (modus and facio), *to measure off, measure, moderate*; verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

**modiūs** -īl, 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 progressi modo extra agmen audent, *only to go, so much as to go*, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satia 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 relatives, servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis, *if he only be, provided only that he is*, Cic.; c, si modo, *if only*; tu scias, 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, *not only . . . 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, paullo post, postreimum, vicissim), *now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards*, Cic.

**modulāte**, adv. with compar. (modulatus), *in good time, in time (of music)*; modulate canentes tibiae, Cic.

**modulātor** -ōris, m. (modulus), *one who observes a regular rhythm, a musician*, Hor.

**modulātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from modulator), *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** -ī, m. (dim. of modus). **I.** *a measure, standard of measurement*; metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **II.** *rhythm, musical time, measure, melody*, Plin.

**modūs** -ī, 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 concludere, Cic. **B.** *a measure, bound, limit, boundary*; 1. gen., modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum legendi aliquando facere, *to make an end of bewailing*, 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.; quoniam modo? Cic.; eius modi, *in that manner, of that kind*, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

**moecha** -ae, f. (moechus), *an adulteress*, Hor. **moecor**, 1. dep. (moechus), *to commit adultery*, Cat.

**moecus** -ī, m. (μοικός), *a fornicator, adulterer*, Plaut., Ter.

**moenōra** = munera (q. v.)

1. **moenia** -īum, 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; Ditis, Verg.

2. **moenia** -ium, n. = munia (q.v.).

**moenio** = munio (q.v.).

1. **Moënis** -i, m. the river Main.

2. **moënis** = munus (q.v.).

**moërus** = murus (q.v.).

**Moësi** -orum, m. a people in the modern Servia and Bulgaria; hence **a, Moësia (Maesia)** -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., opposit. molem elpei, 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; insane substructionum moles, Cic.; c, moles belli, Liv.; 2, a, a mass of men, large number; hostes majorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; b, a mass of clouds, storm, Verg.

**mōlestē**, adv. (molestus), 1, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance; moleste fero, I take it ill, I am annoyed, I am sorry; with acc. and infin., to 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., fasces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.; ex pernice reipublicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyances 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. (mollor), a great effort, exertion, undertaking; res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; meton., building; molimine vasto, Ov.

**mōlimentum** -i, n. (mollor), a great effort, exertion, endeavour; sine magno comitatu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of small power, Liv.

**mōllor**, 4. dep. (moles). **I.** Transsit., **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.; halenas, 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 open, 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 demolendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.

**mōlitiō** -ōnis, f. (mollor), 1, a demolition, demolishing; valli, Liv.; 2, an effort, laborious undertaking, preparation; rerum, Cic.

**mōlitor** -ōris, m. (mollor), a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author; mundi, Cic.

**mollasco**, 3. (mollio), 1, to become soft, Ov.; 2, transf., to become soft, effeminate; tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.

**mollisculus** -a -um (dim. of mollis), somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Cat.

**mollitulus** -a -um (dim. of mollis), 1, somewhat soft or tender, Plaut.; 2, transf., somewhat effeminate, Cat.

**mollis**, 4. (mollio), to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple. **A.** Lit., lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.; artus oleo, Liv.; ceram pollice, Ov.; cibum vapore, Lucr.; frigoris durescit humor, et idem mollitur tepetactibus, Cic.; glebas, to loosen, soften, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, cibum anfractu modicis, to diminish the steepness of the ascent, 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; poetas 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 deorable; verba usu, Cic.; poenam, Ov.; b, to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua mollebat, Cic.; sedare motus et animos eorum molliore, Cic. (syncop. imperf., mollebat, Ov.).

**mollipes** -pēdis (mollis and pes), soft-footed, i.e., having a trailing walk (Gr. ειλίπους), Cic.

**mollis** -e ( = movilis, from moveo), soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding. **I.** **A.** 1, lit., junceus, acanthus, Verg.; crura, colla, Verg.; brachia, Ov.; arcus, unstrung, 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, manus, 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 efficere senectutem, Cic.; 2, a, compassionate, gentle, mild, compassionate, easy; oratio, Cic.; jussa, Verg.; b, tender, moving; verbis mollibus lenire aliquem, Hor.; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.

**mollitē**, adv. (mollis), 1, softly, easily, gently; quis membra movere mollis possit,

**Hor.**; excurrent spirantia mollius aera, with more grace or skill, Verg.; 2, fig., a, gently, easily; quod ferendum est mollior sapienti, Cic.; in a bad sense, weakly, without energy; nimis mollior aegritudinem pati, Sall.; b, effeminately; delicate est mollior vivere, Cic.; c, mildly, compassionately; feel parce et mollior, Cic.

**molliā** -ae, f. and **mollior** -is, f. (mollior). **I.** Lit., softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy; cervice, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, Gen., tenderness, gentleness, mildness, sensibility; animi, Cic.; naturae, Cic. **B.** Esp., effeminacy, weakness; civitatum mores lapei ad molliam, Cic.

**molliūdo** -inis, f. (mollior). **I.** softness, pliability, flexibility; assimilis spongiis molliūdo, Cic. **II.** Fig., tenderness, softness, sensitiveness; humanitatis, Cic.

**mōlo** -di -itum, 3. (mola), to grind in a mill. Partic., **mōlītus** -a -um, ground; ciliaria mōlita, meal, Caes.

**Mōlorochus** -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** -ōrum, m. (Μολοσσοί), the inhabitants of Molossia, 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 saluo consurgere movimen 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 spem metumque animum impellere, Liv.; 2, turning-point, influencing cause; a, parvo momento si adjuvassent, with slight help, Liv.; b, weight, importance, influence; si quid habeat momenti commendatio mea, Cic.; ease maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; argumentorum momenta, decisive proofs, 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).

**Mōnaeses** -is, m. (Μοναῖες), 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 Sestii gratia, Cic.; with acc. of person and neut. acc., id ipsum quod me moneo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., magis idoneum tempus to esse ullum umquam repertum, 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 desinat 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, moneo, Verg.; de aliquare, 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.

**Mōnēta** -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, money, Ov.; 2, the die or stamp with which money was coined, Mart.; transf., 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** = monumentum (q.v.).

**mōnita** -ōrum, 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.

**Mōnoceus** -i, m. (Μόνους), 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, incorporeal, shadowy, Cic.

**mōnōpōdium** -ii, n. (μονοπόδιον), a table with one foot, Liv.

**mōnōpōllum** -ii, n. (μονοπώλιον), 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, parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. **B.** Meton., a rock; improbus, Verg. **II.** Transf., a large mass, great quantity; mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promises, Sall.

**monstrātor** -ōris, m. (monstro), a discoverer, teacher; aratri, Triptolemus, Verg.

**monstrifer** -fēra -fērū (monstrum and fero), producing monsters, horrible, monstrous, Plin.

**monstro**, 1. (= monestro, from moneo), to show, point out. **I.** By signs or gestures, digito indice ad hoc, Hor.; proceram palmam Deli monstrant, Cic. **II.** By words, **A.** to show, point out, teach, inform; tu istie si quid librarii mea manu non intelligunt monstrabix, 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. (= monstrum, from moneo). **I.** a supernatural event, a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** a monster, monstrosity; a, of persons, monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; b, of things, non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium vide-

batur, Cic.; esp., *wonders or marvels*; *monstru 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.

**montiōla** -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.

**mōnimentum** (*mōnimentum*) -i, n. (*monere*), *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.

**Mopsi** -ōrum, m. *a noble family in Compa. Hence, Mopsiani* -ōrum, m. *the dependants of the Mopsii*.

**Mopsōpius** -a -um (*from Μόψωρία*, an ancient name of Attica), *Attic, Athenian*; *juvenis, Tripolemon*, Ov.; *muri, urbs, Athens*, Ov.

**Mopsuestia** (*Mopsuēstia*) -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 (trahens) moram*, Cic.; *non (or nulla) mora est with quin or quominus and the subj.*, Cic.; *sine mora, without delay*, Cic. **B.** **1.** *a 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. (*μοῖρα*), *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.

**morbosus** -a -um (*morbus*), *sickly, diseased, worn out*, Cat.

**morbus** -i, m. *disease, sickness*. **I.** Physical; **a.** *mortifer*, Cic.; *in morbo esse, to be sick*,

Cic.; *morbo laborare, opprimi*, Cic.; *confictari*, Nep.; *morbus ingravescit, grows worse, increases in violence*, Cic.; *ex morbo convalescere, to get well*, Cic.; *morbum simulare*, Cic.; **b.** *personification, as a goddess*, Verg. **II.** *Of mental diseases, animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae*, Cic.

**mordāciter**, adv. (*mordax*), *bitingly, sharply*; *liniā mordacius uti*, Ov.

**mordax** -ācis (*mordeo*), *biting, given to biting, snappish*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *causis*, 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 mōmorderunt epistolae tuae*, Cic. **II.** *to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of*; **a.** *fabula 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.

**mōrētum** -i, n. *a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc.*, Ov.

**mōribundus** -a -um (*morior*). **I.** Middle, **1.** *dying, expiring*; *jaecentem moribundumque vidisti*, Cic.; **2.** *subject to death, mortal*; *membra*, Verg. **II.** Act., *causing death, deadly*, Cat.

**mōrigērus**, **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.

**Mōrii** -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*.

**mōrior**, *mortuus* sum, *mōriturus*, **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*; *flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori*, Ov.; *of parts of the body, to lose strength*; *at hi (acerbi) mortui jam sunt*, Cic.; **c.** *of abstractions, to come to an end, perish*; *suavissimū hominis memoria moritur*, Cic.; **p.** adj., **mortuus** -a -um, *dead*; subst., **mortuus** -i, m. *a dead man*, Cic.

**mormyr** -fris, f. (*μορμύριος*), *a sea-fish*, Ov.

**mōrbolūsus** -a -um (*μωρολόγος*), *talking like a fool, foolish*; subst., *a fool*, Plaut.

**1. mōror**, **1.** dep. (*mora*), *to linger, loiter, tarry, delay*. **I.** **A.** *Lucretius narravit Brutum valde morari*, Cic.; *with infini.*, *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*

doma moror, Verg.; (β) to have nothing to say against; nihil moror, eos salvos esse, ap. Cic.; 3, to detain the attention of, fetter; novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

2. **mōror**, 1. dep. (μωρός), to be foolish, to be a fool, Suet.

**mōrosē**, adv. (morusus), peevishly, captiously, Cic.

**mōrositas** -ātis, f. (morusus), peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness, Cic.; pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style, Suet.

**mōrosus** -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 *Μῆρας, μαράωμαι*), 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 morti 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 multa morte recepit, 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 jarelin, Verg.; 2, a biting taste, pungency, Mart. **II. Fig.**, 1, a carping or malicious attack with words, Hor.; 2, mental pain, vexation; curarum, Ov.; doloris, Cic.

**mortalis** -e (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., mortales, 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 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.

**mortarium** -īl, n. a mortar, Plin.

**morticinus** -a -um (mors), dead, Plin.

**mortifer** -fēra -fērū (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** -ī, n. (μωρον, μωρος), 1, a mulberry, Verg.; 2, a blackberry, Ov.

1. **mōrus** -ī, 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 contione 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., more majorum, after the way of the ancestors, Cic.; meo, tuo, suo more, Cic.; b, fashion, mode; quoniam ita se mores habent, Sall.; 2, gen. plur., manners, character, disposition, morals; suavisissimi, iusti, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moresque 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 duritia pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores, Plin.

**Mōrae** -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.

**Moschus** -ī, m. (Μόσχος), a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning.

**Mōselle** -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; corpus, 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, manum motus teneant illud decurum, Cic.; ex motus mei medioeritate, Cic.; the gestures of actors or pantomimic dancers; haud indecoros motus more Tusco 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 appetitus, 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 reipublicae, Cic. **II.** revolution in a state, Cic.

**mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (connected with mutare, *μειβεῖν*, 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 arma, 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; Rosell 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, linum e gurgite, Ov.; b, to cause, produce, excite; risum, Cic.; misericordiam, Cic.; c, to bring to notice, bring before; historias, 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.; **o**, to cause to move from one's position, dislodge; hostem statu, Liv.; **o**, 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; jussit mihi nunciari mox se venturum, Cic. **II.** then, thereupon; mox rediit Cremonam reliquus populus, Tac.; mox . . . postremo, Liv.

**Möyses** -is or -i, m. Moses.

**mucidus** -a -um (mucus), mouldy, musty, Juv.

**Mucius** -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 Lælia; 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 Mucia; 5, Mucia, the wife of Cn. Pompeius. Adj., Mucian; subst., **Mucia** -drum, n. the festival instituted in honour of Mucius Scaevola (IV). Hence, adj., **Mucianus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, death of Qu. Mucius Scaevola (IV), murdered by Damasippus in the temple of Vesta.

**mucro** -onis, 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 tue, Cic.

**mucus** -i, m. (mungo), the mucous matter of the nose, Cat.

**mugil** (mugilis) -is, m. (μύγος), a fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.

**muginor**, 1. dep. (mugio), to loiter, trifle away time, daily; dum tu muginaria, Cic.

**mugio** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (from sound mu, whence μύω), to bellow as an ox, low. **I.** Lit., of cattle, Liv.; subst., mugientes = oxen, Hor. **II.** Transf., to roar, bray, rumble, groan; mugit tubæ clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus mugire solum, Verg.; si mugiat Africis malus procellis, Hor.

**mugitus** -us, m. (mugio). **I.** the lowing, bellowing of cattle; boam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a rumbling, groaning, creaking; terræ, Cic.

**mula** -ae, f. (mulus), a female mule, Cic.

**mulco**, mulsi, mulsum, 2. to stroke. **I.** **A.** Lit., manu mulcoens barbam, Ov. **B.** Transf., to touch lightly; virgæ capillos, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to charm, delight, enchant; aliquem fistula, Hor.; 2, to soothe, appease; tigres, Verg.; et ipso mulcente et increpante Marcio, Liv.; aliquem dictis, Ov.; fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.

**Mulcibër** -ëris and -ëri, m. (mulceo, lit., the meller), 1, a surname of Pulcan, Cic., Ov.; 2, meton., fire, Ov. (genit. syncope, Mulcibri).

**mulco**, 1. (MULC, whence also mulco-o, mulge-o), to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly; male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repellantur, Cic.

**mulcta**, mulcto, = multa, multo (q.v.).

**mulctra** -ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Verg.

**mulotrarium** -ii, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

**mulctrum** -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

**mulgë**, mulsi, mulctum, 2. (root MULC, whence also mulceo), to milk, Verg.; prov.,

mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

**mullebris** -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 Mullebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeared the anger of Coriolanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., womanish, effeminate, unmanly; sententia, Cic.

**mullebriter**, adv. (mullebris), after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly; se lamentis mullebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

**müller** -ëris, f. **I.** a woman, Cic. **II.** a wife, matron; virgo aut mulier, Cic.; cras mulier erit, Cic.

**mullebrarius** -a -um (mulier), womanish; manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

**mullebrula** -ae, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used contemptuously, suas secum mullebrulas in castra ducere, Cic.

**mullebricitas** -atis, f. (mullebricitas), excessive love of women, Cic.

**mullebricus** -a -um (mulier), fond of women, Cic.

**mulinus** -a -um (mulus), of or relating to a mule, Juv.

**mullo** -onis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Cic.

**mulloñus** and (later) **mulloñicus** -a -um (mullo), of or relating to a muleteer, Cic.

**mullos** -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 mulas, sweet words, Plaut.

**multa** (mulcta) -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, irrogate, 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 multa multare, to punish by a fine, Cic.; multam committere, to incur a fine, Cic.

**multangulus** -a -um (multus and angulus), many-cornered, multangular, Lucr.

**multatitius** -a -um (multa), belonging or relating to a fine; pecunia, Liv.

**multatio** -onis, f. (i. multa), a penalty, fine, mulct; bonorum, Cic.

**multesimus** -a -um (multus), very small; pars, Lucr.

**multicavus** -a -um (multus and cavus), having many holes, porous; pumex, Ov.

**multicla** -drum, n. (multus and ico), soft, finely-woven garments, Juv.

**multifarius**, 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.

**multiforus** -a -um (multus and foris), having many openings, pierced with many holes; multifori tibia baxi, Ov.

**multigëneris** -e (multus and genus), of many kinds, of many sorts, Plaut.

**multigënus** -a -um = multigëneris (q.v.).

**multijugus** -a -um and **multijugis** -e (multus and jugum), many-yoked, yoked many

together. **I.** Lit., equi, Liv. **II.** Transf., manifold, of many sorts; literae, Cic.

**multimodis**, adv. (per multis modis), in many ways, variously, Lucr.

**multimodus** -a -um (multus and modus), various, manifold, Liv. (?)

**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 et multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, versatile, changeable, Cic.

**multiplicabilis** -e (multiplico), having many folds, Cic.

**multiplico**, 1. (multiplex), to increase many times, multiply; aes alienum, Cæcæ; flumina collectis multiplicat aquis, 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, multitudo; tanta multitudo lapides ac tela jacebat, Cæcæ; 2, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitudo; famâ et multitudinis judicio moveri, Cic.

**multivolus** -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 damnis, ignominia, vinculis, Cic.; aliquem pecuniâ, 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**, **pluris**; 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 multis, briefly, in brief, Cic.; multi (= οἱ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the common herd; unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic.; compar., plures, genit. plurium, 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 fullness, 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.; multa nocte, late at night, Cic.; multo mane, very early, Cic. C. Of space, great; multa pars Europæ, 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. Obtrusive, troublesome; qui in aliquo genere aut inconditus 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 far in the day, Liv.; multum diem, a large part of the day, Ball.; compar., plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus pecuniae, Cic.; plurimum posse, Cic.; plurimum gravitatis, Cic. B. In genit., of price or value, pluris emere, 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 mecum loquuntur, 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.

**Mulnocha (Mulucha)** -æ, m. a river in Mauritania, now Malula or Molaya.

**mulus** -i, m. a mule, Cic.

**Mulvius** -a -um, Mulvian; pons, a bridge above Rome on the via Flaminia, now Ponte Molle.

**Mummus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.

**Munatius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Munatius Plancus, one of the legates of Caesar.

**Munda** -æ, f. town in Hispania Baetica, scene of a victory of Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompeius, 45 a.c.

**mundanus** -a -um (mundus), of or relating to the world, mundane. Subst., **mundanus** -i, m. a citizen of the world, Cic.

**munditia** -æ, f. and (not in Cic.) **mundities** -is, f. (mundus), cleanness. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** neatness, spruceness, elegance; 1, non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; munditis capimur, Ov.; simplex munditia, Hor.; 2, neatness, elegance of style, quâ munditia, homines quâ elegantia, Cic.

**undo**, 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; muliebris, 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 mundi terminus obstitit, Hor.; b, meton., the inhabitants of the world, mankind; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

**mūnēro**, 1. (munus), to give, present; aliquem aliquâ re, Cic.

**mūnērēro**, 1. dep. to present; natura aliud alli muneratur, Cic.

**mūnia** -ium, n. duties, functions, official duties, official business; candidatorum, Cic.

**municipe** -cipis, c. (munis and capio). **I.** the citizen of a municipium; municipes Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. **II.** a fellow-citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman; meus, Cic.; municipes Jovis advexisse lagoenas, countrymen of Jupiter, i.e., Cretan, Juv.

**municipalis** -e (municipium), relating or belonging to a municipium, municipal; homines, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial; eques, Juv.

**municipium** -ii, n. (municipe), 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.

**mūnificōs**, adv. (munificus), munificently, bountifully, Cic.

**mūnificentia** -ae, f. (munificus), munificence, bountifulness, Sall.

**mūnifico**, i. (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 rains, Verg.

**mūnimentum** -i, n. (munio). I. a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection; ut instar muri haec sepes munimenta praebent, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, entrenchments, Tac. II. Fig., protection; rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

**mūnio** (moenio) -ivi and -ii -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; 1. a, lit., palatium, Nep.; montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; b, transf., to protect, defend; Alpibus Italiani munerat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; 2, fig., to secure, make sure; mūnio me 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; 1, lit., milites munitiones prohibere, Caes.; 2, meton., a fortification, entrenchment; urbem operibus munitionibusque caespere, Cic. II. a making passable, paving of roads; ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munitio flaminum, bridging over, Tac.

**mūnito**, i. (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; republicae, a public office, Cic.; officii, the performance of a duty, Cic.; tui est hoc munus, Cic.; consulare munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv. II. A. an affectionate service, favour; neque vero verbis augeat sum 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; 1, alicui munus mittere, Cic.; mittere alicui aliquid muneri, to send or give as a present, Caes.; munera Liberi, wine, Hor.; Cereris, bread, Ov.; transf., opusculum majorem vigiliam munus, the fruit of, Cic.; 2, a, 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 gladiatorum, Cic.; hence, a building or theatre erected for the people, Ov.

**mūnuseculum** -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, Myrtōa) -ae, f. a surname of Venus; ad Murciae (sc. aedem), or ad Murciam, 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, m. (1. 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 grottoes, Ov.; meton., 1, the purple dye itself, Tyriusque ardebat murces laena, Verg.; 2, a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape; acutus, Verg. II. an edible shell-fish; Baiunus, Hor.

**Murgantia** -ae, f. I. a town in Samnium, now Croce di Morcone. II. town in Sicily, now Mandri Bianchi. Adj., **Murgantinus** -a -um, relating to Murgantia.

**murmillo** = mirmillo (q.v.).

**mūrīa** -ae, f. (ἀλμυρίς), brine, pickle, Hor.

**murmur** -ōris, n. (onomatop.), a murmur, a humming, buzzing, roaring, growling noise. I. of men and animals, populi, Liv.; of indistinct supplication, placare deos precibus et murmure 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, cornu, Hor.; infati buxi, Ov.

**murmure**, i. (murmur). I. to murmur, make a humming, growling noise; with acc., flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov. II. Of things, to roar; mare murmurans, Cic.

1. **murrha** (murra) = 1. 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) = 1. myrrhēus (q.v.).

2. **murrhēus** (murrēus, myrrhēus) -a -um (2. murrha), made of fluor spar, pocula, Prop.

1. **murrhīnus** (murrīnus) = 1. myrrhīnus (q.v.).

2. **murrhīnus** (murrīnus, myrrhīnus) -a -um (murrha), made of or relating to the mineral called myrrha, Plant.

**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., 1, 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 Fufia propugnaculis murique tranquillitatis, Cic.; Graium murus Achilles, Ov.

1. **mūs**, **mūris**, c. (μῦς), a mouse; rusticus or agrestis, field-mouse, Hor.; non solum iniquissimi sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; under

the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.

**2. Mūs, Mūris**, 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. (*Μοῦσα*). **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; **2**, musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

**1. Mūsaeus** -i, m. (*Μουσaios*), a fabulous Greek poet.

**2. mūsaeus** -a -um (*Musa*), poetical, musical, Lucr.

**musca** -ae, f. (*μύσκα*, dim. of *μύς*), a fly, Cic.; transf., a troublesome, inquisitive person, Plaut.

**muscarius** -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.

**muscipula** -ae, f. and **muscipulum** -i, n. (mus and capio), a mouse-trap, Phaedr.

**muscosus** -a -um (*muscosus*), covered with moss, full of moss, mossy; fontes, Virg.; nihil muscosus, Cic.

**musculus** -i, m. (dim. of *mus*). **I.** a little mouse, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, milit. t. t., a shed, mantelet, Caes.; **2**, a species of whale, Plin.

**muscus** -i, m. moss, Hor.

**mūsus** -a -um = **2. musaeus** (q.v.).

**mūsica** -ae, f. and **mūsico** -ēs, f. (*μουσική*), music; musicum tractare, Cic.

**1. mūsico** -ēs, f. = *musica* (q.v.).

**2. mūsico**, 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** -drum, n. music, Cic. **II.** Esp., relating to poetry, poetical, Ter.

**mussito**, 1. (intens. of *musso*), to murmur to oneself, to mutter to oneself, Liv.; clam mussito, 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; mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.

**mustaceum** (**mustacium**) -i, n. and **mustaceus** (**mustacius**) -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.

**mustela** (**mustella**) -ae, f. (dim. of *mus*), a weasel, Cic.

**mustellinus** (**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.

**Musulami** (**Musulami**) -drum, m. a warlike people of Nubia.

**Mūta** -ae, f. (*mutus*), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

**mutabilis** -e (*muto*), changeable, variable, inconstant; ea forma republicae mutabilis est, Cic.

**mutabilitas** -ātis, f. (*mutabilis*), changeableness, mutability; mentis, Cic.

**mutatio** -ōnis (*muto*). **I.** a changing, change, mutation; facere mutationem allicui rei, Cic. **II.** a mutual change, exchange; officiorum, Cic.

**mutilo**, 1. (*mutilus*). **I.** to maim, mutilate, cut off; naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. **II.** Transf., to curtail, diminish; exercitum, Cic.

**mutilus** -a -um (*μῦτλος*, *μῦτιλος*). **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., **Mūtinenis** -e, relating to Mūtina.

**mutio** (**muttio**), 4. (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur, Plaut., Ter.

**mutitio** (**mutitio**) -ōnis, f. a muttering, mumbling, Plaut.

**mūto**, 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. mutare, and pass. mutari, to be changed; annona nihil mutavit, Liv.; **2**, a, to dye; vellera luto, Verg.; **b**, vinum mutatum, spoiled, soured, Hor. **B.** to change, exchange; 1, iumenta, 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.

**mutuatio** -ōnis, f. (*mutuo*), a borrowing, Cic.

**mutū**, adv. (*mutuus*), mutually, reciprocally, in return; respondere, Cic.

**mutū**, adv. (*mutuus*), mutually, reciprocally; aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.

**mutuor**, 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.

**mutus** -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 mutum literis, when nothing is written, Cic.

**mutuus** -a -um (*muto*), lit., given in exchange. **I.** borrowed, lent; pecuniam dare mutuam, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. Subst., **mutuum** -i, n. a loan, Cic. **II.** mutual, reciprocal; nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic. Subst., **mutuum** -i, n. reciprocity; mutuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.

**Mūtū** -ēs, f. town in Sicily, now Modica. Hence, adj., **Mūtūensis** -e, relating to Mūtū.

**Myōiōlō** -ēs, f. (Μυκάλη), a promontory of Ionia, opposite the island of Samos.

**Myōēnāe** -ōrum, f., and **Myōēnā** -ae, f., and **Myōēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυκίνα, Μυκίνη), a city in Argolis of which Agamemnon was king; hence, 1, adj., **Myōēnāeus** -a -um, relating to Myōēnē or to Agamemnon; 2, **Myōēnēnes** -ium, m. inhabitants of Myōēnā; 3, **Myōēnīs** -idis, f. a Myōēnā woman, e.g., Iphigenia, Ov.

**Myōōnus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύκονος), one of the Cyclades islands in the Aegean Sea.

**Mygdōnēs** -um, m. (Μυγδώνες), a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia. Hence, 1, **Mygdōnīs** -idis, f. = Lydian, Ov.; 2, **Mygdōnīus** -a -um = Phrygian, Hor.

**Mygdōnīdēs** -ae, m. son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

**Mylāsa** -ōrum, n. (Μύλασα), a town in Caria. Hence, **A. Mylāsēni** -ōrum, m. and **B. Mylāsēnes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Mylasa. **C. Mylāsēs** -ēi, m. an inhabitant of Mylasa. **D. Mylāsīus** -a -um, Mylasian.

**Myndus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), sea-town in Caria. Hence, **Myndīi** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

**myōpāre** -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρεω), a small piratical ship, Cic.

**myrīos** -ēs, f., and **myrīca** -ae, f. (μυρίαν), the tamarisk, Verg.

**Myrina** -ae, f. (Μυρίνα), fortified sea-port of the Aeolians in Mysia.

**Myrmecīdēs** -ae, m. (Μυρμηκίδης), a celebrated sculptor.

**Myrmidōnes** -um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidones, a people in Thessalia Phthiotis under the rule of Achilles.

**myrmillo** = mirmillo (q.v.).

**Myrō** -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor.

**myrōpōla** -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, Plaut.

**myrōpōllum** -ilī, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, Plaut.

1. **myrrha** (murtha, murra) -ae, f. (μύρρα), 1, the myrrh-tree, Plin.; 2, myrrh, a gum obtained from the myrrh-tree.

2. **myrrha** = 2. murtha (q.v.).

3. **Myrrha** -ae, f. (Μύρρα), the daughter of Cinyras, changed into a myrrh-tree.

1. **myrrhēus** (murrhēus, murrēus) -a -um (myrrha), 1, perfumed or anointed with myrrh, Hor.; 2, myrrh-coloured, yellow, Prop.

2. **myrrhēus** = 2. murrhēus (q.v.).

1. **myrrhinus** (murrhinus, murrinus) -a -um (l. myrrha), of myrrh, Plaut.

2. **myrrhinus** = 2. murrhinus (q.v.).

**myrtētum** (murtētum) -i, n. (myrtus), 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** -i, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, Verg.

**myrtus** -i and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-trees, Verg.

**Myrtīlus** -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** -i, 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.

**Myroōlus** -ī, m. (Μύρολος), 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 cicerone, 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 rhetoricorum aperire, Cic.

**mystēs** -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries, Ov.

**mysticus** -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic, Verg.

**Myltēnāe** -ōrum, f. and **Myltēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυρτινή), capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence, adj., **Myltēnāeus** -a -um, Mytilenean.

**Myūs** -untis, f. (Μυός), a town in Caria.

**mytilus** = mitulus (q.v.).

## N.

**N**, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (Ν, ν). For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Nābātaei** (Nābāthaei) -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταῖοι, Nabataei), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet. = Arabian, Eastern; subet., **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταῖα), a country of Arabia Petraea.

**Nābis** -bīdis, m. (Νάβις), king of Sparta about 200 A.C.

**nablium** (naulium) -īlī and **nabium** -ī, n. a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, Ov.

**nae** = 1. ne (q.v.).

**naenia** = nenlia (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.

**Nāis** -ādis and **Nāis** -idis (-īdos), acc. plur. -īdas, f. (Ναῖς, Nais, a swimmer), 1, a water-nymph, Naiad; used attrib., puellae Naiades, Verg.; 2, a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, Ov. Hence, **Nāious** -a -um, belonging to the Naiades.

**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 demus operam, Cic.; b, or taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quiddam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallet); nam et liberam: Mucii temeritatem, etc., Liv.; also c,

Introducing examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, vivo Catone minores nam 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 laque 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: prodigium extemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit, Liv.; Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consilique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terrā, Nep.

**nandiscor**, 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 nactus, complicitur, Cic. **B.** to find, meet with; aliquid, Cic.; turbidam tempestatem, Caes.

**Nantiatēs** -ium, m. a Celtic Alpine people.

**nānus** -i, m. (νάνος, νάνος), a dwarf, Juv.

**nāpaeus** -a -um (ναπαῖος), of or relating to the forest; subst., **nāpaeae** -arum, 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., **Narbornensis** -e, of or belonging to Narbo.

**narcissus** -i, m. (νάρκισσος). **I.** the narcissus, daffodil, Verg. **II.** Proper name, Narcissus, son of Cepheus 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 nāres commovere, Cic. **B.** Esp., the nose, as expressive of sagacity or of scorn or anger; homo naris obesus, a person of dull perception, Hor.; homo emunctae naris, a man of keen perception, Hor.; nāribus uti, to laugh at, mock at, Hor.; ne mappa nāres 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.

**narratio** -ōnis, f. (narro), a telling, narrating, relating, narration; rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.

**narrator** -ōris, m. (narro), a relater, narrator, Cic.

**narrātus** -us, 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 sollicitudine, 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 Oenolia Locrians, whence the town of Locri in Bruttium was founded. Adj., **Nārycius** -a -um, Narycian; urbs, Locri in Italy, Ov.

**Nāsmōnes** -um, a people in the south-west of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., **Nāsmōnicus** -a -um, Naasmonian.

**nascor** (gnascor), natus 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 flumine collis nascebatur, began to rise, Cic.; nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.

**Nāstica** -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios, the most famous member of which, was P. Cornel. Scipio Nāstica, famous for his integrity.

**Nāso** -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; v. Ovidius.

**Nāsos** -i, f. (νῆσος = νῆσος, 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.

**nasturecium** (nasturtium) -ii, n. a kind of cress, Cic.

**nasus** -i, m. the nose. **I.** Lit. **A.** nasus ita locutus 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., aliquid aliquid naso suspendere adunco, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock, Hor. **II.** Transf., the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Juv.

**nāsutus** -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, a 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 Palatia 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. natin.

**natio** -ōnis, f. (nascor). **I.** Abstr., a being born, birth; natione Numidā, Tac.; hence, person, 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 rump, buttocks, Hor.

**nātivus** -a -um (2. natus). *I. born, that which has come into existence by birth*; Anaximandri opinio 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 places, Ov.; natat uncta carina, *Joas*, Verg.; poet., followed by acc., caeca freta, Verg. *II. Transf.*, *A. to stream, spread abroad*; quae se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat, Ov.; fig., to totter = to be insecure; tu mihi natare vias 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.

**nātura** -ae, f. (nascor). *I. birth*, Cic.; naturi 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 furca, 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 satisficere, to pay the debt of nature, to die, Cic.; naturae concedere, Sall.; b, nature, possibility; in rerum natura fulsere, 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 confata, Cic.

**nāturalis** -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. subet., naturalia antepontantur non naturalibus, that which is natural to that which is not natural, Cic.; 2, relating to nature; quaestiones, Cic.

**nāturaliter**, 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., Judaei et Syrae nationes natae servituti, Cic.; poet. with inf., animal natum tolerare labores, Ov.; 2, naturally constituted; ita 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. Subet.*, 1, **nātus** -i, m. a son, Cic.; 2, **nāta** -ae, f. a daughter, Verg.

2. **nātus** -i, 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 omalibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.

**navarchus** -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship, Cic.

**navci**, v. nancum.

**Navcrātes**, acc. -em, m. (Ναυκράτης), a Greek orator, pupil of Isocrates.

**nancum** -i, n., lit., a nut-shell, fig., a trifle, something very small; only used in such ex-

pressions as non nanci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.

**navfrāgium** -ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango), a shipwreck. *I. Lit.*, naufragium (naufragia) facere, to suffer shipwreck; Cic.; naufragio interire, Caes.; perire, Cic.; prov., naufragia alicuius ex terra intueri, to behold danger from a place of safety, Cic.; fig., misfortune, ruin, loss; fortunarius, Cic.; patrimonii, Cic.; tabula ex naufragio, literally, a plank from a shipwreck, a means of safety, way of deliverance, Cic. *II. Meton.*, the remains of a shipwreck, wreckage; fig., colligere naufragium reipublicae, Cic.

**navfrāgus** -a -um (for navifragus, from navis and frango). *I. Pass.*, that suffers or has suffered shipwreck; Marius Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig., patrimonio naufragus, Cic. *II. Act.*, poet., causing shipwreck; mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

**navium** = nabilium (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 (navmachia), of or relating to a mock sea-fight, Plin.; subet., **navmāchiārius** -i, m. one who fought in a mock sea-fight, Suet.

**Navpactus** (-ūs) -i, f. (Ναυπακτος), a seaport on the Gulf of Corinth in Locri Ozolae, now Nepactos or Lepanto. Hence, adj., **Navpactius** -a -um, of or relating to Navpactus.

**Navpactus** -i, f. a town in Pannonia, now Ober-Latbach.

**nausea** (nausia) -ae, f. (ναῦα), sea-sickness; navigamus sine timore et nausea, Cic.; transf., sickness, nausea, Hor.

**nauseō** (nauseo), 1. (nausea). *I. to be sick*; epistola quam dedisti nauseans Butthro, Cic.; transf., to vomit, be sick; quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. *II. Transf.*, ista effulentem nauseare, to be sick out nonsense, Cic.

**nauseōlia** (nausiōlia) -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness, Cic.

**nauta** -ae, m. (for navita, from navis), a sailor, seaman, mariner, Cic.

**navticus** -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval; verbum, Cic.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; subet., **navticus** -orum, m. sailors, Liv.

**navālis** -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, subet., a, **navāle** -is, n. a station for ships, Ov.; b, **navālia** -ium, n., (a) a dockyard, and esp. a place in Rome so called, Liv.; (b) materials for ship-building, Liv.

**navarchus** = navarchus (q.v.).

**navē** = naviter (q.v.).

**naviculā** -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.

**naviculārius** -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships, boats. *A. naviculāria* -ae, f. (sc. res), the business of one who lets out ships for transport, the business of a ship-owner; navicularium facere, Cic. *B. naviculārius* -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.

**nāvīgātiō** -ōnis, f. (navigo), a sailing, voyage, navigation; bona, Cic.; primam navigationem (chance of sailing) ne omiseris, Cic.

**nāviger** -gēra -gērum (navis and gero), ship-bearing, navigable; mare, Lucr.

**nāvīgōlium** -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.

**navis** -is, f. (vāus), 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.; consendere in navem, to embark, Cic.; prov., navibus ut 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.

**nāvītēr**, 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.; rempublicam, to serve the state, Cic.

**nāvus** (gnāvus) -a -um, active, diligent, energetic, assiduous; homo navus et indolens, Cic.

**naxa** -ae, f. = nassa (q.v.).

**Naxus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Nāfos), an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxos or Azia. Hence, **Naxius** -a -um, Nazian.

1. **nē** (nae), adv. (vñ), 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-hemo), 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 time, Liv.; b, with the subj., to express a prohibition, nobis nostras ne ademeris, Cic.; c, with the subj., si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Tac.; with a negative wish, ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sirit, 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 annuum, Cic.; 2, in concessive and restrictive clauses, sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis,

sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostrum 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 igitur noverim, 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, satiane ista ista defectio, Cic. **II.** In compound questions; 1, in direct questions, satiane ergo pudori consulat, si quis sine teste libidini pareat, an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum? Cic.; 2, in indirect questions, nescio gratulante tibi an timeam, Cic.

**Nēāpōlis** -pōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Nēāpolis). **I.** a part of Syracuse. **II.** a sea-port in Campania, now Naples. Adj., **Nēāpōlitānus** -a -um, Neapolitan.

**nēbūla** -ae, f. (νεφέλα). **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; velleria nebulas aequantia tactu, Ov.

**nēbūlo** -ōnis, m. (nebula), a good-for-nothing fellow, idle rascal, worthless wretch, Cic.

**nēbūlosus** -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 credibile, Cic.; 2, and indeed not; nuntii nobis tristes nec varii venerunt, Cic.; 3, and yet not; conscripsi 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.

**neodum**, adv. and not yet, Cic.

**nēcēssāriē**, 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 rempublicam, 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; nihil 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 faciendi, Cic. **B.** 1, a, that which is inevitable, fate; mors est necessitas naturae, Cic.; b, want, need, poverty,

**Tac.**; 2, plur., *necessitates, necessities, 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 amicitiae 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.

**nece**, or **not**. **I.** Generally in the second half of indirect questions, *sintne* dīl *nece*, Cic. **II.** More rarely in direct questions, *sunt haec tua verba nece*? Cic.

**necon** (neque non), v. *neq.*

**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.

**neopinans** -antis, *not expecting, unaware*; aliquem neopinantem liberare, Cic.

**neopināto**, adv. (neopinatus), *unexpectedly*; si neopinato quid evenierit, Cic.

**neopinatus** -a -um, *unexpected*; bona, Cic.; ex neopinato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

**neopinus** -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.

**nectārūs** -a -um (νεκταρεύς), *sweet as nectar*; aqua, Ov.

**necto**, nexī 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 neci desierunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to attack, attack*; ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendendum fatum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic. **B.** *to connect*; omnes virtutes inter se nexae et iugatae sunt, Cic.; dolium, *to plot*, Liv.; causas inanes, *bring forward*, Verg.; numeris verba, Ov.

**neothi**, adv. *lest anywhere, that nowhere*, Caes.

**neoundā**, adv. *lest from any quarter, that from no direction*, Liv.

**nedum**, adv. (lit. *while not*), 1, *much less, still less, to say nothing of*; tolli by subj. optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius nec Q. Metellus vini tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possumus, *much less at present*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ne voce quidem incommodi, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.; 2, *much more*; consules bellicosos qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum excitare possent, nedum 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., dīl memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Verg.

**nefariū**, adv. (nefarius), *impiously, abominably, execrably*; aliquid nefarie facere or committere, Cic.

**nefarius** -a -um (nefas), *impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious*; homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; subst., **a**, **nefarius** -ī, m. *a wicked person*, Cic.; **b**, **nefarius** -ī, 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*; extinxisse 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 est 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 dederit, Cic.; **b**, transf., *quid intactum nefasti liquimus?* Hor.

**negantia** -ae, f. (nego), *a denying*, Cic.

**negatio** -ōnis, f. (nego), *a denying*; negatio infitiaeque facti, Cic.

**negito**, 1. (intens. of nego), *to deny frequently, persist in denying*; quam multos annos esse negitavisset, Cic.

**neglectio** -ōnis, f. (negligo), *neglect*; amicorum, Cic.

1. **neglectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from negligo), *neglected, disregarded*; quum inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.

2. **neglectus** -ūs, m. (negligo), *a neglecting, neglect, disregard*, Ter.

**neglōg** . . . 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.

**negligentē**, 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*; dedum, Liv.

**negligo** (neglōgo, neclōgo) -lexi -lectum, 3. (nec and lego), *to neglect, disregard*. **I.** Unintentionally; *mandatum*, 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 Aedurum, 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 quid rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. **B.** *to deny a request, to refuse*; nunquam reo quicquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic.; of inanimate objects, poma negat regio, *refuses to produce apples*, Ov.

**negotiālis** -e. (negotium), of or relating to business, Cic.

**negotiāns** -antis, m. (partic. of negotior as subst.), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, Cic.

**negotiatio** -ōnis, f. (negotior), wholesale business, extensive trade, bankers' business; reliquiae negotiationis vestrae, Cic.

**negotiātor** -ōris, m. (negotior), a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, Cic.

**negotiolum** -i, n. (dim. of negotium), a small transaction, little business; tua negotiola Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic.

**negotior**, 1. dep. (negotium). **I.** to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as e.g., a banker; Patris, at Putrae, Cic. **II.** to trade, Liv.

**negotiosus** -a -um (negotium), full of business, busy; provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, working days, Tac.

**negotium** -ii, n. (nec and otium), absence of leisure, business, occupation, employment. **I.** satis negotii habui in sanandis 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** -ēi, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence, 1, adj., **Nēleus** -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. (Νημεά), and **Nēmēō** -ēs, f. (Νημεώ), 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** -sēon, f. (Νημεσίς), the goddess of justice and equity who punished pride and arrogance, also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia.

**Nēmētēs** -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

**nēmo** -inis c. (for nehemo, from ne and homo = 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 nemini 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.

**nenpē**, conj. (from nam and demonstrative suff. -pē), forsooth, truly! certainly, to be sure, namely; nenpe in- dixi pede currere

versus Lucili, Hor.; si dat tantum pecuniam Flacco, nenpe idcirco dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.; nenpe negas? Cic.

**nenus** -ōris, n. (νένος), 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.

**nenia** (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. (nenia (abl.), dissyll., Ov. Fast. 6. 142.).

**nēo**, nēvi, nētum, 2. (νέω). **I.** to spin; stamina, fila, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. **II.** to weave, interweave; tunicae quam molli neverat auro, Verg. (syncop. perf., nerunt, Ov.).

**Nēocles** -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλῆς), father of Themistocles. Hence, **Nēolides** -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 Nepi. Hence, adj. **Nēpētinus** -a -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 Nephele, 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, nephew, 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.

**nēpōtulus** -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.

**Neptuninē** -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 viro? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

**nēquāquam**, adv. by no means, in no wise, Cic.

**nēquē** = nec (q.v.).

**nēquēdum** (neodum), adv. and not yet, Cic.

**nēquēō** -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. to be unable; actam aetatem nemuisse nequius, 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** (nēquicquam, nēquid-quam), adv. (ne and abl. quiquam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose; et sero et nequiquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.

**nēquiter**, adv. (nequam), worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably; ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter conenbat, Cic.

**nequitia** -ae, f. and **nequitias** -ei, f. (nequam), 1, worthlessness, laziness, idleness, inactivity; inertissimi homines nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, Cic.; 2, extravagance, prodigality, Cic.; 3, wantonness, profligacy; uxor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor.; 4, wickedness, villainy, Cic.

**Nérētum** -i, n. a town in Calabria, now Nardo.

**Nérēus** -ēos and -ēi, m. (Νηρέϊς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids; meton., the sea, Tib.; hence, 1,

**Nérēis** -Idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Ov.; 2, **Nérine** -ēs, f. a Nereid, Verg.; 3, adj., **Nérēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Nereus; genitrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos, Achilles, Ov.

**Nérītus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Νήριος), a mountain of Ithaca, also the name of a small island near Ithaca; hence, **Nérītus** -a -um, Neritian; rats, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

**Néro** -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 Hannibal at the battle of the Metaurus; 2, C. Claudius Nero, the fifth Roman emperor (54-68 A.D.). Hence, adj., 1, **Néronēus** -a -um, and 2, **Néronianus** -a -um, Neronian.

**Nersae** -ārum, f. a town in Italy, probably in Latium.

**Nértilum** -i, n. a fortified place in Lucania.

**Nervī** -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the north of Gallia Belgica. 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.

**nervulus** -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; quotidianum cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum 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 -itum, 4. not to know, to be ignorant of. **I.** Gen., de Oropo 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 exculpserunt, 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 hilem, Verg. **B.** not to understand anything, to be unable to do anything, not to have learnt; non tam praeciarum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic.; Stoici 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 Nisida.

**Nessus** -i, m. (Νέσος). **I.** a river in Thrace. **II.** a Centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.

**Nēstor** -ōris, m. (Νέστωρ), 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 relinquerem, Cic.

**neutrō**, adv. (neuter), in neither direction, towards neither side; neutrō inclinata res, spes, Liv.

**neutrūbi**, adv. (neuter and ubi), in neither place, Plaut.

**nēvē** or **neu**, adv. and not, or not, nor (follows ut or ne); rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, uti suae pristiniae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes.; sometimes follows the subj. only, hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Modos equitare inultos, Hor.; sometimes repeated, neither . . . nor; ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras, Cic.

**nēvis**, 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 Phrygiæ imbutae, Ov.

**noxilis** -o (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 nectique 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 victi, Liv.; se nexu obligare, Cic.

**nī**, adv. and conj. **I.** = ne in sentences with the subj., ni tenentur cursus, Verg.; hence, quid ni? why not? Cic. **II.** = si non, if not, except, unless; moriar, ni puto, I wish I may die if I don't think, Cic.; plures cecidissent, ni nox praesio intervenisset, Liv.; exicidium minitans, ni causam suam dissociaret, Tac.

**Nīcaea** -ae, f. (Νίκαια). **I.** a town in Bithynia, now Iznik. **II.** a town in Locris, not far from Thermopylae.

**nīcaeus** -a -um (νικαῖος, victorious), epithet of Jupiter.

**Nicoander** -dri, m. (Νικάνδρος), poet, grammarian, and physician of Colophon.

**nicator** -ōris, acc. plur. -ōras, m. (νικέτωρ), the conqueror; soldier of a body-guard of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

**Nicēphōrium** (-ōn) -li, n. (Νικηφόριον), 1, a grove near Pergamum; 2, a town in Mesopotamia.

**Nicēphōrius** -li, m. a river in Armenia.

**nicōtērium** -li, n. (νικητήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Juv.

**Nicomēdēs** -is, n. (Νικομήδης), name of several kings of Bithynia.

**Nicōpōlis**, acc. -lin, f. (Νικόπολις), a town in Aetolia, 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** -tis, m. (\*nico), a winking with the eye, Ov. (?)

**nidamentum** -i, n. (nidus), the materials of a nest, Plaut.

**nidifacio**, 1. (nidus and facio), to build a nest, Plin.

**nidor** -ōris, m. (connected with *νίσσω*), a vapour, odour, steam arising from anything which is cooked; ganeum, Cic.

**nidulus** -i, m. (dim. of nidus), a little nest; Ithaca illa in asperius saxulis tanquam 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; celsae Acherontiae, Hor.

**niger** -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured. **I** A. Lit., hederæ, Verg.; silvæ, Hor.; coelum pice nigrius, Ov.; subst., **nigram** -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 nigrō), black, dark-coloured, Verg.

**nigresco** -grūi, 3. (\*nigreo), to become black, grow dark in colour, grow dark; tenebris nigrescent omnia circum, Verg.

**nigro**, 1. (nigler), to be black, Lucr.

**nigror** -ōris, m. (nigler), 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, quomobrem, quod, there is no reason why; nihil est cur gestias, 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 . . . quā, 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.; aliquid 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.

**nihildum**, conj. nothing as yet, Cic.

**nihilōminus**, v. nihilum.

**nihilum** -i, n. (nihil), nothing. **I** Subst., ex nihilo oritur, Cic.; ad nihilum venire or recidere, Cic.; pro nihilo est. it is as good as nothing, Cic.; nihil, 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, etsi eā quidam perverse abutuntur, Cic. **II** Adv., in no way, Hor., Liv.

**nīl** = nihil (q.v.).

**nīlum** = nihilum (q.v.).

**Nilus** -i, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile; hence, 1, adj., **Niliacus** -a -um, belonging to the Nile; fera, a crocodile, Mart.; modī, Egyptian, Ov.; 2, **Niliēna** -ae, m. (Nilus and gigno), one born on the Nile, an Egyptian; 3, transf., a canal, aqueduct, Cic.

**nimbatus** -a -um (nimbus), shrouded in cloud or mist, Plaut.

**nimbifer** -fera -ferum (nimbus and fero), storm-bringing, stormy, Ov.

**nimbosus** -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, shaver of missiles, Verg. **II** a storm; 1, lit., a, Cic.; b, a storm-wind; toto sonuerunt aethere nimbū, Verg.; 2, fig., hunc quidem nubem cito transisse laetor, Cic. **III** a cloud; 1, a black rain-cloud; involvere diem nimbū, 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.

**nimis**, adv. too much, overmuch, excessively; valde, saepe, Cic.; foll. by genit., insulsiarum, 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, intemperie, immoderate; nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit., imperii, Liv.; 2, too powerful, too great; (legio) consularibus nimia, 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** (ningitō), nixi, 3. (nix), to snow; 1, usually impers., ningit, it snows, Verg.; 2, transf., ningunt floribus rosarum, Lucr.

**ninguis** -is, f. snow, Lucr.

**Ninus** -i, (Nivos). **I** m. king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis. **II** f. Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.

**Niōbē** -ēs, f. and **Niōba** -ae, f. (Νιόβη), daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion. Hence, adj., **Niōbēus** -a -um, of Niobe.

**Niphates** -se, m. (Νιφάτης, the snow-mountain), a mountain of the Taurus range in Armenia.

**Nirëus**, acc. Nirëa, m. (Νιρέϊς), son of Charopus, next to Achilles the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy.

**Nisaeus**, Niseis, Niseius, v. 1. Nisus.

**nisi**, conj. (for ni-si). **I.** *if not*; quod nisi esset, certe postea non discississet, 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 annuum 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 aere 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. Nisseus** -a -um, of Nisus; canes (of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nisus), Ov. **B. Nisidus** -idis, f. = Megarian, Ov. **C. Nisidus** -idis, f. Scylla, daughter of Nisus. **D. Nisidus** -a -um, of or relating to Nisus; virgo, Scylla, Ov. **II.** the friend of Euryalus (in Vergil's Aeneid).

2. **nisus** (**nixus**) -ūs, m. (1. nitor). **I.** a step, tread; stat gravis Entellus nisque 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. 1. nitor.

**nitedula** -ae, f. a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, Cic.

**nitella** = nitedula (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.

**nitens** -is, 2. (nix), to shine, glitter, be bright. **I. A.** Lit., luna nitet, Lucr.; qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, 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; vernalis in pace nitet, Cic.

**nitescere**, 3. (niteo), to begin to shine, to be bright. **I.** juvenus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. **II.** Of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Plin.

**nitide**, adv. (nitidus), brilliantly, splendidly; cenare, Plaut.

**nitidusculus**, adv. (nitidusculus), somewhat splendidly, with moderate brilliance, Plaut.

**nitidusculus** -a -um (dim. 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 curatū cūte vices, Hor.; robar, Liv. (8) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant; quos pexo capillo nitidus videtis, Cic.; ex nitido sit rusticus, Hor.; c, of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant; campi,

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 hastam, 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 alieuius, 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, endeavor; tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.; pro libertate, Sall.; ad immortalitatem gloriae, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nitamur igitur nihil posse percipi, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Nep., Sall.

2. **nitor** -ōris, m. (niteo), brilliance, brightness, splendour. **I.** Lit., diurnus, daylight, Ov.; argenti et auri, Ov.; elegance, charm, beauty, Cic.; urit me Glycerae 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.

**nivēus** -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy; grandio, Liv.; hiems, Liv.

**nix**, nivis, f. (\*vix, acc. vīpa). **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. nixus (q.v.).

2. **nixus**, v. 1. nitor.

**no**, nāvi, nāre (νῆα), 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 arcendia 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 curule 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; genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile prima, 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 volunt, 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*; caules, 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.

**noctifer**-fēri, m. (nox and fero), *the night-bringer*, i.e., the Evening Star, Cat.

**noctiluca**-ae, f. (nox and luceo, *something that shines by night*), the moon, Hor.

**noctivagus**-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. (\*noctuus from nox), *the owl*, Verg.

**noctūabundus**-a -um (\*noctuo from nox), *travelling by night*; tabellarius, Cic.

**noctūnus**-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.

**nōcūus**-a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Ov.

**nōdō**, 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 expeditur, 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 Pisces*, 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 Nōlano, *in the territory of Nola*, Cic.

**nōlo**, nōlūi, nolle (ne and volo). **I.** *to be unwilling, not to wish*; with acc., quas etiam si nolunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum, Cic.; pluribus præsentibus 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 Numantium funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum, Cic. **II.** *to wish evil, to be unfavourable to*; alicui, Cic.

**Nōmās**-ādīs, 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 quæque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur*, Cic.; imponere nova rebus nomina, Cic.; appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.; cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic.; nomen dare, Cic., edere, profiteri, 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, *nomen Romanum, the Roman power*. **B.** Fig., 1, *name, fame, glory*; nomen habere, Cic.; 2, a, *name, cause*; nomine meo, 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, *exsolve, expelire, 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., a *debtor*; bonum nomen, *a good payer*, Cic.

**nōmenolatio**-ōnis, f. (\*nomenclō, from nomen and calo = voco), *a calling by name, naming*, Qu. Cic.

**nōmenolator**-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. (nominō), *by name, expressly, particularly*; centuriones nominatim appellare, Caes.; de aliquo nominatim decernere ut, etc., Cic.

**nōminatio**-ōnis, f. (nominō), *a naming, nomination to a priesthood or other public office*, Cic.

**nōminātus**-a -um, p. adj. (from nominō), *well-known, noted, celebrated*, Cic.

**nōmināto**, 1. (intens. of nominō), *to name, call by name*, Lucr.

**nōminō**, 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 nominō, 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.

**Nōmius**-(-ōi) -ii, m. (Νόμιος), *the pasturer, a name of Apollo* (from his having fed the flocks of Admetus).

**nōmisma** (nūmisma)-mātis, 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* forms a weak affirmative, e.g., *non nihil*, *non nemo*, *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 ornent*, *sed quod excellent*, Cic.; *non nisi*, *only*; *non innoxium (solum)*, *not only*, Cic.; *non ita*, *non tam*, *not very*, *not particularly*; *simulacra perampla*, *sed non ita antiqua*, Cic. **B.** **1.** *non* in questions = *nonne*? *non idem fecit*? Cic.; **2.** *poet.* = *ne*, *non petito*, Ov. **II.** Used in answers, *so*; *aut etiam aut non respondere*, Cic.

**Nōnācris** -is, f. (Νόνιακρῖς), a mountain in Arcadia. Hence, adj., **1.** **Nōnācrinus** -a -um, *Arcadian*; *virgo, Callisto*, Ov.; **2.** **Nōnācrius** -a -um, *Arcadian*; *heros, Evander*, Ov.; subst., **Nōnācria** -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.

**nōnāgēnārius** -a -um (*nonageni*), containing ninety, Plin.

**nōnāgēni** -ae -a (*nonaginta*), ninety each, Plin.

**nōnāgēsīmus** -a -um (*nonaginta*), the ninetyeth, Cic.

**nōnāgīa**, adv. (*nonaginta*), ninety times, Cic.

**nōnāgīta**, 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.

**nōngenti** -ae -a, nine hundred, Cic.

**nonnē**, interrog. adv., asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected; **1.** in direct questions, *nonne animadvertis?* *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.

**nōnus** -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.

**nōnadedecīmus**, *nonadecima*, *nonumdecim*, 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.

**Nōrēja** -ae, f. a town in Noricum, now *Newmark*.

**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.).

**Nortia** -ae, f. (for *Nevortia*, from *ne* and *vortio*, Gk. Ἀρπυρία, the *Unchangeable*), an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Polistini.

**nosco**, **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-*ŋ*, 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 cursus istos mutationem 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 recipiendasque*, 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 probō*, Cic. (contracted perfect tenses, *nostī, nostis, noram, noras, nosse*).

**noster** -tra -trum (*nos*), our, ours. **I.** Gen., *a*, subject., *provincia nostra*, Caes.; *b*, object. (= towards us) *amor noster*, 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; *mirifice capior facietis, innoxime 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 Thracis, tattooed*, Cic.; fig., *di disgrace, shame, ignominy*; *quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est*? Cic.; **3.** a mark on a oak 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; *motise senatu notas ascribere*, Liv.; **6.** a distinguishing name, mark of honour; *ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam*, Ov.

**notābilis** -e (*noto*), notable, remarkable, striking noteworthy; *exitus*, Cic.

**notābiliter**, adv. (*notabilis*), notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, Tac.

**notārius** -ii, m. (*nota*), a rapid writer, shorthand writer, Quint.

**notātio** -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; *ensoria*, Cic.; **2.** a choice; *judicium*, Cic.; **3.** the etymology of a word, Cic.; **4.** observing, noting, taking notice of; *naturae*, Cic.

**notātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *noto*), known, marked; *homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus*, Cic.

**notesco**, *nōtūi*, 3. (*1.* *notus*), to become known, Cat.

**nōthus** -a -um (*nōthos*). **I.** Lit., **1.** of men, illegitimate, bastard, Verg.; **2.** of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, Verg. **II.** Transf., not genuine, spurious, Lucr., Cat.

**notio** -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 animadversionesque censorum, Cic.

**notitia** -ae, f. (1. notus), a being known. **I.** Pass., 1, hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, 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** -ei, 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 capitarum 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 unite; litteram, Ov.; 2, a, to point out shortly; caput, Cic.; b, to observe; cantus avium, Cic. **B.** Fig., to impress; dicta memori pectore, Ov.

**notos** = 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** (-ūs) -i, m. (vóros), the south wind; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., the wind, Verg.

**novacula** -ae, f. (novo), a sharp knife or razor; cotem novacula praecidere, Cic.

**novālis** -is, f. and **novāle** -is, n. 1, fallow land, Verg.; 2, a cultivated field; novālia culta, Verg.

**novatrix** -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 Novembris, 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.

**novendialis** -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 introduced from

foreign countries (opp. indigetes, native divinities), Liv.

**novēnus** -a -um (novem), nine each, nine, Liv.

**novēra** -ae, f. a step-mother, Cic.; saeva, Verg.; prov., apud novēcam queri, i.e., in vain, Plaut.

**novēroallis** -e (novēra), of or relating to a step-mother, Juv., Tac.

**Novesium** -ii, n. fort of the Ubii on the Rhine, now Neuss.

**novicius** -a -um (novus), new, fresh, Plaut.; esp. of persons who have not long been enslaved; subst., novicii; Syrum nescio quem de gregis noviciorum factum esse consulem, Cic.

**novies**, adv. numer. (novem), nine times, Verg.

**Noviōdunum** -i, n. 1, a town of the Suesiones, 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, quem 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. Cicero, 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; Canilius, 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. (vōs), night. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., nocte, or de nocte, by night, Cic.; multa 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 conciliare in noctem, to hasten away under shelter of night, Cic.; eam noctem pervigilare, Cic.; 2, personif., Nox, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, 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; mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov.; 2, confusion, darkness, perit; haec reipublicae nox, Cic.

**noxā** -ae, f. (noceo). **I.** harm, injury, damage; sine ullius urbis noxa, Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, a crime, fault, offence; in noxa esse, Liv.; 2, punishment; noxā liberari, Liv.

**noxia** -ae, f. (sc. causa, from noxius), a fault, offence, crime; alicui noxiae esse, to be accounted a fault, Liv.

**noxius** -a -um (nox). **I.** *noxious, hurtful, injurious*; tela, Ov. **II.** *criminal, culpable, guilty*; aliquem noxium judicare, Liv.

**nubecula** -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 obijce nubem, Hor.; **3.** *a cloud, i.e., threatening or impending misfortune*; belli, Verg.; **4.** *a sad, miserable condition*; reipublicae, Cic.; **5.** *a cloud (as emblem of something unsubstantial), a phantom*; nubes et inania capere, Hor.

**nubifer** -fera -ferum (nubes and fero), *cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing*, Ov.

**nubigena** -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.

**nubilis** -e (nubo), *marriageable*; filia, Cic.

**nubilus** -a -um (nubes), *covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast*. **I.** **A.** Lit., plur. substat., *nubila* -orum, 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.

**nubo**, 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 eum aliquo, Cic.; nubere in familiam, *to marry into a family*, Cic.; aliquam nuptum collocare, *to give in marriage*, Caes.; partic., **nuptus** -a -um, *married*; filia, Cic.; substat., **nupta** -ae, f. *a wife*, Liv.

**Nuceria** -ae, f. *a town in Campania, now Nocera*. Hence, **Nucerinus** -a -um, *relating to Nuceria*.

**nucifrangibulum** -i, n. (nux and frango), *a nut-cracker (in jest = a tooth)*, Plaut.

**nucleus** -i, m. (nux). **I.** Lit., **1.** *the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit*, Plin.; **2.** *the stone or uneatable kernel of fruits*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *the kernel or inside of anything*; conchae, Plin.

**nudius** = nunc dius (= dies), *it is now the ... day since*; always with the ordinal numerals; **nudius tertius**, *the day before yesterday*, Cic.; **nudius tertius decimus**, *thirteen days ago*, Cic.

**nudo**, 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 nudantur, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder*; spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praeposce alea nudat, Hor.; **2.** *to deprive*; aliquem praesidio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1.** *to strip, lay bare, expose*; nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes.; vis ingenii scientiis juris nudata, Cic.; **2.** *to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal*; animos, Liv.

**nudus** -a -um, *naked, unclothed, nude, bare*. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.** *Cic.*; nudo capite, *bare-headed*, Sall.; **2.** *uncovered*; vertex, Verg.; subscellia, vocant, Cic.; terga, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** *deprived of*; with abl., praesidio, Cic.; with genit., loca nuda signantur, Sall.; **2.** *without*; respublica nuda administratur, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1.** *simple,*

*unadorned, plain*; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; **2.** *bare, mere, alone, only*; nuda ista, si ponas, Cic.; hoc nudum relinquitur, Cic.

**nugae** -arum, f. (nauem), *trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery*. **I.** Lit., huncclue hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic.; applied also to verses, nescio quid meditans nugatur, Hor. **II.** Transf., of persons, *a foolish, trifling fellow*; amicos habet mernas nugas, Cic.

**nugator** -oris, m. (nugor), *a trifler, foolish fellow, a jester*, Cic.

**nugatorius** -a -um (nugator), *trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory*; mala nugatoriaque accusatio, Cic.

**nugax** -acis (nugor), *trifling, frivolous*, ap. Cic.

**nugor**, 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.*, nulla una 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*; nullus 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 eosdem 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 evenirent? Cic.

**Numa** -ae, m., Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

**Numentia** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger*. Hence, **Numentinus** -a -um, *Numantine*.

**numarius** = nummarius (q.v.).

**numatus** = nummatus (q.v.).

**numen** -inis, 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, Phoebi numina, Verg.; **b.** (a) *the might of a deity, majesty, divinity*; qui nullam vim esse dicit numenve divinum, Cic.; of deities themselves, conversa numina, pia numina, Verg.; (B) of the Roman emperors, violatum numen Augusti, Tac.

**numérabilis** -e (numero), *that can be counted, enumerated*, Ov.

**numératus** -a -um, p. adj. (from numero), *counted, in hard cash, in ready money*; dos, pecunia, Cic.; substat., **numératum** -i, n. *hard cash, money down*; numerato solvere, Cic.

**1. número**, 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 bonis male evenierit, Cic.; 2, to reckon under, class under; inter suos, Cic.; inter honestos homines, Cic.; mortem in beneficii loco, Cic.; 3, with double acc., in pass. with double nom., to count, esteem, hold, consider; Sulpitium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.

2. **numéro**, adv. (lit., abl. of numerus), 1, just, exactly, at the right time, Plaut.; 2, quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, Plaut.

**numerosus**, adv. (numerosus), 1, *numerously*, Plin.; 2, *rhythmically, harmoniously*; circumscripse numeroque dicere, Cic.

**numerosus** -a -um (numerus). **I.** *numerous, in great number*; numerosissima civitas, populus, Tac. **II.** *rhythmical, harmonious*; oratio, Cic.

**numerus** -i, m. (connected with numerus), a number. **I. A.** Lit., 1, *numerus inire, to count*, Caes.; 2, *a, a certain number, a number of persons or things, considered as a whole*; ad pristinum 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.; innumera bilis frumenti numerus, *an enormous quantity*, Cic.; c, *a division of the army, company*; sparsi 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 jactabit 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.

**Nūmīus (Nūmicius)** -i, m. *a small river in Latium, flowing into the Tyrrhene sea near Ardea, now Numico*.

**Nūmīda** -ae, m. (nomas, νομάς), a Numidian; plur., **Nūmīdāe** -arum, the Numidians, attrib. = Numidian; Numidae jaculatores, Liv. Hence, 1, **Nūmīdia** -ae, f. *a country in North Africa* 2, **Nūmīdionis** -a -um, Numidian.

**numisma** = nomisma (q.v.).

**Nūmistro** -ōnis, f. *town in Lucania, on the borders of Apulia*.

**Nūmītor** -ōris, 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.** *brided with money, renal*; judex, Cic.

**nummātus** -a -um (nummus), *provided with money, rich*; adolescens non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.

**nummulus** -i, m. (dim. of nummus), *a little money, some money*; nummulus acceptis jus ac fas omne delere, *for a paltry sum*, Cic.

**nummus (nūmus)** -i, m. (νοῦμμος, Tarentine and Sicilian = νόμος, the regular silver currency). **I.** *money, coin*; adulterini nummi, *bad money*, Cic.; habere in nummis, *to have in cash*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the sestercio, a Roman coin worth about 2½d.*; quinque millia 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. nummum).

**numquam**, adv. (ne and unquam), *never*, Cic.; numquam adhuc, *numquam ante, numquam alias*, Cic.; numquam non, *always*, Cic.; non numquam, *sometimes*, Cic.

**numus** = nummus (q.v.).

**nunc**, adv. (viv). **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; solemn nuncupatio votorum*, Liv.

**nuncupo**, 1. (nomine capio), *to name, call by name*. **I.** aliquid nomine dei, Cic. **II. A.** *to pronounce solemnly and openly*; a, *vows*; 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*; suit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

**nundinor**, 1. dep. (nundinae). **I.** *to transact business, trade, traffic*. **A.** Intransit., sedere nundinantem, Liv. **B.** Transit., *to buy*; jns ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. **II.** Transf., *to be present in great numbers (as at a market)*; ubi ad focum angues 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 Capuan 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), petitarum, Cic.; comitia in trinum nundinum indicare, Liv.

**nuntiatio** -ōnis, f. (nuntio), *religious t. t., a declaration, announcement made by the augur of his observations*, Cic.

**nuntio**, 1. (nuntius), *to announce*; vera, Cic.; qui nuntiant prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., paulo post ferunt nuntiatio Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; absol., nuntiatio, *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 certiorum 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*; historia nuntia veritatis, Cic. **C.** **nuntium** -ii, n. *message, news*, Cat.

**nūpér**, superl., **nūperrimē**, adv. (for

novper, 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; Cornelia 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.

**nurus** -us, f. (νύξ), 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 aliud, Cic. **II** Transf., 1, in nothing, on no occasion; praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic.; 2, to nothing; ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic.

**nūtō**, 1. (\*nuo). **I** Gen., 1, to move up and down, totter, waver, nod; ornus nutat, Verg.; nutant galeae, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to waver; nutans acies, 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 move the head up and down, to nod, Plaut.; of persons, sleeping, Hor.

**nūtricius** -li, m. (nutrix), a foster-father, guardian, Caes.

**nūtricio**, 1. and **nūtricio**, 1. dep. (nutrix), to suckle, nourish; transf., to support, sustain; mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

**nūtriciūla** -ae, f. (dim. of nutrix), nurse, Hor.; transf., Gallia nutricula seditionum, Cic.

**nūtrimen** -tulis, n. (nutrio), nourishment, Ov.

**nūtrimentum** -i, n. (nutrio), nourishment, nutriment; transf., a, of fuel, arida nutrimenta, Verg.; b, support, training; educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

**nūtrio** -ivi and -itum, 4. (**nūtrior**, 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 nutrae, remove, Liv. **II** Transf., to nourish, support, sustain; amore, Ov.; mens rite nutrita, educated, Hor.

**nūtrix** -icis, f. (nutrio), a nurse, foster-mother. **I** Lit., ut paeue cum lacte nutricia errorum suavia videamur, Cic.; meton., nutrices, the breasts, Cat. **II** Transf., oratoria, Cic.; curarum maxima nutrix, Ov.

**nūtus** -us, 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; annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

**nux**, nūcis, f. **I** a nut. **A** Lit., Liv.; prov., nux cassa, something entirely worthless, Hor. **B** Transf., of similar fruit, castaneae nuces, chestnuts, Verg. **II** 1, the nut-tree, Verg.; 2, an almond-tree, Verg.

**Nyctēlius** -i, m. (Νυκτιάς), 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** (**Nysaea**) -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, Nysaeus. **B** Nysēis -idis, f. Nysaea. **C** Nysāis -idis, f. of or relating to Bacchus. **D** Nysigēna -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. **ōi** and **ohi** interj. an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc., generally followed by voc. or acc.: o paterni generis obliti! 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.

**Ōrion** -ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων) = Orion (q.v.).

**Ōaxes** -is, m. (Ὠαξίς), 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 judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; unus ob iram proditur, 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 aēs), in debt, Liv.; plur. subest, Ōbaerātī -ōrum, m. debtors, Cic.

**Ōbambulo**, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards; with dat., muris, Liv.; with acc., Aetnam, Ov.; with prep., ante vallum, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

**Ōbarmo**, 1. to arm; dexteras 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.

**obbrūtēscō** -tūi, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lucr.

**obo** . . . v. occ . . .

**obdo** -didi -ditum, 3. to set, put, place before, put against; pessulum ostio, to bolt the door, Ter.; fores, to shut the door, Ov.; nullique malus obdit apertum, offers an unprotected side, to no evil, Hor.

**obdormio** -ivi and -itum, 4. to go to sleep, Cic.

**obdormisco**, 8. (obdormio), to go to sleep, Cic.

**obducō** -dūxi -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; capitis, Cic.

**obduresco** -dūrti, 3. to become hard, grow hard. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Fig., to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, becomes obdurate; ipse obdurui, Cic.; ad dolorem novum, Cic.

**obdūro**, 1. to be hard; fig., to stand out, hold out, persist; perfert et obdura, Ov.; impers., obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

**obediens** (obediens) -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., **obediens**, one who obeys, a dependant, Cic.

**obediēter** (obediēter), adv. (obediens), obediently; obediēter imperata facere, Liv.

**obediētia** (obediētia) -ae, f. (obediens), obedience, compliance, Cic.

**obedio** (obedio) -ivi -itum, 4. (ob and audio). **I.** to give ear to, listen to, follow a person's advice; alicui, Nep. **II.** to obey; praepcepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic.; alicui ad verba, Cic.

**obeliscus** -i, m. (obeliskos), a pointed column, obelisk, Plin.

**obō** -ivi and -i-tum, 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 obuentis solis partibus, Cic.; b, to die; tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. **II.** Trans., 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.

**obōquē**, 1. to ride up to; castris Liv.

**obro**, 1. to wander about; tentoriis, Tac.; transf., chordā eādem, to blunder, Hor.

**obesus** -ātis, f. (obesus), fatness, corpulence, obesity, Suet.

**obesus** -a -um (ob and edo), 1, fat, plump; turdus, Hor.; transf., swollen; fauces, Verg.; **2.** coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude; juvenis naris obesae, Hor.

**obex** -icis, and obicis, m. and f. (obicio), 1, the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, barrier, barricade; fultusque emunit obice postes, Verg.; **2.** an obstacle, hindrance, Plin.

**obf** . . . v. off . . .

**obg** . . . v. ogg . . .

**obhaerē**, 2. to stick to, cleave to, Suet.

**obhaeresco** -haesi -haesum, 3. to stick fast, adhere to, Lucr.

**obicio** = obicio (q.v.).

**obirasoor** -irātus suum, 3. dep. to be angry; fortunae, with fortune, Liv.

**obiratio** -ōnis, f. (obirasoor), a being angry, anger, Cic.

**obiratus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obirasoor), angry, wrathful; with dat., fortunae, Liv.

**obitēr**, adv. (ob), 1, on the way, in passing, on the journey, Juv.; **2.** by the way, incidentally, Juv.

**obitus** -ūs, m. (obeo), 1, an approaching, going to, Ter.; **2.** a going down (esp. of the heavenly bodies), setting; silerium, Cic.; **3.** a downfall, ruin, destruction, death; post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.

**objacō** -jācui, 2. to lie at, against, in the way; saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

**objectatio** -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 tellis, 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 obiectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Clandium 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.).

**objiciō** -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.; obicitur animo metus, the heart is seized with fear, Cic.; hic aliud majus miseriis obicitur, 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; delentimentum animis, Liv.; **2.** to hold out as an example; unum ex iudiciis selectis, Hor.; **3.** to object to, reproach with, charge with; alicui furta, Cic.; with acc. and infin., obiecti mihi, me ad Bais fuisse, Cic.; with quod, non tibi obicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

**objurgatio** -ōnis, f. (objurgo), a blaming, chiding, reproving, Cic.

**objurgātor** -ōris, m. (objurgo), a scolder, chider, prover, blamer, Cic.

**objurgātorius** -a -um (objurgator), scolding, chiding; epistola, 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 ne, quod nimia laetitia paene desiperem, Cic.

**oblanguesco** -gūi, 3. to become languid, Cic.

**oblātro**, 1. to bark at or against, to rail at, scold, Suet.

**oblectamen** -inis, n. (oblecto), a delight, pleasure, Ov.

**oblectamentum** -i, n. (oblecto), a delight, amusement, solace; mense senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.

**oblectatio** -ōnis, f. (oblecto), a delighting; pleasing; aulium, vitae, Cic.

**oblecto**, 1. (ob and lacto). **I.** to delight, please, amuse; quum eorum inventis scriptisque

se oblectent, Cic.; senectutem, Cic.; legentium animos actis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic.; se cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pass time pleasantly, while away time; lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.

**oblicus**, v. obliquus.

**oblido** -lidi -lisum, 3. (ob and laedo), to squeeze together; collum digitulis duobus, to throttle, Cic.; obliis 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 linus), **I.** to cover with slime or mud; agros, Cic. **II.** to lavish, squander, Hor.

**oblino** -lēvi -litum, 3. **I.** to smear, daub, besmear. **A.** Lit., oblitū 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 patricio, Cic.; sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, to satirise, lampoon, Hor.

**obliquē**, adv. (obliquus), 1, sideways, askew, slant, 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 latum, Ov.

**obliquus** (obliquus) -a -um (ob and liquis), slanting, oblique, sideways, slanting, on one side. **I.** Lit., hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam aversos stare vobis, Cic.; annis 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; famam rei, Liv.; publici mei beneficii memoriam privatam offensionem oblitterarunt, 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.

**obliviscus** -a -um (oblivio), 1, oblivious, forgetful, Cic.; 2, causing forgetfulness; Massicium, 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 obliviscar vigilare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., obliviscor Roemum et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forget, lose sight of; consuetudinis suae, Cic.; oblivisci 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.

**oblŏquor** -quitis (-cūsus) 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.

**obmolitor**, 4. dep. **I.** to build or pile against (as a defence); nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv. **II.** to obstruct, block up, Liv.

**obmurmuro**, 1. to murmur against or at; precibus, Ov.

**obmutesco** -mutui, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** to become dumb, become speechless with astonishment, etc.; vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuissae et manum obtorpuissae, 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 -uin (\*obnascor), growing on; obnata ripis salicta, growing on the bank, Liv.

**obnitor** -nirus (-nisus) sum, 3. dep. to push against, press against. **I.** Lit., taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Verg.; scutis corporibusque ipsis obnixi, 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.

**obnoxius** (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 lubricini obnoxius, Sall.; pecuniae debitas, indebitas, Liv. **II.** **A.** subject, obedient, compliant; 1, lit., subjecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; 2, a, dependent upon; luna radis fratris obnoxia, Verg.; b, slavish, servile, submissive; pax obnoxia, Liv. **B.** subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to; arbores quae frigibus obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; obnoxiam 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 . . .

**obŏlēo** -ŏi, 2. to smell of anything, emit an odour, Plaut.

**obŏlus** -i, m. (ὀβόλος), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½d. English, Ter.

**obŏrior** -ortus sum -ŏriri, to arise, appear; bellum, Liv.; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic.

**obp** . . . v. opp . . .

**obrepŏ** -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.

**obridē**, 4. (ob and rete), to catch in a net, Lucr.

**obrigescō** -rigidi, 3. to become stiff or frozen, to freeze; nive pruinaque, Cic.

**Obrimas** -ae, m. a river in Phrygia.

**obrogo**, 1. to amend or repeal a law by another; obrogare legibus Caesaris, Cic.

**obro** -rū -rūtum, fut. partic. -rūtūrus, 3. to cover over, cover with earth, clothes, etc., to bury. **I.** Lit., **A.** se areuā, Cic.; thesaurum, Cic.; obruere aliquem vivum, Sall. **B.** to overload; se vino, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** testem omnium risus obruit, overwhelmed, Cic.; obrui aere alieno, plunged in debt, Cic.; obrutus criminibus, Cic. **B.** 1. to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion; ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, Cic.; Marius talis viri interitus sex annos obruit consulatus, obscured the fame of his six consulships, Cic.; 2. to surpass, eclipse; famam alicuius, Tac.

**obrusus** -ae, f. (ὀβρυσος), the essaying of gold by fire, Suet.; fig., adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, as a test, Cic.

**obsepio** -seapi -septum, 4. to fence round, inclose, to block up, render access impossible. **I.** Lit., hostium agmina obsepiunt iter, Liv. **II.** Fig., plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv.

**obstāro**, 1. to satisfy, Ter.

**obscenē** (obscenē), adv. (obscenus), impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely, Cic.

**obscenitas** (obscenitas) -atis, f. (obscenus), impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity; verborum, Cic.

**obscenus** (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, ovis, Verg.

**obscuratio** -ōnis, f. (obscurō), an obscuring, darkening; solis, Cic.; fig., Cic.

**obscurē**, adv. (obscurus). **I.** darkly, Cic. **II.** a. of discourse, obscurely, unintelligibly; disserere, Cic.; b. covertly, secretly, unobervedly; aliquid non obscure ferre, Cic.

**obscuritas** -atis, 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, ca obscuritate 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; magnitudinem 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.; brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor.; b. unknown, obscure, not celebrated; Pompeius humilis atque obscuro loco natus, of humble

origin, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** dark, insecure; obscuri spe et caeca expectatione, Cic. **B.** concealed, hidden; 1. lit., locus, Liv.; 2. fig., of character, secret, reserved, close; homo, Cic.; odium, Cic.

**obsecratio** -ōnis, f. (obsecro). **I.** an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration; obsecratione humili ac supplici uti, Cic. **II.** a public prayer or supplication; obsecratio a populo diuinivis praeventibus facta, Liv.

**obsecro**, 1. (ob and sacro), to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat; aliquem multis lacrimis, Cic.; obsecro te, ut id facias, Cic.; te hoc ut, etc., Cic.; esp., as a polite phrase, pray; Attica, obsecro te, quid agit, Cic.

**obsecundo**, 1. to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with; voluntatibus alicuius, Cic.

**obsepio** = obsepio (q.v.).

**obsequia** -ae, f. (obsequor), compliance, yielding, Plaut.

**obsequens** -entis, p. adj. (from obsequor), 1. compliant, yielding, obedient; patri, Ter.; 2. esp., an epithet applied to the gods, favourable, gracious, Plaut.

**obsequenter**, adv. (obsequens), compliantly, obediently; haec facere, Liv.

**obsequentia** -ae, f. (obsequens) yielding, compliance, complaisance, Caes.

**obsequiosus** -a -um (obsequium), compliant, yielding, obsequious, Plaut.

**obsequium** -ii, n. (obsequor), compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, obsequiousness. **I.** Gen., Cic.; ventris, gluttony, Hor.; transf., of inanimate objects, flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore rianus, Ov. **II.** obedience; obsequium erga aliquem exuere, Tac.

**obsequor** -citus (-quitus) sum, 3. dep. **I.** to comply with, humour, gratify, obey; tibi roganti, Cic.; neque, uti de M. Pompeio referrent, senatui obsequabantur, Liv. **II.** Transf., to give oneself up to anything; tempestati, Cic.; alicuius voluntati, Cic.

1. **obseō**, 1. to bolt, bar, fasten; plebis aedificia operatis, Liv.; transf., aures, Hor.

2. **obseō** -sevi -altum, 3. to sow, plant; terram frugibus, Cic. Partic., **obsita** -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; observantiae est, perquam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et collimus, 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.; praecceptum, Caes.; observare ne, with the subj., quod ne accidat observare nec potest nec necesse est, Cic. **C.** to respect, esteem, prize, honour; me ut alterum patrem, Cic.

**obsēs** -sdis, 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*; viae, Cic.

**obsessor** -ōris, m. (obsideo), one who sits or remains a long time in a place; 1, gen., vivarium obsessor aquarum (of the water-snake), Ov.; 2, esp., one who besieges or blockades; curiae, Cic.; Luceriae, Liv.

**obsidéo** -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 Italianam, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to occupy, fill; corporibus 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 eximere, to raise the siege of a place, Liv. **B.** Transf., pressing danger; rempublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.

**obsidionalis** -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, environ; 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 Scaurum patrem suum, Cic. **II.** to stamp, impress; formam verbis, Lucr.

**obsisto** -stiti, 3. 1, to stand, place oneself before or in the way of; alicui abeunti, Liv.; 2, to oppose, withstand, resist; omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; alicui obsistere, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic. Partic., **obstitus** -a -um (in the language of the augurs) = struck with lightning, Cic.

**obsitus** -a -um, partic. of 2. obsero (q.v.).

**obsolēficio** -feci -factum, 3. (obsileo and facio), to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common; obsolēbant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

**obsolesco** -lēvi -lētum, 3. (obs and oleo), to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, lose value; oratio, Cic.; vesticig, Cic.

**obsolētā**, adv. (obsoletus), poorly, meanly; obsoletus vestitus, shabbily dressed, Cic.

**obsolētus** -a -um (partic. of obsolesco), worn out, decayed; 1, lit., vestitu obsolētiore, Cic.; obsoletus Thessalonicam venisti, dressed in old clothes, Cic.; verba, obsolete, Cic.; 2, common, everyday; crimina, Cic.; oratio, ordinary, Cic.

**obsconium** -ii, n. (ὀσώνιον), that which is eaten with bread, e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. Ash, Hor.

1. **obscono** and **obsconor**, 1. dep. (ὀσώνω),

to buy for the kitchen, purvey; 1, lit., Plaut.; fig., ambulando famem, to buy the sauce of hunger, Cic.; 2, to give a feast, Ter.

2. **obscono**, 1. to interrupt a person speaking, Plaut.

**obsorbéo** -būi, 2. to swallow, gulp down, Plaut.

**obstetrix** -icis, f. (obsto), a midwife, Hor.

**obstinātē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (obstinatus), resolutely, persistently, obstinately; negare, Caes.; credere, Liv.

**obstinatio** -ōnis, f. (obstino), resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy; sententiae, Cic.

**obstinātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obstino), firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate; obstinator voluntas, Cic.; adversus obstinationem 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 (opp. rectus); caput, Cic.; cervix, thrown back (said of a haughty person), Suet.; caput, bent 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., alicui, Cic.; vita cetera eorum huic sceleris obstat, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with, Sall.; with quin, quominus, ne and the subj., quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.; ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus, Liv. Partic. subet., **obstantia**, neut. plur., hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Tac.

**obstrepo** -strēpī -strēptum, 3. **I.** to make a noise, clamour at or against; nihil sensere Poeni obstrepete pluvii, Liv.; with dat., fontesque lymphis obstreptant manantibus, Hor.; obstreptant portis, Liv. **II.** 1, to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour; alicui, Cic.; impers., decemviro obstreptur, 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.; alicum legibus, Cic.; beneficio obstrictus, Cic.; 2, to entangle, involve; alicum aere alieno, to entangle in debt, Cic.; se parricidio, se scelere, to be guilty of, Cic.

**obstructio** -ōnis, f. (obstruo), a hindrance, obstruction, Cic.

**obstrudo** = obtrudo (q.v.).

**obstruō** -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build against, build before; pro diruto novum murum, Liv.; luminibus alicuius, to block up the light, build before the windows, Cic. **II.** to build up, block up, close; a, portas, Caes.; aditus, 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.; obstupēfactis hominibus ipsa admiratione, Cic.

**obstupesco** -stūpui (-stūpui), 3. to become senseless, be stupefied, to be astounded, amazed; quum eorum aspectu obstupisset bubulcus, Cic.

**obsum**, obfui (offui) -eae, 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 infn., nihil obest dicere, Cic.

**obſuſo** -ſuſi -ſutum, 3. 1, to *sew on*; caput, Ov.; 2, to *close up, stop up*; spiritus oris obſuſitur, Verg.

**obſurdeſco** -dſi, 3, to *become deaf*, to be deaf; 1, lit., hinc ſonitu oppletas aures hominum obſurduerunt, Cic.; 2, to be deaf to warnings, etc., not to give ear to, Cic.

**obſtēgo** -tēxi -tectum, 3. 1, to *cover, protect*; se ſervorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic.; eam partem caſtrorum vineis, Caes.; 2, to *cover, conceal, hide, keep ſecret*; vitia multis virtutibus obſecta, Cic.

**obtemperatio** -ōnis, f. (obtempero), compliance, obedience; legibus, Cic.

**obtempero**, 1. to *obey, comply with, conform to, submit to*; alicui, Cic.; imperio populi Romani, Caes.; ut ad verba nobis obediāt, ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi poſſit, obtemperant, Cic.

**obtendo** -tendi -tentum, 3. 1. to *stretch before, ſpread before*; 1, pro viro nebulam, Verg.; poet., obtentā 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, plead, allege*; matris preces, Tac.; valetudinem corporis, Tac. II. to *cover, conceal, hide*; diem nube atrā, Tac.; fig., quaſi velis quibulaſdam obtenditur unius culuſque natura, Cic.

1. **obtentus** -ſus, m. (obtendo), 1, lit., a *stretching or ſpreading before*; frondis, Verg.; 2, fig., a *pretext, pretence, excuſe*; tempora republicae obtentui ſumpta, taken as an excuſe, Tac.; ſub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.

2. **obtentus** -a -um, 1, partic. of obtendo; 2, partic. of obtendo.

**obtrō** -trivi -tritum, 3. to *trample, crush*; 1, lit., Cic.; obtriti ſunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv.; 2, tranſf., to *crush, annihilate, deſtroy*; calumniā, Cic.; jura populi, trample under foot, Liv. (ſynco. pluſperf., obtriſſet, Liv.).

**obteſtatio** -ōnis, f. (obteſtor), 1, a *ſolemn calling of God to witneſs, an adjuſing in the name of the gods*; obteſtatio et conſecratio legis, Cic.; tua obteſtatio tibicinis, Cic.; 2, an *earnest ſupplication, vehement entreaty*, Liv.

**obteſtor**, 1. dep. 1. to *call to witneſs, proteſt before ſome perſon or thing*; deum hominumque fidem, Liv. II. 1, to *adjure, implore, entreat, ſupplicate in the name of the gods*; per omnes deos te obteſtor ut, etc., Cic.; qua re oro obteſtorque vos, judices, ne, etc., Cic.; 2, to *aſſert ſolemnly*; ſummam rempublicam agi obteſtans, Tac.

**obtexo** -texi -textum, 3. 1, to *weave on, weave over*, Plin.; 2, to *cover*; coelumque obtexitur umbrā, Verg.

**obſicō**, 2. (ob and taceo), to be ſilent, Ter.

**obſiceſco** -cū, 3. (obſiceo), to become quiet, grow ſilent, Hor.

**obſigo** = obtego (q.v.).

**obſineo** -ſinui -tentum, 2. (ob and teneo). 1. to *hold with the hands*; obſine aures, Plaut. II. to *hold, poſſeſs, keep poſſeſſion of, occupy*. A. ſuum domum, Cic.; vaſia coſtodiſ, Cic.; ceteroſum 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 conviviis Graecorum obſtinebatur, Cic.; b, reflex., to obtain, be held; pro vero, Gall.

**obtingo** -tigi, 3. (ob and tango), to *fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall*; a, quod cuſque obtingit, iſ quieuſque teneat, Cic.; ſi quid mihi obtingerit, iſ anything ſhould happen to me, iſ 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** -torpi, 3. to *become ſtiff, numb, torpid, inſenſible*; et linguam obmutuiſſe et manum obtorpuiſſe, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorpuerunt animi, Liv.

**obtorqueo** -torſi -tortum, 2. to *turn or twist towards, to turn round, wrench, twist round* (uſually found in partic. perf.); obtorſi gulaſ in vineula abſripi juiſſit, Cic.

**obtreſcō** -ſcſi, f. (obtreſco), envious diſparagement, detractio; obtreſcō est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipſe concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.

**obtreſcator** -ōris, m. (obtreſco), an envious detractor, diſparager; obtreſcatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.

**obtreſco**, 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.

**obtrudo** (obſtrudo) -trūſi -trūſum, 1, to *gulp down, ſwallow down*, Plaut.; 2, a, to *thruſt, force, obtrude anything upon one*; virginem alicui, Ter.; b, to *cover*; obtrusa carſa pullo, edget with, Ov.

**obtrunco**, 1. to *cut down, cut in pieces, ſlay*; regem, Liv.

**obſuſor** 2. dep. to look at, gaze at, ſee, behold, Plaut.

**obundo** -tūdi -tūſum, 3. 1. 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; obtunderent eius aures te ſocium praetoris fuiſſe, Cic.; obtundere vocem, of orators, to ſpeak hoarſely, Cic.; ingenia, to make dull, Cic.; 2, to *wear*; aliquem longis epistoſis, Cic.

**obturbo**, 1. I. A. to *diſturb, make turbid*; aquam, Plin. B. to *diſturb, put into conſuſion, perturb*; hoſtes, Tac. II. Tranſf., A. to *deafen, ſtun*; a, with ſhouts, obturbabat militum vocibus, Tac.; b, mentally, me ſcriptio et literae non leniunt ſed obturbant, detract, Cic. B. to *diſturb, break in upon*; ſolitudinem, Cic.

**obturgeſco** -turſi, 3. to *ſwell up*, Lucr.

**obtuſo**, 1. to *ſtop up*. I. Lit., ea partes (corpora) obtuſctas et obtuſatas eſſe dicebat, Cic. II. Tranſf., alicui aures, to *refuſe to liſten*, Hor.

**obtuſus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obtundo), blunt. I. Lit., pugio, Tac. II. Tranſf., a, *darkened, dull*; neque tum ſtellis acies obtuſa videtur, Verg.; b, of the intellect, *dull, blunted*; cuius animis obtuſior ſit acies, Cic.; c, of feeling, *inſenſible*; pectora, Verg.; d, *weak, powerleſs*, Verg.

**obtuſus** -ſus, m. (obtuſor), a looking at, beholding, look, gaze; oculorum, Cic.; dum ſtupet obtutuſque haeret deſixus in uno, Verg.

**obumbro**, 1. to *overſhadow*. I. Lit., humum, to *darken*; aethera tellis, Verg. II. Fig., 1, to *obſcure, overcloud*; numquam obſcuro

nomina, et aliquid obumbrantur, Tac.; 2, to conceal, protect, cover; erroris sub imagine crimen, Ov.

**obunons** -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards; rostrum, Verg.

**obustus** -a -um (ob and uro), burnt, hardened in the fire; sudes, Verg.; transf., gleba obusta (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 obvenerum, 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 somnia ensem 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 agmen 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, obverto, to turn towards. A. Lit., a, gen., in hostem, Liv.; b, esp., to oppose; profligatis obversis, the opponents being scattered, Tac. B. Transf., milite ad sanguinem et caedes obverso, Tac.

**obviā**, adv. in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner; obviam alieui ire or prodire or procedere, Cic.; obviam alieui fieri, Cic.; obviam venire, to come to meet, Cic.; obviam ire alieui rei, to oppose, Cic.; cupiditati hominum, Cic.

**obvius** -a -um (ob and via), in the way, meeting. I. Lit., obvius esse alieui, Cic.; dare se obvium alieui, to meet, Liv.; obvius mihi literas mittas, Cic.; subest, 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.

**obvolve** -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; capite obvoluto, with head wrapped up, Cic.; transf., verbusque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor.

**occacoo**, 1. (ob and caeco). I. Lit., to make blind, to blind; a, lit., occacatus pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.; b, transf., occacati cupiditate, Cic. II. to darken, overcloud; a, lit., dansa caligo occacaverat diem, to hide from sight; b, transf., to make obscure, unintelligible; obscura narratio totam occacat orationem, Cic. III. to conceal, make invisible; semen, Cic.

**occallesco** -callū, 3. (ob and calleo), to become thick-skinned; 1, lit., Ov.; 2, transf., to become insensible, unfeeling, Cic.

**occāno** -cānū, 3. (ob and cano), to blow, sound; cornua tubasque, Tac.

**occāsio** -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; occasiois 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, arile, Cic.

**occāsio** -ōnis, f. (occo), a harrowing, Cic.

**occēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. (ob and cedo), to go to, go towards, meet; in conspectum alieuius, Plaut.

**occēto**, 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.

**occidō** -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. **occido** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (ob and caedo). I. to knock down, beat to the ground; Ctesipho me pugnis occidit, Ter. II. to kill, slay. A. Lit., L. Virginus filiam suam manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnant occiditur, Caes. B. to plague to death, to torture, annoy, torment; rogando, legendo, Hor.

2. **occido** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (ob and cado). I. to fall, fall down; alla signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. II. A. Of the heavenly bodies, to set; sol occidit, Liv.; ab orto usque ad occidentem soleem, from the east to the west, Liv. B. to die, perish; 1, lit., in bello, Cic.; sua dextra, 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** -cēni and -cīnū, 3. (ob and cano), to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak; si occinuerit avis, Liv.

**occepio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ob and capio). I. Intransit., to begin; a meridie nebula occiepit, Liv. II. Transf., a, to begin, commence; quaequam, Ter.; with infin., regnare occiepit, Liv. B. to enter on; magistratum, Liv.

**occipitium** -ii, 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** -clūdi -clūsum, 3. (ob and claudo). I. to shut up, close up; tabernae, Cic. II. to restrain, keep in; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec oculus, Cic.

**occlūsus** -a -um, partic. of occludo.

**occo**, 1. to harrow; poet., segetem, to till, Hor.

**occepi** -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 ordinis (of elephants), Liv.

**occulō** -clūdi -cultum, 3. (ob and root CUL, whence aucullus), 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.

**occulte**, adv. (occultus), *secretly, in secret, privately*; latere, Cic.; dicere, obscurely, Cic.

**occulte**, 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** -cūbīti -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 reipublicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediri, distineri, Cic.

**occupatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from occupo), *busy, engaged, occupied*; in apparando bello, Cic.

**occupo**, 1. (ob and capio), to *take possession of, occupy, lay hold of, seize*. **I.** Lit., 1. totam Italian a suis praesidis, Cic.; tyrannidem, Cic.; poet., aliquem amplexu, to *embrace*, Ov.; 2, to *fill, occupy with anything*; Tyrrenum mare caementis, Hor.; aream fundamentis, Liv. **II.** **Transf.**, 1, to *fall upon, attack*; aliquem gladio, Verg.; 2, to *anticipate, to do anything first*; with infin., occupant bellum facere, *first begin the war*, Liv.; 3, to *occupy, master*; pavor occupat animos, Liv.; mentes Saeclorum 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 occurbat, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to *work against, oppose, counteract*; omnibus eius consiliis, 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.

**occurrentia** -ōnis, f. (occurso), a *going to meet a person, attention, officiousness*; facillia est illa occurrentia et blanditia popularis, Cic.

**occurro**, 1. (intens. of occurro). **I.** to *go to meet, to meet*. **A.** Lit., fugientibus, Tac. **B.** to *oppose*; invidi, occurrentes, factiosi, Sall. **II.** to *rush upon, fall upon, attack*; occurrat oculus gladio, Caes.

**occursum** -ūs, m. (occurro), a *meeting, a falling in with*; vacuae occursum hominum viae, Liv.; alicuius occursum vitare, to *avoid meeting with any one*, Tac.

**Océanus** -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 **Océanitis** -idis, f. a daughter of Oceanus, Verg.

**Ocellus** -i, m. (dim. of oculus), a *little eye*, Ov.; fig., of something excellent, ocelli Italiae, villulae nostrae, Cic.

**Oclor**, oclūs, adj. compar. (ὀκλίω), superl. **ocissimus** (ὀκιστος), *swifter, quicker, more rapid*; oclor cervia, Hor.; oclor Euro, Hor.

**Oclūs**, adv. (= ὀκλίω), superl. **ocissimē**, *more quickly, swiftly, rapidly*; facere, Cic.; recreari, Cic.; serius, oclūs, sors exitum, sooner or later, Hor.

**Ocnus** -i, m. ("Ὀκνος), the founder of Mantua.

**Ocrea** -ae, f. a metal greave, Verg.

**Ocratus** -a -um (ocrea), wearing the ocrea, Hor.

**Ocrea** -ae, f. mother of Servius Tullius.

**Ocriculum** -i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Tiber, now Otricoli. Hence, adj., **Ocriculanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ocriculum.

**octaphōros** = octophoros (q.v.).

**Octāvius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Hence, adj., **Octāviānus** -a -um, Octavian; bellum, of Cn. Octavius with Cinna, Cic.; subst., **Octāviānus** -i, in name of the Emperor Augustus after his adoption into the gens Julia.

**octāvus** -a -um (octo), the eighth; ager efficit cum octavo, bears eight-fold, Cic.; adv., octavum, for the eighth time, Liv.; subst., **octāva** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the eighth hour, Juv.

**octāvusedecimus** -a -um, the eighteenth, Tac.

**octies**, adv. (octo), eight times, Cic.

**octingēnarius** -a -um (octingeni), consisting of eight hundred, Varr.

**octingentesimus** -a -um (octingenti), the eight hundredth, Cic.

**octingenti** -ae -a (octo and centum), eight hundred, Cic.

**octipes** -pēdis (octo and pes), having eight feet, Ov.

**octō** (ὀκτώ), eight, Cic.

**October** -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.

**octōdecim**, numer. (octo and decem), eighteen, Liv.

**octogēnarius** -a -um (octogeni), containing eighty, consisting of eighty, Plin.

**octogēni** -ae -a, eighty each, Liv.

**octogēsimus** -a -um (octoginta), the eightieth, Cic.

**octogies**, adv. eighty times, Cic.

**octoginta**, numer. eighty, Cic.

**octojūgis** -e (octo and jugum), yoked eight together; **transf.**, octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, eight together, Liv.

**octonarius** -a -um (octoni), consisting of eight, containing eight, Plin.

**octōni** -ae -a (octo), eight each, Caes.

**octophōros** -on ("ὀκτώφορος), borne by four; lectica octophoro ferri, Cic. Subst., **octophōron** -i, n. (ὀκτώφορον), a litter carried by eight bearers, Cic.

**octuagies**, octuaginta = octogies, octoginta (q.v.).

**octuplicatus** -a -um (octuplus), increased eight-fold, Liv.

**octuplus** -a -um (ὀκταπλοῦς), eight-fold; pars, Cic. Subst., **octuplum** -i, n. an eight-fold penalty; dampni octupli, Cic.

**oculus** -is, 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. (?)

**oculosus** -a -um (oculus), *having many eyes*, sharp-sighted; Argus, Plaut.

**oculus** -i, m. (dim. of OO -us, connected with ὄστρομα, *ovse*), 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 aliquid (aliquid), 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 orae maritima (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.

**odi**, *odisse*, partic. fut., *odurus*. I. to hate, detest; aliquem acerbere, Cic. II. to dislike, be displeased with; Persicos apparatus, Hor. (perf., odivi, ap. Cic.).

**odiosus**, adv. (odiosus), *hatefully, odiously*, Cic.

**odiosus** -a -um (odium), *hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome*; orator, tedious, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; cupidus rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, it is annoying, unpleasant, Cic.

**odium** -ii, n. (odi), *hatred*. I. Subject., a, odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, towards women, Cic.; vestrum, towards you, Liv.; In odium aliquid 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 omnium hominum, Cic. II. Object., offensive conduct, expression of hatred; odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, Cic.

**odor** and **odores** -oris, m. (ὄσος, ὄσος), a smell, odour. I. 1, lit., Cic.; esp., a, an unpleasant smell, stench, stink; camera inculta, tenebris, odore foeda, Sall.; b, a sweet smell, Verg.; c, steam, vapour; in solutis, 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** -onis, f. (odoror), a smelling, smell, Cic.

1. **odoratus** -us, 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** -fera -ferum (odor and fero), 1, odorous, having a pleasant smell; panacea, Verg.; 2, producing perfumes; gens, Ov.

**odoro**, 1. (odor), to make odorous; odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

**odoror**, 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 deconviratum suspicamini, Cic.; b, to search into, track out, investigate; quid sentiant, Cic.; c, only to smell of, to have the slightest smattering 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 vis, Verg.

**odōs** = odor (q.v.).

**Odrysae** -arum, m. (Ὀδρύσαι), a people of Thrace; hence, adj., **Odrysian** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

**Odyssea** -ae, f. (Ὀδύσεια), 1, the Odyssey, a poem by Homer; 2, Odyssea portus, a promontory in the south of Sicily.

**Oea** -ae, f. a town in Africa, now Tripoli. Hence, adj., **Oeanis** -e, of or belonging to Oea.

**Oeagrus** -i, m. (Ὀαγρος), a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus; hence, adj., **Oeagrion** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

**Oebalus** -i, m. (Ὀϊβάλος), a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen. Hence, **A. Oebalides** -ae, m. a descendant of Oebalus = a Spartan; puer, Hyacinthus, Ov.; plur., Oebalidae, Castor and Pollux, Ov. **B. Oebalis** -idis, f. relating to Oebalus; nymphs, Helen, Ov.; matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans, Ov. **C. Oebalius** -a -um, relating to Oebalus; vulnus, of Hyacinthus, Ov.; **Oebalia** -ae, f. Tarentum (colonised from Sparta), Verg.

**Oechalia** -ae, f. (Ὀιχάλια), town in Euboea, residence of Eurytus, father of Iole. Hence, **Oechalis** -idis, f. Oechalian.

**Oecleus** -ei, m. (Ὀικλέως), father of Amphiarus. Hence, **Oecleides** -ae, m. son of Oecleus = Amphiarus.

**oeconomicus** -a -um (οἰκονομικός), relating to domestic economy. Subst., **Oeconomicus** -i, m. title of a book by Xenophon, Cic.

**Oedipus** -pōdis, m. (Ὀιδίπους), king of Thebes, son of Latius 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, **Oedipodionus** -a -um, Oedipodean, Ov.

**Oeneus** -ei or -eos, m. (Ὀινεύς), king of Aetolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus and Deianira; hence, **A. Oeneus** -a -um and **Oeneus** -a -um, relating to Oeneus; agri, Aetolia, Ov. **B. Oenides** -ae, m. son of Oeneus, Meleager; also Diomedes, son of Tydeus, grandson of Oeneus, Ov.

**Oenomaus** -i, m. (Ὀϊνόμαος), king in Elis, father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes.

**Oenonē** -ēs, f. (Ὀινώνη), a Phrygian nymph, daughter of the river-god Cebrenus, beloved and afterwards deserted by Paris.

**oenophorum** -i, n. (οἰνοφόρον), a basket or hamper for wine, Hor.

**Oenopia** -ae, f. (Ὀινοπία), the island afterwards called Aegina. Hence, adj., **Oenopius** -a -um, relating to Oenopia.

**Oenopion** -onis, m. (Ὀινοπίων), king in Chios, father of Merope.

**oenopolium** -i, n. (οἰνοπωλεῖον), a wine-shop, tavern, Plaut.

**Oenotria** -ae, f. (Ὀινωτρία), old name of the south-east part of Italy; hence, adj., **Oenotrian** -a -um and **Oenotrus** -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.).

**oesypum** -i, n. (ὄσυνος), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool, Plin.; hence, a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, prepared from it, Ov.

**Oeta** -ae, f. and **Oetē** -is, f. (Οἶτα), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself; hence, adj., **Oetaeus** -a -um, Oetan; deus, Prop., and simply, Oetaeus, Hercules, Ov.

**Ofella** -ae, f. (dim. of ofa 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; gummī 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 offendit, Cic.; 2, to suffer damage; nares 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 offenditis, 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; aliquem imparitum, to come upon unawares, surprise, Cic.; b, to injure; latus vehementer, Cic. **B.** Transf., to offend, displease; aliquem 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., **offensusus** -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 vindictae ense suas, Ov.

**offensio** -onis, 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, disavowal, aversion; in alicuius offensionem cadere, Cic.; effugere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; b, defeat, loss, misfortune; offensionem timere, Cic.

**offensivus** -us, a, f. (dim. of offensio), 1, a slight offence, displeasure, Cic.; 2, a slight failure, Cic.

**offense**, 1. (intens. of offendo), to strike, dash against; capita, Liv.

1. **offensusus** -a -um, partic. of offensus.

2. **offensusus** -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, expose; nos periculis sine causa, Cic.; se morti, Caes.; se ad mortem pro patria, Cic.; vitam in discrimen, Cic.; b, to advance, bring forward; criminā, 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 officina, Cic.; discendi, Cic.; nequitiae, sapientiae, Cic.

**officō** -feci -fectum, 3. (ob and facio), to be in the way of, impede, hinder. **A.** Lit., with dat., alicui apicanti, to stand between any one and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli officens, coming before the sun, Cic. **B.** Transf., to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, to injure; meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officunt laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.

**officiōsus**, adv. (officiōsus), obligingly, courtously; hoc facere, Cic.; sed illa officiosius, Cic.

**officiōsus** -a -um (officiū), obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors); 1, homo, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, dutiful, conformable to duty; dolor, Cic.; labores, Cic.

**officiū** -ii, n. (perhaps for opificium). **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, services of honour; urbana officia alicui praestare, ap. Cic.; officio togae virilis interful, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis, Plin.; suprema in aliquem 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.; conspecto legationis officio, Cic.

**officō** -fixi -fixum, 3. (ob and figo), to fix in, fasten; ita densos offigunt implicatque ramos, Liv.

**offirmatē**, 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.

**officiā** -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 -fūsum, 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 aer crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.; fig., si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terrorem oculis acribusque est offusus, Liv. **II.** to spread over, to cover, conceal; obsecratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; fig., offusus pavore, Tac.

**ogganō** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (ob and gannio), to yelp, growl at, Plaut.

**Ogyēs** -is, m. (Ὀγυγης), a mythical king of Thebes. Hence, **Ogygius** -a -um, Theban; deus, Bacchus, Ov.

**oh**, interj. oh! ah! Plaut.

**ohē**, interj. ho! holla! Plaut.

**oho**, interj. oho! aha! Plaut.

**oi**, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain, Ter.

**Oileus** -i and -os, m. ('Οἰλεύς), king of Locris, father of Ajax (who was also called Ajax Oileus).

**Olibia** -ae, f. ('Ολβία), a town on the east coast of Sardinia. Hence, adj., **Olibienis** -e, Olibian.

**Olia** -ae, f. (ὀλία), 1, the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, Varr.; 2, the olive-tree, Cic.

**Oleagineus** (ὀλεάγινος) -a -um (olea), of or relating to the olive-tree, Nep.

**Olearius** -a -um (oleum), of or belonging to oil; cella, Cic.

**Oliarus** (-ūs) and **Oliaros** -i, f. ('Ολίαρος), one of the islands of the Sporades, now Antiparos.

**Oleaster** -tri, m. (olea), the wild olive-tree, Verg.

**Oleus** -antis, p. adj. (from oleo), smelling; hence, a, fragrant, sweet-smelling, Ov.; b, bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, Verg.

**Oleus** (-ūs) -i, f. ('Ολέως). I. a town in Achaia. II. a town in Aetolia. Hence, **Olenius** -a -um = Achaian; Capella or pecus, the goat of Amalthea, Ov.

**Oleo**, ōlī, 2. (cf. ὀλῶ, 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 smack 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.

**Oleum** -i, n. (ὀλαον) olive-oil, oil; instillare oleum lumini, 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.

**olfacio** -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.

**olfecto**, 1. (intens. of olfacio), to smell at, smell, Plaut.

**Olius** -a -um (oleo), smelling, emitting an odour; capra, stinking, fetid, Hor.

**Olim**, 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 pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

**Olior** -ōris, m. (ollus), cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, Cic.

**Oliōrius** -a -um (oliter), of or relating to culinary herbs; forum, vegetable market, Liv.

**Oliua** -ae, f. I. the olive. II. the olive-tree. A. Lit., Cic. B. Meton., 1, an olive-branch, Hor.; 2, a staff of olive-tree wood, Ov.

**Olivetum** -i, n. (olliva), a place planted with olives, olive-garden, Cic.

**Olivifer** -fera -ferum (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, Verg., Ov.

**Olivum** -i, n. (olliva), 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.).

**Ōle**, ō, = oleo (q.v.).

**Olor** -ōris, m. a swan, Hor.

**Olorinus** -a -um (olor), of or relating to a swan, Verg.

**Olius** (hōlius) -ōris, n. any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, Hor.

**Oliuolum** -i, n. (dim. of olius), a herb, vegetable, Cic.

**Olympia** -ae, f. ('Ολυμπία), a holy city and territory in Elis, where stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and where the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence, adj., A. **Olympicus** -a -um, Olympian. B. **Olympicus** -a -um, Olympian. C. **Olympius** -a -um, Olympian. Subst., **Olympium** -li, n. the temple of Jupiter Olympius, Liv.; **Olympia** -ōrum, n. the Olympic games, Cic. D. **Olympiās** -adis, f. an Olympiad or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, Cic. E.

**Olympionices** -ae, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), a victor at Olympia, Cic.

1. **Olympiās**, v. Olympia.

2. **Olympiās** -adis, f. ('Ολυμπιάς), daughter of Neoptolemus, king in Epirus, mother of Alexander the Great.

**Olympus** (-ūs) -i, m. ('Ολυμπος). 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, **Olympēni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Olympus.

**Olynthus** (-ūs) -i, f. ('Ολυνθος), town in Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia. Hence, adj., **Olynthius** -a -um, Olynthian.

**Omasum** -i, n. bullocks' tripe; transf., pinguis tentus omaso, with fat paunch, Hor.

**Omen** -inis, n. an omen, sign, augury, prognostication. I. Lit., A. hisce omnibus proficiscere, 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.

**Omentum** -i, n. (= ob-mentum, connected with opimus), the entrails, bowels, Juv.

**Ominor**, 1. dep. (omen). I. to augur, prophesy, predict; malo alienae quam nostrae reipublicae ominari, Cic. II. to speak words of (good or bad) omen; ominari horreo, Liv.

**Ominosus** -a -um (omen), foreboding, ominous, Plin.

**Omissus** -a -um, p. adj. (from omitto), neglected, remiss, Ter.

**Omitto** -misi -missum, 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 infin., to cease; omitat urgere, Cic. B. Of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit; ut haec omittam, Cic.; de re ditto, Cic.

**Omnifer** -fera -ferum (omnis and fero), bearing everything, all-bearing, Ov.

**Omnigēna** -ae, genit. plur., -ām, c. (omnis and genus), of all sorts; omnigenum deum monstra, Verg.

**Omnigenus** -a -um (= omne genus), of all kinds, Lucr.

**Omnimodis**, adv. (omnis and modus), in every way, wholly, entirely, Lucr.

**Omnino**, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly, totally. I. quum senatoris maneribus

aut omnino aut magna ex parte essem 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 neges, Cic.; esp., *a*, with superl., miserrima est omnino ambitio, Cic.; *b*, with negatives, is omnino servus in familia erat, Cic. **III** In consecutive clauses foll. by *sed* = *certainly*. . . but; pugnas omnino *sed* cum adversario facili, Cic.

**omniparens** -entis (omnis and parens), all-producing, all-bearing; terra, Verg.

**omnipotens** -entis (omnis and potens), almighty, 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 him, 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 moriar, not entirely, Hor.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, Cic.

**omniſciens** -entis (omnis and tueur), all-seeing, all-beholding, Lucr.

**omnivagus** -a -um (omnis and vagus), wandering everywhere, Cic.

**omnivolus** -a -um (omnis and volo), all-wishing, all-wishing, Oct.

**Omphale** -es, f. (Ομφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

**Onager** and **onagrus** -i, m. the wild ass, Verg.

**onerarius** -a -um (onus), of or relating to freight, burden, etc.; jumenta, beasts of burden, Liv. Subst., **oneraria** -ae, f. a merchant or transport ship, Cic.

**onero**, 1. (onus). **I** to load, pack, freight, burden with anything. *A* Lit., 1, naves, Caes.; 2, *a*, to burden, trouble, tire, oppress, weigh down; aures lapillis, Ov.; hostes (saxis), Liv.; *b*, to cover; ossa aggere terrae, Verg.; *c*, to load, fill; menses 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 allicui, Liv. **II** to put into a cask, vessel, etc.; vina cadis, Verg.

**onerōsus** -a -um (onus). **I** heavy, burdensome; praeda, Verg. **II** Fig., troublesome; onerosior altera sors est, Ov.

**onus** -eris, n. a load, burden, freight. **I** *A* Lit., merces atque onera, Cic. **B** Transf., any kind of burden, weight; tanti oneris tantum in muros collocare, Caes. **II** Fig., *A* weight, burden, trouble, charge; oneri esse, to be burdensome, Ball., Liv.; plus oneris sustulit quam ferre me posse intelligi, Cic. **B** Esp., a public burden, tax, charge; his temporibus hoc municipium maximi oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia in ditis a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

**onustus** -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.

**Opay** -yehis (Ὠφέη). **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.

**opacitas** -atis, f. (opacus), a shade, shadiness; arborum, Tac.

**opaco**, 1. (opacus), to shade, overshadow; locum, Cic.

**opacus** -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.

**opālus** -i, m. a precious stone, the opal, Plin.

**opella** -ae, f. (dim. of opera), a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Lucr., Hor.

**opēra** -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, Plin. **B Esp., a service, doing service; Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societas, 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 laborum, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mercenaries, hired assistants, Cic.; operae theatrales, the claqueurs, Tac.**

**opērarius** -a -um (opera), of or relating to work; homo, a day-labourer, Cic. Subst.,

**opērarius** -ii, m. a day-labourer, workman; transf., quidam operarii lingua celeri et exercitata (of bad orators), Cic.

**operculum** -i, n. (operio), a lid, cover, Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

**opērimētum** -i, n. (operio), a cover, covering, Cic.

**opērio** -pēdi -pertum, 4. (ob and pario). **I** to cover. *A* 1, gen., amphoras aure, Nep.; 2, *a*, to cover with a garment, esp. with a toga; capite operto esse, Cic.; *b*, to cover with earth, to bury; reliquias malae pugnae, Tac. **B** Fig., 1, to cover, load; iudicia opera dedecore, Cic.; 2, to cover, conceal; res opertae, Cic. **II** to close, shut up; operta lectica latius est, Cic.

**opēror**, 1. dep. (opus), to work, labour, be busied, occupied with; followed by dat. of the occupation, 1, connubis arvisque novis, Verg.; materis caedendia, 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.

**opērosē**, adv. (operosus), laboriously, carefully, Cic.

**opērosus** -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.

**opertum** -i, n. (operio), a secret place. **I** Bonae Dae, Cic. **II** a secret; opera Apollinis, the mysterious oracles of Apollo, Cic.

**opes** v. opa.

**Opſiō** -ōnis, m. (Ὠψίων), father of Amycus; hence, **Opſiōnides** -ae, m. son of Opſiō = Amycus.

**Opſiſuchus** -i, m. (Ὠψιούχος), the snakeholder, a constellation, Cic.

**Ophīssa** -ae, f. (Ὠφίσσα), old name of the island of Cyprus. Hence, **Ophīsius** -a -um, *Ophianus* = *Cypriote*.

**Opicus** -a -um, *Oscan*; transl., *stupid, foolish, silly, clownish*, Juv.

**Opifer** -fēra -fērum (ops and fero), *helpful, rendering help*; deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

**Opifex** -ficia, c. (opus and facio), 1, *a worker, framer, fabricator*; mundi, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; 2, *a workman, artificer, artisan*, Cic.; opifices atque serviti, Sall.

**Opificina** = officina (q.v.).

**Opilio** and **Opilio** -ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis), *a shepherd*, Verg.

**Opimē**, adv. (optimus), *richly, splendidly*, Plant.

**Opimitas** -itias, f. (optimus), *sumptuousness, splendour*, Plant.

**Opimus** -a -um (ops). I. Act., *fruitful, fertile*; ager, regio, Cic. II. Pass., *well-fed, fat*. A. a, lit., *boas*, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.; b, fig., of speech, *overloaded*; genus dictionis, Cic. B. Transl., 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.

**Opinabilis** -e (opinor), *founded upon conjecture, conjectural*, Cic.

**Opinatio** -ōnis, f. (opinor), *a supposing, supposition, conjecture*, Cic.

**Opinātor** -ōris, m. (opinor), *one who supposes or conjectures*, Cic.

1. **Opinātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from opinor), *conjectured, supposed, fancied*; bonum, Cic.

2. **Opinātus** -tis, m. (opinor), *a conjecture, supposition*, Lucr.

**Opinio** -ōnis, f. (opinor), *an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination*. I. Gen., with subj. genit., opinione valget, Cic.; with obj. genit., opinio eius dicit, Cic.; with de, opinio de diis immortalibus, Cic.; adducere aliquem in opinionem ut putet, etc., Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infn., 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*; opinio nonnulla, *quam de meis moribus habebat*, Cic.; 2, a, *a good name, reputation*; propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, Caes.; b, *a bad name, notoriety*, Liv. B. fame, report; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.

**Opiniosus** -a -um (opinio), *full of conjectures or suppositions*, Cic.

**Opinor**, 1. dep. (from opinus in nec-opinus, from root OP, connected with ὀπνῶν, ὀνῶν), to be of opinion, opinare, believe, think, suppose; me in provinciam exiturum, Cic.; de vobis non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus opinatur, Cic.; ut opinor (in a parenthesis), as I hold, Cic.

**Opipare**, adv. (opiparus), *splendidly, sumptuously*; opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.

**Opiparus** -a -um (opes and paro), *splendid, sumptuous*, Plant.

1. **Opis** -is, acc. -im, f. (Ὀυῖς), *a nymph in the train of Diana*.

2. **Opis**, v. 1. Ops.

**Opitūlor**, 1. dep. (ops and tulo = fero), to help, aid, assist; senibus, Cic.

**Opium** -ii, n. (ὀπνῶν), *opium*, Plin.

**Oporet** -tūit, 2. impers. it behooves, is needful, proper; it must be, ought to be; foll. by the

subj. alone, by the acc. and infn., by the infn., hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.; exstent oportet vestigia, Cic.; absol., quidquid veto non licet, certe non oportet, Cic.

**oppēdo**, 3. (op and pedo), to mock, insult; Judaea, Hor.

**oppērior** -pertus and (more rarely) -pēritus sum, 4. (root PER, whence exterior), to wait. I. Intransit., to wait; ibidem, Cic. II. Trans., to expect; agmen peditum, Liv.; abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.

**oppēto** -ivi and -ii -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 dicoendi, 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, Plant.

**oppidūm** -i, n. (dim. of oppidum), a little town, Cic.

**oppidum** -i, n. (perhaps from ob and PED, whence Gr. ὀπίω, im-ped-ire, etc.), a town (urbs generally used for Rome); a, oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic.; sanguine pro 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 libariae, 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** -pōsti -pōstum (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 alieni, 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.

**opportūnē**, adv. (opportunus), opportunely, seasonably, fitly, conveniently; opportune adesso, Cic.

**opportūnitas** -itias, 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, an advantage, Cic.; opportunitate aliqua datā, Caes.

**opportūnus** -a -um (ob and POR-o, PORT-o, whence also portus, porta), opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable. I. A. Lit., loca, Sall. B. Transl., a, of time, suitable, favourable; tempus, Cic.; b, of nature, serviceable, useful; (a) of things, with dat. of object, ceterae res opportunaes sunt singulae rebus fere singulae,

Cic.; (8) of persons, *suitable*; homines, *Sall.* **II.** *exposed to, liable to*; huic eruptioni, *Liv.*; iuriarum, *Sall.*

**oppositio** -ōnis, f. (oppono), *opposing, opposition*, Cic.

1. **oppositus** -a -um, p. adj. (from oppono), *opposed, opposite, standing against*; Butrotum 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 suppressor, 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*; ora loquentis, *Ov.*; 2, *a, to crush*; opprimi ruinā conclavis, *to be crushed*, *Cic.*; senem injectu multae vestis, *to stifle, smother*, *Tac.*; b, *of a flame, to extinguish*; cum aquae multitudine vis flammæ 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*; instituit, oppressit, non remisit, *Cic.* **II.** *to seize upon, fall upon, surprise*. *A.* Antonium mors oppressit, *Cic.*; improvidos incautosque hostes, *Liv.* **B. Transf.**, nunquam ille me opprimet consilio, *Cic.*

**opprobrium** -i, n. (opprobro), *a reproach, disgrace*, *Plaut.*

**opprobrium** -ii, n. (ob and probrum), *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium*; 1, *majoris fugiens opprobria culpae*, *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 pugnus), *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**, *Ops*, f., plur., **opes** -um (sing. only in genit., acc., and abl.). **I.** *might, power*; a, *resources*; opibus, armis, potentia valere, *Cic.*; b, *forces, troops*; tantas opes prostravit, *Cic.*; c, *political power, influence*; alicuius opes evertit, *Cic.* **II.** *physical power, might, strength*; omni ope atque opera entit, *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 opto, *ablis, 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.*

**optato**, 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.*

**optimas** -ātis (optimus), *one of the best, aristocratic*; genus, *Cic.* Subst., **optimas** -ātis, m. *an aristocrat*; ap. *Cic.*; gen. plur., **optimates** -ium and -um, m. *the aristocratic party, the aristocrats*, *Cic.*

**optimē**, superl. of bene (q.v.).

**optimus** (optūmus) -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. OPI, whence OHTO, ὀψομαι). **I.** *to choose, elect, select*; utrum 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 infin., *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.*

**opulens** -entis (opes), 1, *rich*, *Nep.*; 2, *powerful*; *civitas*, *Sall.*

**opulēter** and **opulenter**, adv. (opulens and opulens), *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*; ludos opulenter facere, *Liv.*

**opulentia** -ae, f. (opulens), 1, *wealth, riches, opulence*, *Sall.*; 2, *the power, greatness of a state*, *Sall.*

**opulentitas** -ātis, f. (opulens), *riches, opulence*, *Plaut.*

**opulento**, 1. (opulens), *to make opulent, enrich*, *Hor.*

**opulentus** -a -um (ope). **I.** *rich, wealthy, opulent*. **A.** *civitas*, *op.*; oppidum, *Caes.*; Numidia agro virisque opulenter, *Sall.* **B.** *rich splendid, sumptuous*; res laud opulentes, *Liv.* **II.** *powerful, mighty*; reges, *Sall.*; factio, *Liv.*

**Opuntia**, v. 8. 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 Boëthi manu facta praecario opere, *of admirable workmanship*, *Cic.* **B. Meton.**, 1, *a, finished work*; opera magnifica atque praeciarum, *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 curretur, **Ch.**; **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.* (*Ὀπών*), town in Locria, now Tarenta. **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, clime, country; quicumque 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 Delphi, **Cic.**; transi, domus iuriconsulti 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 (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertae. **B.** eloquentiae; 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); aspersissime 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.**

**Oratoris**, *adv.* (oratoris), oratorically, like an orator, **Cic.**

**Oratorius** -a -um (orator), relating to an orator, oratorical; ingenium, **Cic.**; ornamenta, **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, serpentine 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.**).

**Orbita** -ae, *f.* (orbis), a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, **Cic.**; fig., orbita veteris culpa, bad example, **Juv.**

**Orbitas** -stis, *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.**

**Orbōna** -ae, *f.* (orbis), the goddess invoked by bereaved parents, **Cic.**

**Orbus** -a -um (root ORB, Gk. ὄρε-ός), 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; orbus senex, **Cic.**; with abl., liberis, **Liv.**; with genit., Memnonis orba mei venio, **Ov.**; subest., **Orbus** -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.**

**Orcaides** -um, *f.* islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys.

**Orchās** -adis, *f.* (ὄρχας), a species of olive, **Verg.**

**Orchestra** -ae, *f.* (ὄρχηστρα), the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators; meton., the senate, **Juv.**

**Orchōmēnus** (-ōs) -i, *m.* and **Orchōmēnum** -i, *n.* (Ὀρχομένως). **I.** town in Boeotia. **II.** town in Arcadia.

**Orcius** -a -um (Orcus), 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 suffecti), **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, dispose, 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., olivarium, **Cic.**; ordina, (a) in

*detail, Cic.*; (8) *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; aliquid provinciam decernere, Cic.*; (8) *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; ordines explicare, Liv.*; *ordine egredi, Sall.*; *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, *a people in Britain, opposite to the island of Mona, now Anglesea.*

**Ōrēas** -ādis, *f. (Ὀρείας), a mountain-nymph, Orreid, Verg.*

**Ōrestēs** -ae and -is, *m. (Ὀρέστης), son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, brother of Iphigenia and Electra, who killed his mother, the murderess of his father, and with his friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia (priestess of Diana in the Thauric Chersonese), carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia. Hence, adj., Ōrestēus -a -um, Orsear.*

**Ōrexīs** -is, *f. (Ὀρέξις), desire, appetite, Juv.*

**orgānious** -a -um (ὀργανικός), *musical, relating to musical instruments, Lucr.*; *subst., orgānious -i, m. a musician, Lucr.*

**orgānum** -i, *n. (ὄργανον), any implement or instrument, Plin.*; *a musical instrument, a water-organ, Suet.*

**Orgēdōrix** -rīgis, *m. a celebrated Helvetian.*

**orgē** -ōrum, *n. (ὄργια), nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus, Verg.*; *and hence, any secret festival, orgies, Juv.*

**Ōrichaleum** -i, *n. (ὀρείχαλκος), yellow copper ore; hence, brass made from it, Cic.*

**Ōricilla** -ae, *f. (= auricilla), an ear-lap, Cat.*

**Ōriōdis** -i, *f. and Ōricum -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, ac. 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.*

**Ōrigo** -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.*

**Ōrion** -ōnis, *m. (Ὀρίων), the constellation Orion.*

**Ōrior**, *ortus sum, ōritūrus, ōriri, 4. dep. (root OR, Gk. ὄρ, whence ὄρνυμι), to rise. I. Of persons, quum consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorē, 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; Rheus oritur ex Lepontia, takes its rise, Caes.*; *clamor, Caes.*; *hence, a, to be born; equestri loco ortus, Cic.*; *b, to grow; uva oriens, Cic.*; *c, to begin; ab his sermo oritur, Cic. (indic. pres. acc. to 3rd conj., orior, ōrēris, oritur, orimur, orimini; so imperf. subj., ōrēretur).*

**Ōrithyia** -ae, *f. (Ὀρείθυια), daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, mother of Zethus and Calais by Boreas.*

**Ōriundus** -a -um (orior), *arising from, springing from, born of; ab ingenuis, Cic.*; *ex Etruscis, Liv.*

**Ōriundus** -i, *m. a river in Illyria.*

**Ōrmēdis** -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 Herculis in oppidum conliti, 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.*

**ornatrix** -icis, *f. (ornatrix), a female adorning, 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; adolescens, Cic.*; *b, honoured; honoribus, Cic.*

**orno**, *1. I. to equip, accoutre, provide with necessities, fit out; aliquem armis, Verg.*; *deceiviro apparitoribus, Cic.*; *classem, consul, Cic.*; *provinciam, to provide troops, money, etc., for the government of a province, Cic.* **II.** *to adorn, decorate, embellish. A. Lit., 1, domum suam, Cic.*; *cornua sertis, Verg.*; *2, to praise, honour, show honour to; fuit orandus 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.*

**ōro**, *1. (1. os). I. to speak; a, talibus orabat Juno, Verg.*; *b, to speak as an orator; vestra in nos promerita complecti orando, Cic.*; *ipse pre 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 infin., Verg.*

**Ōrōdes** -is and -i, *m. king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.*

**Ōrontēs** -is, *m. (Ὀρόντης), the chief river of Syria. Hence, adj., Ōrontēus -a -um, poet. = Syrian.*

**Orphēus** -ei and -eos, *acc. -eum and -ēa, abl. -eo, m. (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice. Hence, adj., 1, Orphēus -a -um; and 2, Orphicūs -a -um, Orphic, or of relating to Orphus.*

**orphus** -i, *m. (ὀρφός), a sea-fish, Ov.*

**orsa** -ōrum, *n. (ordior), 1, a beginning, com-*

*monement, undertaking*, Liv.; 2, poet., speech, words, Verg.

1. **orsus** -ūs, m. (ordior), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

2. **ortus** -a -um, partic. of ordior.

**orthographia** -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, Suet.

**Ortōna** -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** -ygin, m. (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat or gazelle, Juv.

**oryza** -ae, f. (ὄρυζα), rice, Hor.

1. **ōs**, **ōris**, n. I. the mouth; 1, lit., cadit frustum ex ore pulli, Cic.; aliquem 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 ore vulgi (homini) 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; noster os hominis, nostri audaciam, Cic. B. a mask; Gorgonis, Cic.

2. **ōs**, ossis, n. a bone; dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inuasi, Cic.; ossa legere, 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 Huesca. Hence, adj., **Ossensis** -e, belonging to Ossa.

**osceus** -iūs, m. (= obscen from obs and cano), 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.

**oscitantē**, 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.

**osclābundus** -a -um (oscular), kissing, Suet.

**osclatio** -ōnis, f. (oscular), a kissing, Cic.

**osclor**, 1. dep. (osculum), to kiss; consulem filium, Cic.; fig., to caress, make much of, make a pet of; scientiam juris tanquam filium osculari suam, Cic.

**osculum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. os). I. a little mouth; oscula summa delibare, Verg. II. Meton., a kiss; oscula ferrē, Cic.

**Oscuris** -ris, -ridis and -ridos, m. (Ὀσcuris),

husband of Isis, god of Egypt, the genius of the Nile.

**Ossa** -ae, m. (Ὀσσα), a high mountain in Thessaly, now Kissaio. Adj., **Ossaenus** -a -um, belonging to Ossa.

**ossēs** -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 suum 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; apem, 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 boasting, a boaster, vaunter, parader; factorum, Liv.

**ostento**, 1. (Intens. of ostendo), to hold out, offer. I. Lit., A. alicui jugula sua pro capite alienius, 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 ostentari tibi me istis esse familiarem, Cic.

**ostentum** (ostendo) -i, n. a prodigy, portent; magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic.

**ostentus**, dat. -tū, abl. -tū, m. (ostendo). I. a showing, displaying; corpora abjecta ostentui, for a show, Tac. II. 1, outward show, parade; illa conditionis signa ostentui esse, Tac.; 2, a sign, indication, proof; ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, 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, Varr.; 2, **ostiarius** -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; ex actio ostiorum, the door-tax, Cic.; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.

**ostrea** -ae, f. and **ostreum** -i, n. (ὀστρεον), an oyster, Hor.

**ostreatus** -a -um (ostrea), rough like an oyster-shell, Plaut.

**ostreosus** -a -um (ostrea), abounding in oysters, Cat.

**ostrifer** -fēra -fērum (ostreum and fero), producing oysters, Verg.

**ostrinus** -a -um (ostrum), purple; colored, 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 ὀδῖ (q.v.).

**Otho** -ōnis, m. a Roman name; 1, L. Roecius 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, **Ōthōnianus** -a -um, relating to Otho.

**Othryades** -ae, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). I. son of Othrys = Panthus. II. a Spartan general, the sole survivor in a battle with the Argives.

**Othrys** -fos, m. (Ὀθρυς), a high mountain in Thessaly.

**otiolium** -i, n. (dim. of otium), a little leisure; ap. Cic.

**otior**, 1. dep. (otium), to be idle, to be at leisure; quum se Syracusas otlandi non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.

**otiosē**, adv. (otiosus). I. idly, without occupation, Cic. II. leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly, Cic.

**otiosus** -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.

**otium** -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 sunum consumere in historia scribenda, Cic.; otium litteratum, Cic.; ad modo tibi est otium, si 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.

**ovatio** -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.

**Ovidius** -ii, m., P. Ovidius Naso, the celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, B.C. 43, died A.D. 17.

**ovile** -is, n. (ovis), 1, a sheepfold, Verg.; 2, an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia, Liv.

**ovillus** -a -um (ovis), of or relating to sheep; ap. Liv.

**ovis** -is f. (ovēs), a sheep. I. a, lit., pascere oves, Verg.; b. transf., as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow, Plaut. II. Meton., poet. = wool, Tib.

**Ovo**, 1. (enue, like Gr. ἐὼδω). I. to rejoice, exult; ovans victoriā, Liv. II. to celebrate an ovation; ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse, Cic.

**ovum** -i, n. (ὄν), 1, an egg; ovum gignere, or parere, to lay an egg, Cic.; prov., integrum 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 olives were counted; ova curricula numerantur, 4v.

## P.

**P**, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds 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.

**pābūtor**, 1. dep. (pabulum), to forage, seek fodder, Caes.

**pābūlum** -i, n. (pasco). I. Lit., 1, food, nutriment; pabula caelestia, ambrosia, Ov.; 2, the food of animals, fodder; pabulum secure, conveyere, Caes. II. Transf., food, nourishment; studiū atque doctrinae, Cic.

**pācālis** -e (pax), belonging or relating to peace, peaceful; laurus, Ov.

**pācatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from paco), pacified, made peaceful; and hence, peaceful, quiet; a, lit., pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.; mare, Hor.; subet, pācātum -i, n. a peaceful, friendly country; ex pacatis praedas agere, Sall.; b, transf., illorum oratio pacator, Cic.

**Pāchynum** -i, n. and **Pāchynus** (-ūs) -i, f. (Παχυνος), 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.

**pācificatōrius** -a -um (pacifico), establishing peace, pacificatory; legatio, Cic.

**pācifico**, 1. (pax and facio), to reconcile appease, pacify; caelestes heros, Cat.

**pāciflor**, 1. dep. (pax and facio), to make peace; pacificatum legati veniunt, Liv.

**pācificus** -a -um (pax and facio), peace-making, pacific; persona, Cic.

**pācisor**, pactus sum, 3. dep. (root PAC, whence pac-, 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; inculcāo pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.

**Pācorus** -i, m. (Πάκορος), son of Orodes, king of Parthia, enemy of the Romans, born about 68 B.C.

**pacta** -ae, f. (pacisor), a betrothed spouse, Verg.

**pactio** -ōnis, f. (pacisor), a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty. I. Gen., facere pactiōnem de aliqua re, Cic.; arma per factiōnem dare, to capitulate, Liv. II. a. a contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants; pactiōes conficere,

Cic. **B.** a *fraudulent* or *collusive* agreement; *paetionis suspicio*, Cic.

**Pactōlis** -i, m. (*Πακτωλός*), a river in *Lydia*, said to bring down golden sands, now *Sarabat*. Adj., **Pactōlis** -idis, f. of *Pactolus*; *Nymphæ*, Ov.

**paetor** -ōris, m. (*paetacor*), one who makes a contract or treaty, *negotiator*; *societatis*, Cic.

**paetum** -i, n. (*paetacor*), 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.

**paetus** -a -um, partic. of *paetacor*.

**Pæcūvius** -ii, m., M. *Pæcūvius*, a Roman tragic poet of *Brundisium*, nephew of *Ennius*, flourishing about the time of the Second Punic War; died at *Tarentum*, about 182 B.C.

**Pādus** -i, m. the largest river in Italy, now the *Po*.

**Pādūsa** -ae, f. a canal running from the *Po* to *Ravenna*, now *Canali di S. Alberti*.

**Pæan** -ānis, m. (*Παῖν*), I. *Lit.*, the *Healer*, a surname of *Apollo*, Cic. II. *Meton.*, a hymn, psalm, originally addressed to *Apollo* only, but afterwards to other deities; *conclamant socii laetum pæana secuti*, Verg.

**pædagōgus** -i, m. (*παιδαγωγός*), a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home, Cic.

**pæder** -ōris, m. dirt, filth, Cic.

**pælex** = *palex* (q.v.)

**Pæligni** -ōrum, m. an Italian tribe in *Samnium*, in modern *Abruzzo Citeriore*. Hence, **Pælignus** -a -um, *Pæligian*; *anus*, a witch, Hor.

**pæne**, adv. nearly, almost; *pæne amicis*, Cic.

**pænisula** -ae, f. (*pæne* and *insula*), a peninsula, Liv.

**pæniula** -ae, f. (*παινίλη*), a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, Cic.; *prov.*, *pæniulam allicui scindere*, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain, Cic.

**pæniulatus** -a -um (*pæniula*), clothed in the pænula, Cic.

**pæōn** -ōnis, m. (*παιών*), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, Cic.

**Pæōnes** -um, m. (*Παιώνες*), the *Pæonians*, the people of *Pæonia*; *sing.*, **Pæōn** -ōnis, m. Hence, **A. Pæōnia** -ae, f. (*Παιωνία*), *Pæonia*, a district of *Macedonia*, afterwards *Emathia*. **B. Pæōnis**, f. a *Pæonian* woman.

**Pæōnius** -a -um (*Παιώνιος*), relating to the god of healing, *Apollo*, medicinal; *herbæ*, Verg.

**Pæstum** -i, n. a town in *Lucania*, famous for its roses, now *Pesto*. Hence, **Pæstianus** -a -um, of *Pæstum*.

**pæstulus** -a -um (dim. of *paetus*), having a slight cast in the eye, Cic.

**paetus** -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, blink-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., subet. I. a villager, countryman, Cic.; 2. a person in civil life, a civilian, (*opp. miles*), Tac.

**Pāgān** -ae, f. and **Pāgān** -ae, f. and **Pāgānæ** -ārum, f. (*Παγῶνα*), a seaport of *Thessaly*, where the ship *Argo* was built; hence, adj., **Pāgāneus** -a -um, *Pagæan*; *puppis*, *carina*, the *Argo*, Ov.; *conjux*, *Alcestis*, daughter

of the *Thessalian* king *Peleus*, Ov.; *Pagæus*, *Jason*, leader of the *Argonauts*, Ov.

**pāgŭm**, adv. (*pagus*), in villages, by villages, Liv.

**pāgella** -ae, f. (dim. of *pagina*), a little page, Cic.

**pāgina** -ae, f. (\* *pago*, *pango*). I. a page or leaf of paper, or of a book; *complevere paginam*, Cic. II. *Transf.*, a leaf, slab, tablet; *pagina honorum*, a list of titles and honours on a statue, Juv.

**pāginula** -ae, 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 ager festum*, Ov. II. a district, canton, province (esp. of the Germans and Gauls); *omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa*, Caes.

**pāla** -ae, f. (for *pagela* from *pango*). I. a spade, 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 *Pharmanus*, now *Farsa*.

**Pālaeopōlis**, acc. -pōlim, f. (*Παλαίπολις*), the older part of the town of *Neapolis* in *Campania*. Hence, **Pālaeopōlitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Palaepolis*.

**Pālaestē** -ēs, f. (*Παλαίστρα*), a town of the province *Chaonia* in *Epirus*, now *Palasa*. Hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to *Palaeae*.

**Pālaestina** -ae, f. and **Pālaestīnē** -ēs, f. (*Παλαιστίνη*), *Palestine*; hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to *Palestine*; *aqua*, the *Euphrates*, Ov.; *subet.*, **Pālaestini** -ōrum, m. = the *Syrians*, Ov.

**pālaestra** -ae, f. (*παιλαίστρα*). 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 quondam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit*, Cic.; c, art; *utemur eā palaestra*, Cic.

**pālaestriōs**, adv. (*palaestricus*), after the manner of the *palaestra*; *spatiari in xysto*, Cic.

**pālaestriōs** -a -um (*παιλαστριώος*), of or relating to the *palaestra*; *motus*, Cic.

**pālaestrita** -ae, m. (*παιλαστρίτης*), the superintendent of a *palaestra*, Cic.

**pālam** (from same root as *planus*, *πλατύνω*, *pellis*, etc.). I. Adv., openly, publicly. **A.** *Lit.*, *remi gerit*, Cic. **B.** 1, openly, without concealment; *palam agere et aperte dicere*, Cic.; 2, openly, apparently, evidently; *palam proferre*, Cic.; 3, *palam factum esse* (with acc. and infin.), it is well known, Cic. II. Prep. (= *coram*), with abl., in the presence of; *populo*, Liv.; *me*, Ov.

**Pālmédēs** -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, adj., II. a palace; *Palatia fulgent*, Ov. Hence, adj.,

**Pālātinus** -a -um, *Palatine*; a, of or relating to the *Palatine Hill*; *Apollo*, whose temple was on the *Palatine*, Hor.; *Palatina tribus* or *subet.*, **Pālātina** -ae, f. the *Palatine* tribe, Cic.; b, relating to the imperial palace, imperial, Ov.

**palātum** -i, n. and **palātus** -i, m. **I.** the palate as the organ of taste; quae voluptas palato percipitur, 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.

**palāa** -ae, f. chaff, Cic.

**palāar** -āris, n. the dewlap of an ox; gen. plur., Verg.

**Pāles** -is, f. (ΠΑ, ΠΑ-ω, pasco), the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherd. Hence, adj., **Palāis** -e, belonging to Pales; flamma, a fire of straw, part of the ceremonies at the feast of Pales; subst., **Palālia** -ium, n. the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

**Pālioi** -ōrum, m. (sing., Palicus, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Aetna, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

**Palālis** -e, v. Pales.

**palimpsestos** -i, m. (παλινψήστος), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a palimpsest, Cic.

**Palinurus** -i, m. (Παλιούρος). **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.

**palīurus** -i, m. (παλιούρος), a plant, Christ's thorn (Rhamnus Palīurus, Linn.), Verg.

**palla** -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment worn by Roman women, also by tragic actors, Hor.

**palāca** -ae, f. (παλακή), a concubine, Suet.

**Pallaecinē** -ēs, f. a place in Rome. Hence, **Pallaecinus** -a -um, relating to Pallacine.

1. **Pallās** -ādis 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., **Pallādium** -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 (sc. oppidum); a, a town in Arcadia; b, a town in Italy on the site of Rome. **B. Pallantiās** -ādis, f. Aurora, a descendant of Pallas (IV.). **C. Pallantis** -idos = 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 Krebi, Verg. **B.** pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green; violas, Verg.; hedera, Verg. **II.** making pale, causing paleness; morbi, Verg.

**palloō** -ūi, 2. to be pale. **I. Gen., A. 1.** lit., sultant, 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**, pallui, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour. **I. Lit., nullā culpā**, Hor. **II. Transf.,** to grow yellow; pallescent frondes, Ov.

**pallīatus** -a -um (pallium), clad in a pallium, i.e., as a Greek (opp. togatus, clad as a Roman); Graeculus, Cic.

**pallīdus** -i -um (dim. of pallidus), somewhat pale, Cat.

**pallidus** -a -um (palleo), pale, wan, pallid. **I. Gen. 1.** lit., pallida secl, pale with fright, Ov.; 2, meton., pass., causing paleness; mors, Hor. **II.** yellow, olive-green, Cat.

**palliolātus** -a -um (palliolum), wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, Suet.

**palliolum** -i, n. (dim. of pallium), 1, a little Greek cloak or mantle, Plaut.; 2, a hood, Ov.

**pallium** -i, n. **I.** a coverlet, Ov. **II.** a long Greek mantle, Cic.

**pallor** -ōris, m. (palleo), paleness, pallor; 1, lit., terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.; amantium, Hor.; 2, meton., anxiety, fright; personif. as a goddess, Liv.; 3, unsightliness, unpleasant colour, Ov.

**palma** -ae, f. (πάλημ). **I.** the palm of the hand; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a, the whole hand, the hand, Cic.; b, the blade of an oar, 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; palmarum dare, accipere, Cic.; fig., palmarum ferre, Cic.; fame, Liv.; (b) victory; alicui hanc palmarum reservare, Cic. **III.** a shoot, twig; palma stipitis, Liv.

**palmaris** -e (palma), deserring the palm or prize, excellent, admirable; statua, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

**palmarium** -ī, n. (palma), a masterpiece, Ter.

**palmatūs** -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.

**palmetum** -ī, n. (palma), a palm-grove, Hor.

**palmitifer** -fēra -fērum (palma and fero), producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, Ov.

**palmoos** -a -um (palma), full of palms, Verg.

**palmitis** -ae, f. (dim. of palma), the blade of an oar, on oar, Verg.

**palmus** -i, 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 sidera, Lucr.

**palpebra** -ae, f. (palpo), the eyelid; gen. plur., palpebrae, the eyelids, Cic.

**palpito**, 1. to move quickly, tremble, palpitate, throb; 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, caress; with dat., scribenti palparer, ap. Cic.; with acc., quem munere palpat, Juv.

2. **palpo** -ōnis, m. (1. palpo), a coxer, wheedler, flatterer, Pers.

**paludamentum** -ī, n. the military cloak, a soldier's cloak, esp., a general's cloak, Liv.

**paludētus** -a -um, clad in the military cloak, dressed in a general's cloak; Pansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic.

**paludōsus** -a -um (2. palus), marshy, boggy, Ov.

**pālumbes (pālumbis)** -is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, Verg.

1. **pālus** -i, m. (for paglus, from \*pago, pango), 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** -ūdis, f. stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, Cic.; tarda palus, the Styx, Verg.

**pāluster** -tris -tre (2. palus). **I.** marshy, boggy, fenny; linus paluster, Liv.; plur., **pālustria** -ium, m. marshy places, Plin. **II.** found or living in marshes; ranae, Hor.

**Pamphylia** -ae, f. (Παμφυλία), a district in Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia, Adj., **Pamphylus** -a -um, Pamphylia.

**pampinēus** -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 **pānāceus** -is, n. and **pānax** -ācis, m. (πανακία, πανάκης, πανάξ, 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.

**Pānaetōllous** -a -um (Πανατωλικός), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

**Pānaetōllus** -a -um (Πανατωλικός), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

**pānārīum** -ii, n. (panis), a bread-basket, Plin.

**Pānāthēnāious** -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea; hence, subst., **Pānāthēnāious** -i, m. an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea, Cic.

**pānax** = panacea (q. v.).

**Panchāia** -ae, f. (Πανχαία), a fabulous island in the Indian Ocean, near Arabia, famous for its incense; hence, adj., **Panchāius** and **Panchaeus** -a -um, Panchaean.

**panchrestus** -a -um (πανχρηστος), 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. (Πανδατάρια), an island in the bay of Naples, a place of exile under the Emperors, now Pandolina.

**Pandion** -ōnis, m. (Πανδίον), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela; Pandionis populus, the Athenians, Lucr.; Pandione nata, Progne or Philomela, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pandionius** -a -um, poet. = Athenian.

1. **pando**, 1. (pandus), to bend, bow, curve, Plin.

2. **pando**, pandi, pansum and passum, 3. **I.** to stretch out, extend, expand; a, lit., vela, Cic.; pennas ad solem, Verg.; crines pasci, capillus passus, dishevelled hair, Caes.; passis manibus or palmis, with outstretched hands, Caes.; b, fig., alia divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to throw open;

and in pass., to open itself, open; a, lit., janua, Plaut.; moenia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv.; b, fig., (a) to open, throw open; viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv.; (β) 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. (Πάνδροςος), daughter of Cecrops.

**pandus** -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, Verg.

**pānēgýricus** -i, m. (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens, Cic.

**Pangaeus** mons, m. and poet., **Pangaea** -drum, n. (τὸ Πάγαρον), a mountain of Macedonia on the Thracian borders.

**pango**, paxi, panctum, and pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, 3. (stem PAG, whence pac-s, paciscor, Gr. ΠΑΓ, whence πᾶννυμι), to fasten, fix, drive in. **I.** Lit., clavum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A. 1.** to make, undertake; neque prima per artem templa tui pēgi, 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, tantū pēpigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pēpigerant, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pēpigitistis, Liv.; with infin., obides dare pēpigerant, Liv.; **B.** esp., used frequently of a contract of marriage, haec mihi se pēpigit, pater hanc tibi, has betrothed, Ov.

**pāncom** -i, n. the Italian panic grass, or wild millet (panicum italicum, Linn.), Caes.

**pānis** -is, m. (root PA, Gr. ΠΑ, whence pa-sco, πάσκει, breed); panis cibarius, common bread, Cic.; secundus, black bread, Hor.; plur., ex hoc (genere radicis) effecti panes, Caes.

**Pānisus** -i, m. (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, Cic.

**panniculus** -i, m. (dim. of pannus), a little rug; bombycinus, a thin and scanty garment, Juv.

**Pānnōnī** -drum, m. the Pannonians, inhabitants of Pannonia. Hence, **Pānnōnia** -ae, f. Pannonia, a district between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria, part of modern Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.

**pannōsus** -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered, Cic.

**pannūcōsus (-iūs)** -a -um (pannus), wrinkled, shrivelled, Pers.

**pannus** -i, m. (πῆνος). **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 rag, shred, Hor.

**Pānomphaeus** -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

1. **Pānōpē** -ēs, f. (Πανώπη), 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., **Pānormitanus** -a -um, belonging to Panormus.

**pansa** -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet, Plaut.

**pansus** -a -um, partic. of pando.

**Pantagies (-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** (-ōus) (Πάνθος), and **Panthus** -i, m. (Πάνθος), son of Othrys, father of Euphorbus. Hence, **Panthōides** -ae, m. a descendant of Panthus; a, Euphorbus, Ov.; b, Pythagoras (who pretended that the soul of Euphorbus had passed into his), Hor.

**pantolābus** -i, m. (παντολάβος, taking everything), name of a parasite.

**pantomimus** -i, m. (παντομιμος), 1, a male dancer, mime, Suet.; 2, a ballet, pantomime, Plin.

**pāpae** (παρά), interj. wonderful! indeed! Ter.

**pāpāver** -ēris, n. the poppy, Verg.

**pāpāverēus** -a -um (papaver), of or relating to the poppy; comae, the stems of a poppy, Ov.

**Paphlāgō** -ōnis, m. (Παφλαγία), a Paphlagonian. Hence, **Paphlāgōnia** -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.

**pāpillo** -ōnis, m. a butterfly, Ov.

**pāpilla** -ae, f. a nipple, teat, used of both human beings and animals, Plin.; meton. = the breast, Verg.

**Pāpirius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, **Pāpirianus** -a -um, Papirian.

**Papius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**pāpūla** -ae, f. a pimple, pustule, Verg.

**pāpyrifer** -fēra -fērum (papyrus and fero), producing the papyrus; Nilus, Ov.

**pāpyrus** -i, f. and **pāpyrum** -i, n. (πάπυρος). I. the plant papyrus, Sen. II. Meton., 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., cuius paucos 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, subet., a, c., a mate, Ov.; b, neut., (a), the like; par pari responderē, Cic.; par impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; (b) a pair; tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. B. Esp., 1, equally strong as; a, adj., alicui, Caes.; b, subet., 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; divitiæ, Cic.

**Pārastōnē** -ēs, f. (Παραστονή), a district on the borders of Media and Persia; hence, **Pārastōcae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Parastōcae.

**Pārastōnium** -ii, n. (Παραστονίον), a frontier town of Egypt, on the sea.

**pārāsita** -ae, f. (parasitus), a toady, parasite, Hor.

**pārāsitaster** -tri, m. (parasitus), a poor, contemptible parasite, Ter.

**pārāsitus** -a -um (parasitus), like a parasite, parasitic, Plaut.

**pārāsitor**, 1. dep. (parasitus), to play the parasite, Plaut.

**pārāsitus** -i, m. (parasitus), eating with another, a toady, parasitic, Cic.

**pārātē**, adv. (paratus), with preparation, readily; ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam paratē, 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 pediatu et pecuniā paratus, Cic.; b, instructed, prepared; ad per-movendos 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 allots the fate to each, the goddess of fate, Hor. Plur., Parcae, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Cic.

**parcō**, adv. (parcus). I. sparingly, frugally, economically; frumentum parce metiri, Caes. II. 1, sparingly, moderately; parcus dicere de laude alicuius, Cic.; 2, rarely, seldom; parcus quantium fenestras, Hor.

**parcō**, pēperci and parsi, parsum, 3. (parcus). I. to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with anything; with dat., impense, Liv.; sumptu, Cic.; with acc., talenta gratis parce tuis, Verg. II. Transf. A. to spare, refrain from injuring; aedificiis, Cic.; sibi, Caes. B. a, to leave off, desist from, cease; labori, Cic.; with infin., parce fidem 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 pauper), I. sparing (esp. in expenditure), frugal, thrifty, economical; a, colonus, Cic.; with genit., donan li, 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 exercitus, Cic.; subet., **pār-entes** -ium, 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 deūm, Hor.; b, transf., (a) author, cause, origin; operum, Cic.; parens lyrae, Mercury, Hor.; (b) 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, subet., **pārentālia** -ium, n. a festival in honour of deceased parents or other relations, Cic.

**pārento**, 1. (2. parens). I. to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead; Februarius menas

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.

**parō** -di -lūm, 2. (akin to pario). **I.** to appear, become visible. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to be clear, evident; impara. parēt, a legal formula, it is proved, Cic. **II.** 1, to obey, be obedient to; a, voluntati, legibus, Cic.; duobus, 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 possem illemodi parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house, Cic.; pro, duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

**parietinae** -arum, f. (paries), old walls, ruined walls, ruins, Cic.

**Pārilla** = Pallia (v. under Pales).

**pārilla** -e (par), similar, like, equal; aestas, Ov.; vox, Ov.

**pario**, pēpāri, partum, fut. partic., pāriturus, 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 quas terra pariat, Cic. **B.** to invent, compose; verba, Cic. **C.** to produce, occasion, bring forth, invent, devise, oblati; a, in a good sense, sibi laudem, Cic.; consulatū, 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.

**Pāria** -īdis, 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.

**Pārii** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum), now Paris.

**pārītēr**, 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.

**pārītō**, 1. (intens. of 1. paro), to prepare, to get ready to do anything, Plaut.

1. **parma** -ae, f. (παρμα), the small round shield or buckler worn by light-armed troops and cavalry, Liv.; post., 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** (Ἰσ) and **Parnassus** (Ἰσ) -ī, m. (Παρνασσός), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, adj., **Parnassius** (Parnassius) -a -um, Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo; laurus, Verg.

1. **parō**, 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 Romam mittere parabam, Cic.; foll. by ut with the subj., si ita naturā paratum esset, ut ea dormientes agerent, Cic. **II.**

Transf., to procure, get, obtain. **A.** exercitum, copias, Sall.; non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; praesidium senectuti, Cic. **B.** Esp., to procure with money, buy; hortos, Cic.

2. **parō**, 1. (par), 1, to prize or esteem equally; eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut.; 2, to agree, arrange with; se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

3. **pāre** -ōnis, m. (παρών), a small, light vessel, skiff, Cic.

**pārōchus** -ī, 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** -īdis, f. (παρόπις), a small dish, dessert-dish, Juv.

**Pārus** (-ūs) -ī, f. (Πάρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble. Hence, **Parius** -a -um (Πάριος), Parian; lapis, Parian marble, Verg.; iambi, of Archilochus, who was born at Paros, 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** -īdis, f. Arcadian; Arcos or ura = ura major or Callisto; subst., Parrhasis = Callisto, Ov.; 2, **Parrhāsius** -a -um; a, Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, Ov.; dea, Carmentis, 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** -ī, 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** -ī, 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.

**pars**, partis, acc. partim and partem, f. a part, portion, piece. **I.** Gen., urbis, Cic.; partes facere, 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.

**paraimōnia** -ae, f. (parco), *thriftiness, parsimony, Cic.*

**Parthāōn** -ōnis, m. (Παρθέων), son of Agenor, king in Cadydon, father of Oeneus; Parthoneus natus, Oeneus, Ov. Adj., **Parthāōnius** -a -um, of Parthoen; domus, of Oeneus, Ov.

**Parthēni** (Parthini) -ōrum, m. an Illyrian people near Dyrrhachium.

**parthēniōē** -ēs, f. (παρθενιός), the plant parthenium, Cat.

**Parthēnius** -ii, m. a mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.

**Parthēnōpaeus** -i, m. (Παρθενωπαίος), one of the seven princes who fought against Thebes.

**Parthēnōpē** -ēs, f. (Παρθενώπη), old name of the town of Neapolis, so called from the Siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there. Adj., **Parthēnōpēus** -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** -elipsis (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 communicandumque inter omnes ius, Cic.

**particula** -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 partiatur ac dividit, 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; 1. Graecos partitionem quandam artium fecisse video, 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.

**parturio**, 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. R. pariat, quod iamdiu parturit! Cic.; b, to be anxious, troubled; si tamquam parturiat 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 παρως), compar., **minūs**, superl., **minimē**; 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 diu, 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.; bis sex ceciderunt, 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.

**parumper**, adv. (παρὸντες), for a little while, a little space; abduco parumper animum a molestis, Cic.

**parunculus** -i, m. (dim. of 3. paro), a little stick or vessel, Cic.

**Parus** = Paros (q.v.).

**parvitas** -itatis, 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 (pavrus, by change of consonants, from same root as παρως), 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., **minimū**, very little; valere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of value, slight, unimportant; a, adj., parvo vendere pretio, Cic.; b, subst., **parvum** -i, n. something little or slight; parvi aestimo ou 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 murmura vocis, Ov.; (b) object; verbis minoribus uti, Ov.; b, of the intellect, poor, unproductive; ingenium, Hor.; c, of thought, will, etc., little, object, mean; parvi animi, Cic.; d, of circumstances, trifling, unimportant, slight; com-mo-dum, 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 to, dependent on; te minor, Hor. **C.** Of time, 1, short; dies, Ov.; 2, = young; minor natu, 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 panis, Gr. ΠΑ, whence πασκαί). **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, oculos nos soles pascere, Cic.; quot pascit servos, Juv. **B.** Transf., 1, to feed, increase, enlarge, let grow; barbari, Hor.; crimem, Verg.; 2, to feed, feast, gratify; oculos in aliqua re, Cic. **II.** = depascere. **A.** to feed on; asperrina (collum), Verg. **B.** to consume, Ov. Hence, **pasco**, pastus sum, pasci, 3. dep. **I.** 1, to feed, eat, graze on; boves pascuntur

frondibus, 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.

**pascuus** -a -um (pasco), fit for pasture or grazing; ager, Cic.; hence, subest., **pascuum** -i, n. a pasture; plur., **pascua** -orum, n. pastures, Cic.

**Pasiphaë** -ës, f. and **Pasiphaë** -as, f. (Πασίφαη), daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgæus, Phædra, and Ariadne. Adj., **Pasiphaëus** -a -um, relating to Pasiphaë; subest., **Pasiphaëa** -as, f. = Phædra, Ov.

**Pasithëa** -as, f. and **Pasithëa** -ës, f. (Πασίθεα, Πασίθην), one of the three Graces.

**passer** -ëris, m. (for passer, from pando), 1, a sparrow, Cic., Cat.; 2, a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, Ov.

**passerulus** -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow, Cic.

**passim**, adv. (passus from pando). **I.** here and there, up and down, far and wide, in a disorderly manner, confusedly; Numidæ 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** -tis, 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 panis), a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath, Hor.

**pastio** -ōnis, f. (pasco), a pasture, Cic.

**pastor** -ōris, m. (pasco), 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.

**pastoridus** -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherd, Cic.

**pastorius** -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherd, Ov.

**pastus** -tis, m. (pasco). **I.** feeding. **A.** Lit., ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **B.** Meton., fodder, food; pastum capessere et conficere, Cic. **II.** pasture, Verg.

**Pátara** -ōrum, n. (Πάραρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence, 1, **Pátaréus** -ei and -eas, m. a surname of Apollo; 2, **Pátaræus** -a -um, Pataraean; 3, **Pátarani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Patara.

**Pátavium** -i, n. a town in Venetia, on the banks of the Medoacus, birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua. Adj., **Pátavinus** -a -um, Patavinian.

**pátéfácto** -fácti -factum, 3, pass., **pátéfácto** -factus sum -fieri (pateo and facio), to open, make open, lay open. **I.** Lit., **A.** aures attentatoribus, 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 sulcam aratro, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring to light, disclose, display, reveal; odium suum in me, Cic.; comparisonem, Cic.; rem, Cic.

**pátéfáctio** -ōnis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing; rerum operatarum, Cic.

**pátella** -as, 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.

**pátens** -entis, p. adj. (from pateo). **I.** open, unobstructed, accessible; caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes. **II.** open, exposed to; domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.

**patentér**, adv. (patens), openly, evidently, clearly; compar., patentius, Cic.

**pátéo** -tūi, 2. (perhaps connected with *παράωμι*), 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.

**páter** -tris, m. (πάτερ), a father. **I.** **A.** Lit., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic.; plur., patres, parents, Ov. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, fatherly love; rex patrem vitit, 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.; Lenæus, 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.

**pátérâ** -as, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured, Cic.

**Pátérulius** -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

**pátérnus** -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.

**pátesco**, **pátūi**, 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.

**pátibilis** -e (patior). **I.** Pass., endurable, bearable; dolores, Cic. **II.** Act., sensitive; natura, Cic.

**pátibulum** -i, n. a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, Cic.

**patiens** -entis, p. adj. (from patior). **I.** bearing, enduring, capable of enduring. **A.** Lit., with genit., patiens laborum, Sall.; amnis 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.

**patientér**, adv. (patiens), patiently; ferre, Cic.

**patientia** -as, f. (patiens), endurance. **I.** famis, frigoris, Cic. **II.** **A.** patientia long-suffer-

ing; in carento, Cic. **B.** *indolence, faint-heartedness*, Tac. **C.** *subjection*, Tac.

**pātina** -ae, f. (παρίνη), a dish, Cic.

**pātor**, passus sum, 3. dep. (root PAT, connected with πάσχω, aor. ἔπαθον), to suffer, bear, endure. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, toleranter dolores, Cic.; gravissimum supplicium, Caes.; id damnū haud aegerime pati, Liv.; **b.** of things, tunc patitur cultus ager, Ov. **B.** to last, endure; novem saecula (of the crown), Ov. **II.** Transf., **I.** 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 arbitrentur, Cic.; non patitur, 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. (patro), an accomplicher, achiever, effector; necis, Tac.

**pātria** -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.

**pātrimoniū** -ii, n. (pater), property inherited from a father, patrimony; accipere duo laeta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic.; fig., filio meo satis amplum patrimonium relinquam, memoriam nominis mei, Cic.

**pātrinus** -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.; moe, ancestral, ancient, Cic. **II.** Subst., **pātria** -ae, f. (ec. terra), father-land, native land; aliquem restituere in patriam, Cic.; hence, **pātrius** -a -um, relating to one's native country; ritus, Cic.

**pātro**, 1. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve; promissa, Cic.; bellum, to bring to an end, Sall.; pacem, Liv.; iurjurandum, to pronounce a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty, Liv.

**pātrōcinium** -ii, n. (= patroncinium, from patronus). **I.** protection, defence in a court of law; controversiarum patrocina suscipere, Cic.; meton., patrocina = clients, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., defence, protection; patrociniū voluptatis repudiare, Cic.

**pātrōcinor**, 1. dep. (patronus), to protect, defend; aliquid, Ter.

**Pātrōolus** -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 civitati = index libertatis, Cic.

**pātrōnus** -i, m. (pater). **I.** the 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.

**pātrūellus** -s (patrus). **I.** descended from a father's brother; frater patruellus, 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. pātrūus** -i, m. (pater), a father's brother, paternal uncle; **a.** lit., Cic.; **b.** fig., a severe reprover, Cic.

**2. pātrūus** -a -um (pater), of or relating to an uncle, Hor.

**Pātūcius** -ii, m. (pateo), a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, Ov.

**pātūlus** -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 -um, oftener 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.** **pauci** -ōrum, n. a few words; ut in pauca conferam, Cic. **II.** a few; paucis diebus, Cic.

**paulatim** (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 alacris suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum, Cic.; donec, Liv.

**paulo** (paullo), v. paulus.

**paulilo** (paulīlo), v. paululus.

**paululus** (paulūlus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), very little, very small; via, Liv.; neut., **paululum** -i, n., **a.** subst., a very little; morae, 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 = pauper), 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.

**pauperculus** -a -um (dim. of pauper), poor, Hor.

**pauperies** -ē, f. (pauper), poverty, indigence, Hor.

**paupero**, 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. divitiæ); paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. **B.** Transf. (= egestas, inopia), need, want, indigence, Cic.

**pausa** -ae, f. (παύσις), a pause, cessation, stoppage, end; vitæ, Lucr.

**Pausanias** -ae, m. (Παυσανίας), son of Cleombrotus, commander of the Spartans at Platæa.

**pausæa** (pausia) and **pōsæa** -ae, f. a species of olive, which produced an excellent oil, Verg.

**Pausias** -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), a Greek painter of Sicily, contemporary with Apelles. Adj., **pausiæus** -a -um, of or relating to Pausias; tabella, Hor.

**pauxillilum** = pauxillulum, v. under pauxillulus.

**pauxillatim**, adv. (pauxillus), gradually, by degrees, Plaut.

**pauxillispër**, adv. (pauxillus), a little while, Plaut.

**pauxillulus** -a -um (dim. of pauxillus), very little, very small, Plaut.; subst., **pauxillulum** -i, n. a little, Plaut.

**pauxillus** -a -um (dim. of paucus), small, little, Lucr.; subst., **pauxillum** -i, n. a little, Plaut.

**pāvōfōlo**, 3. (paveo and facio), to frighten, terrify; found only in partic., pavēfactus, terrified, Ov.

**pāvō**, 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.

**pāvesco**, 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., pavidī ne jam facta in urbem via esset, Liv.; with genit., offensionum, Tac. **II.** causing terror, producing fear; religiones, Lucr.; metus, Ov.

**pāvimento**, 1. (pavimentum), to pave, ap. Cic.

**pāvimentum** -i, n. (pavio), a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement; pavimentum facere, Cic.

**pāvīo**, 4. (πᾶνω) to beat; terram, Cic.

**pāvīto**, 1. (intans. of paveo), 1, to tremble, quake with fear, Verg.; 2, to quake, shiver with age, Ter.

**pāve** -ōnis, m. (onomatop., root PA, cf. Gr. πᾶς), a peacock, Cic.

**pāvēr** -ōris, m. (paveo). **I.** a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc., Cic.; alicui pavorem inficere, incutere, to cause fear, Liv.; pavor est, pavor aliquem capit, foll. by ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** Personif., Pavor, as a deity, Liv.

**pax**, pācis, f. (root PAC, whence paciscor, pango, πᾶννυμι), 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 delabens, quietly, Hor.; b, of looks or of feelings, semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, Cic.; pace tuā 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** -i, m. (pecco), a fault; manifestum 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, Cæsar; 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; alternò pectine, in elegiac verse (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov.; e, a shell-fish, the scallop, Hor.

**pecto**, pexi, pexum and pectitum, 3. (pectere). **I.** to comb; comas, Ov. **II.** to comb, card; stuppam, Plin. Partic., **peexus** -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.

**pecū**, dat. -i, abl. -i, nom. and acc. plur. pecūa, n.; genit. plur. pecūum (connected with pecus), cattle, Cic.

**peccārius** -a -um (pecu), of or relating to cattle. **I.** Adj., res, the breeding of cattle, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** peccārius -ii, m. a breeder of cattle, graser, Cic. Plur., pecuarii, the farmers of the public pastures (in the provinces), Cic., Liv. **B.** peccāria -ōrum, n. herds of cattle, Verg.

**pecculātor** -ōris, m. (peculor), one who embezzles the public money, Cic.

**pecculātus** -us, m. (peculor), the embezzlement of the public money, peculation; peculatum facere, Cic.

**pecculāris** -e (peculium). **I.** belonging to one's private property; oves, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, proper, special, peculiar; testis, Cic.; hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, Cic.; b, peculiar, extraordinary, singular; edictum, Cic.

**peccūlo**, 1. (peculium), to provide with private property. Partic., **pecculātus** -a -um, provided with property, ap. Cic.

**peccūlum** -i, n. (pecus), property (orig., property in cattle). **I.** Gen., cura peculi, Verg.; cupiditas peculli, 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; adventiciū, by inheritance from the mother, Cic., Liv.

**peccūnia** -ae, f. (pecus, orig. property in cattle). **I.** property; pecuniam facere, to gain property, Cic. **II.** Esp., money, cash, sums of

*money; accipere pecuniam, to allow oneself to be bribed, Cic.; coaccervare 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** -ōris, n. *cattle, a herd, flock* (collectively, while *pecus -ūdis = single head of cattle*). **I. 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 magnae parentis (of young lions), Ov.* **II. Transf.**, applied contemptuously to human beings, imitatorum servum pecus, *a servile herd, Hor.*

2. **pecus** -ūdis, f. (pecu, 1. pecus), *a single head of cattle, a beast, animal*. **I. Lit.**, **A.** *qui pecude (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 aequorum, pecudes pictaeque 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** -ōrum, m., *Cic.*

**pedes** -itis, m. (pes). **I.** *one who goes on foot; quum pedes iret, on foot, Verg.; etiam pedes incedat, Liv.* **II. Esp.**, a *foot-soldier; a, lit., Caes.; collect., infantry, Liv.*; b, *transf., equites peditesque, the whole people, Cic.*

**pedester** -tris -tre (pes), on foot, pedestrian. **I. Lit.**, **A.** (opp. equester), *status 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.*

**pedisequus** -i, m. and **pedisequa** -ae, f. (pes and sequor), *a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, in lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, Cic.; fig., juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic.; transf., clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, followers, Cic.*

**peditatus** -ūs, m. (pedes), *infantry, Caes.*

**pēdo**, **pēdā**, **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. **Pēgāsūs**, v. Pegasus.

2. **Pēgāsīs** -īdis, f. (πηγή), *a water-nymph.*

**Pēgāsūs** (-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** -īdis, f. *Pegasean; undae, fontaines sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe. Plur. subst., Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.*

**pegma** -ātis, n. (πίγμα), 1, *a bookcase, shelf, Cic.*; 2, *a theatrical machine, Suet.*

**perjēro** (perjēro) and **perjūro**, 1. *to commit perjury, forswear oneself; verbis conceptis, Cic.; jus perjeratum, a false oath, Hor.*; dii, *falsely sworn by, Ov.*

**pejor**, comp. of malus (q.v.).

**perjūrus** = perjurus (q.v.).

**pēlāgē**, v. pelagus.

**pēlāgus** -a -um (πελάγος), of or relating to the sea, marine; *conchae, Plin.; cursus, Phaedr.*

**Pēlāgōnes** -um, m. (Πελαγόνες), the Pelagionians, a people in the north of Macedonia. Hence, **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f., a, the country of the Pelagones; b, a town in Pelagonia, now Bitolia.

**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 its flood, Verg. (Greek plur., pelage, πελάγη, Lucr.).*

**pēlāmys** -ydis, f. (πελαμύς), the young tunny-fish (before it is a year old), *Juv.*

**Pēlasgi** -ōrum and (poet.) -ām, m. (Πελασγοί), the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks, *Verg.* Hence, **A. Pēlasgīas** -īdis, f. **B. Pēlasgius** -īdis, f. **C. Pēlasgus** -a -um, *Pelagian, Greek.*

**Pēlēthrōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to the district of Thessaly, where the Lapithae lived, *Pelethronian.*

**Pēlēs** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles; hence, **Pēlīdēs** -ae, m. son of Pelus = Achilles.

**pelex** (pellex) and **paelix** -licis, f. (πάλαξ), a mistress of a married man, a concubine, *Cic.; Oebalia, Helen; Tyria, Europa; barbara, Medea, Ov.*

1. **Pēlīās**, v. Pellion.

2. **Pēlīās** -ae, m. (Πηλίας), 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.

**pēlicoātus** (paelicoātus) -ūs, m. (pelex), concubinage, *Cic.*

**Pēlīdēs**, v. Peleus.

**Pēlignī** = Paeligni (q.v.).

**Pēlion** -li, n. (Πήλιον), and **Pēlius** -li, m. a lofty mountain of Thessaly. Hence, adj., **A. Pēliacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Pelion; *trabs, the ship Argo (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; cuspie, the shield of Achilles, Ov.* **B. Pēliās** -ādis, belonging to Pelion.

**Pella** -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (Πέλλα), 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** -ādis (pellielo), *deceitful, seductive, Verg.*

**pellectio** (perlectio) -ōnis, f. (pellego), a reading through, perusing, *Cic.*

**pellēgo** = perlego (q.v.).

**Pellēnē** -ēs, f. (Πελλήνη), a town in Achaia. Hence, adj., **Pellēnenis** -e, *Pellenian.*

**pelleus** = pelex (q.v.).

**pellucatus** = pellicatus (q.v.).

**pellucio** -lexi -lectum, 3. (per and lacio), to entice, decoy, seduce. **I.** Lit., mulierem ad se, Cic.; annum adolescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Transf., multo maiorem 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 vellis tenniter connectae, Oaes.; fig., detrahare 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 hilemare constituit, Caes.; b, as used for clothing, pellibus tecta tempora, hood, Ov.; 2, meton., a, a shoe-latchet, Hor.; b, a shoe, Ov.

**pellitus** -a -um (pellis), clothed in hides or skins; Sardil, Liv.; testes, from Sardintia, Liv.; oves pellitus, sheep with fine wool, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

**pello**, pēpuli, pulsum, 3. to strike, knock, beat against. **I.** a, lit., terram pede, Hor.; humum pedibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Cic.; puer pulsum, 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 fidibus, 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.; aliqueum possessionibus, Cic.; aliqueum 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; exsules pulsī, Liv.

**pellucōo** = perluceo (q.v.).

**pellucidulus** = perucidulus (q.v.).

**pellucidus** = perlucidus (q.v.).

**pelluo** = perluo (q.v.).

**Peloponnesus** -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, now the Morea; hence, adj., **A.** **Peloponnesiasticus** -a -um, **B.** **Peloponnesian**.

**Pelops** -ōpis, m. (Πέλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, 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.** **Pelopopēas** -adis, f. Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian; Mycenae, Ov. **B.** **Pelopopēus** -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants; virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov. **C.** **Pelopopēus** -a -um, relating to Pelops; moenia, Argos, Verg. **D.** subst., **Pelopopēidae** -arum, m. descendants of Pelops.

**pēlōris** -idis, f. (πελώρις), 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** -adis, f.; and 2, **Pēlōris** -idis, f. Pelorian.

**pelta** -ae, f. (πέλας), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield, Liv.

**peltastae** -arum, m. (πελτασταί), soldiers armed with the pelta, Liv.

**peltatus** -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta, Mart.

**Pēlūsium** -ii, n. (Πηλούσιον), a town in Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, now Castle of Tynch. Hence, **Pēlūsianus** -a -um, Pelusian.

**pelvis** -is, f. a basin, Plin.

**pēnarius** (pēnārius) -a -um (penus), of or relating to provisions; cella, store-room, Cic.

**pēnates** -um, m., with or without dii (connected with penitus, penetro). **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.

**pēnātiger** -gēra -gērum (penates and gero), carrying the Penates, Ov.

**pendeo**, pēpendi, 2. (pendo), to hang, hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ad humero, Cic.; ex arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.; in arbore, Cic.; with abl. alone, tigno, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, to be hung up; pendebit stultia pinu, 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 rupe, Verg.; c, of birds, to hover; olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, Ov.; 4, transf., a, to hang about a place, be continually there; nostroque 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; pendent opera interrupta, Verg.; 2, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided; ne diutius pendeas, Cic.; frequently with animi, pender; animi exspectatione, 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 gubnis 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., Achaiei ingentem pecuniam pendent L. Fisoni quotannis, Cic.; vectigal, Cic.; 2, fig., poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, Cic., Liv.; maximas poenas pendo tameritatis meae, Cic.; poenas capitis, Ov. **II.** Transf., intransit., to weigh, Liv.

**pendulus** -a -um (pendeo), 1, hanging, hanging down; collum, Hor.; 2, fig., uncertain, undecided; spe pendulus, Hor.

**pene** = paene (q.v.).

**Pēneia**, Penelus, 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** -arum, m. (Πενήσται), a people in Illyria. Hence, **Pēnestia** -ae, f. the country of the Pēnestae.

**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.

**penetrālis** -e (penetro). **I**. passing through, penetrating; frigus, ignis, Lucr. **II** inward, inside, internal, interior; focus, Cic. Subst., **penetrāle** and **penetrāl** -alis, n., gen. plur., **penetrālia** -ium, n. 1, the inner chambers, interior of a house or city; penetrāle urbis, Liv.; penetrālia regum, Verg.; 2, esp., the inmost part or shrine of a temple; conditum in penetrāli fatale pignus, Liv.

**penētro**, 1. (penitus). **I**. Transiit, to set, place, put in. **A**. intra aedes penetravi pedem, Plaut. **B**. to pass through or into, to penetrate; a, lit., Illyricos sinus, Verg.; b, fig., id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, sank deep into, Tac. **II**. Intransit., to make one's way into, to enter, penetrate into; sub terras, Cic.; intra vallum, Liv.; in urbein, Liv.; transf., nulla res magis penetra in animos, Cic.

**Pēneus** (-ōēs) -i, m. (Πηνειός), the chief river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pindus, now Salembria; as a river-god, father of Cyrene. Hence, adj., 1, **Pēneis** -idis, f. of Peneus; nymphs, Daphne, Ov.; 2, **Pēneius** -a -um, of or relating to Peneus.

**penicillium** -i, n. and **penicillus** -i, m. (dim. of peniculus), a painter's brush or pencil, Cic.; meton., painting, Plin.; and transf., style of painting, Cic.

**peniculus** -i, m. (dim. of penis), a brush, Plaut.

**penis** -is, m. 1, a tail, Cic.; 2, = membrum virile, Cic.

**penitē**, adv. (penitus), inwardly, internally, Cat.

1. **penitus** -a -um, inward, interior, internal, Plaut.

2. **penitū**, adv. (root PEN), internally. **I**. in the inmost part, deep within; 1, lit., periculum inelatum penitus in venis reipublicae, Cic.; argentum penitus additum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, ea penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds, Cic.; b, accurately; perspicere, Cic.; nosse, Cic.; c, through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly; diffidere reipublicae, Cic.; perdere se ipso, Cic. **II**. Transf., far away, far removed; penitus repostas gentes, Verg.

**Pēnius** -ii, m. (Πηνειός), a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea.

**penna** -ae, f. (old Lat. pesna, 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 fovēt, 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; fana, Verg.

**penniger** -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.; subet., **pennipōtentes** -lum, f. = birds, Lucr.

**pennula** -ae, f. (dim. of penna), a little wing, Cic.

**penalis** -e (pendeo), hanging, hanging down, pendent, Plaut.; uva, hung up to dry, Hor.

**pensio** -onis, f. (pendo), a paying, payment, day of payment; 1, nihil debetur ei nisi ex tertina pensione, Cic.; 2, rent, Juv.

**pensito**, 1. (intens. of penso), to weigh. **I**. Transf., to weigh, ponder, consider; imperatoria consilia, Liv. **II**. to pay; vectigalia, Cic.; praedia quae pensitant, are liable to taxes, Cic.

**penso**, 1. (intens. of pendo). **I**. to weigh. **A**. Lit., aurum, Liv.; fig., Romanos scriptores 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 vios 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 carpentens pensa puellae, Verg.; mollia pensa, Verg. **II**. Transf., a task, a duty, engagement; me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic.

**pensus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pendo), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; nihil pensi habere aliquid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about, Sall.; alicui nec quicquam pensi est, Sall.; illis 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.

**Pentellicus mons** (Πεντηλικὸν ὄρος), a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries. Hence, **Pentellicus** -a -um, belonging to Pentellicus; Hermæ Pentelici, made of Pentelic marble, Cic.

**Penthesilla** -ae, f. (Πενθεσίλεια), queen of the Amazons, ally of Priam against the Greeks in the Trojan War, slain by Achilles.

**Pentheus** -ēi and -ēos, 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**. **Pentheus** -a -um, of Pentheus. **B**. **Pentheidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Pentheus = Lycurgus, Ov.

**Pentri** -ōrum, m. a people in Samnium, with a capital city Bovianum.

**penūria** -ae, f. (πείρα), want, need of anything, esp., want of the necessities of life, penury; cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.

**penūs** -ūs and -i, c., **penūm** -i, n., and **penūs** -ōria, n. (root PEN, whence petro, penates, penitus, lit., that which is kept within), provisions, store of food, victuals; est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.

**Pēpārēthos** (-ōēs) -i, f. (Πεπάρηθος), an island of the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo.

**peplum** -i, n. and **peplus** -i, m. (πέπλος, πέπλος), the robe with which the statues 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 auream per forum ferre, Cic.; per mare pauperiem 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 oram maritimum erant dispositi, Caes.; qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. Of time, 1, through, during; ludi 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*; **1.** 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 presence of, under shelter of*; fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem, Cic.; **2.** *from motives of, on account of*; per avaritiam decipere, Cic.; per metum, *from fear*, Liv.; quum antea per aetatem nondum huius auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *on account of age*, Cic.; **3.** *on account of, for the sake of, regarding*; per me vel stertas licet, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; cum per valetudinem posesse, venire tamen noluisse, Cic.; hence, in entreaties, oaths, etc. = *by*; oro te per deos, Cic.; per tuam fidem perque huius solitudinem te obtestor; in this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs, per ego te, fili, precor quaeque, Liv.; per deos atque homines! *by gods and men*! Cic.

**pēra** -ae (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Mart.

**pēraaburdus** -a -um, *excessively absurd*, Cic.

**pēraaccommodātus** -a -um, *very convenient*; (in tmesis) *per fore accommodatus*, Cic.

**pēracēr** -cris -ere, *very sharp*; iudicium, Cic.

**pēraocerbus** -a -um, *very sour, harsh*; uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.

**pēraacesco** -āci, 3. *to become thoroughly sour*; transf., *to be exceedingly vexed*, Plaut.

**pēractio** -ōnis, f. (perago), a finishing, completion; peractio fabulae, Cic.

**pēracontē**, adv. (peracutus), *very sharply, very acutely*; queri quod, etc., Cic.

**pēracontus** -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.

**pēradōlescentulus** -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.

**pēraequē**, adv. *quite alike, quite equally*, Cic.

**pēragito**, 1. *to drive about violently, harass*; vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes.

**pērago** -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** *to pierce through, thrust through, transf.*; Theseus latus ense perexit, Ov. **II.** **A.** *to drive about, harass, disquiet*; 1, agili frena remo, 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.; reum, Liv.; 2, *to go through, relate, go over, mention*; verbis auspica, Liv.; postulata, Liv.; sententiam, Liv.

**pēragrātio** -ōnis, f. (peragro), a wandering through; 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 disendo, Cic.

**pēramāns** -antis, *very loving*; homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic.

**pēramantēr**, adv. *very lovingly*; observare, Cic.

**pērambulo**, 1. *to walk through, pass through,*

*travel through, perambulate*; rura, Hor.; transf., frigus perambulat artus, Ov.

**pēramoenus** -a -um, *very pleasant*, Tac.

**pērampius** -a -um, *very large*, Cic.

**pērangustē**, adv. *very narrowly*, Cic.

**pērangustus** -a -um, *very narrow, strait, confined*; fratrum, Cic.; aditus, Caes.

**pēranno**, 1. *to live through a year*, Suet.

**pērantiquus** -a -um, *very old*; sacrificium, Cic.

**pērappēsitus** -a -um, *very fit, suitable*; alicui, Cic.

**pērardūsus** -a -um, *very difficult*; mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic.

**pērargūtus** -a -um, *very acute, clever, witty*, Cic.

**pēraro**, 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.

**pēratentē**, adv. *very attentively*; ab aliquo audiri, Cic.

**pēratentus** -a -um, *very attentive*; peratentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic.

**pēraacochor**, 1. *to revel throughout or during*; multos dies, Cic.

**pērbēatus** -a -um, *very happy*, Cic.

**pērbellē**, adv. *very prettily, very finely*; simulare, Cic.

**pērbēnē**, adv. *very well*; loqui Latine, Cic.

**pērbēnēvōlus** -a -um, *very well wishing, very well disposed to*; alicui, Cic.

**pērbēnignē**, adv. *very kindly*; (in tmesis) per mihi benigne respondit, Cic.

**pērbibo** -bibi, 3. *to drink in, drink up*. **I.** Lit., lacrimas, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to imbibe, take in mentally*; rabiem, Ov.

**pērblandus** -a -um, *very charming, very engaging*; successor, Cic.

**pērbōnus** -a -um, *very good*, Cic.

**pērbrevis** -e, *very short*; perbrevis tempore, or simply perbrevis, *in a very short time*, Cic.

**pērbrevitēr**, adv. *very shortly, very briefly*, Cic.

**perca** -ae, f. (πίσκη), a fish, the perch, Ov.

**percalēfacio** -feci -factum, 3. *to make very warm*; pass., **percalēfio** -factus sum -fiēri, *to become very warm, to be thoroughly heated*, Lucr.

**percalēscō** -cālūi, 3. *to become very warm*, Ov.

**percallesco** -callūi, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to lose all sensibility, become quite callous*, Cic. **II.** *to become experienced*; usu rerum, Cic.

**percarus** -a -um, 1, *very dear, very costly*, Ter.; 2, *very dear, much beloved*, Cic.

**percautus** -a -um, *very cautious*, Cic.

**percolōbro**, 1. *to speak of very frequently, to talk of often*; in pass. = *to be in the mouths of people*; percolebantur verus de, etc., Cic.

**percolōr** -is -e, *very swift, very rapid*; alicuius interitus, Cic.

**percolōritēr**, adv. (perceler), *very swiftly, very rapidly*; auferre diploma, Cic.

**percello** -cilli -culum, 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 perculit, Cic. **B.** Fig., *to shatter*; a, *to ruin*; rempublicam, Tac.; **b.** *to cast down the courage of, dispirit, daunt*; aliquem, Liv.; timore perculsa civitas, Cic.; quos pavor perculerat in silvas, *driven to*, Liv. **II.** *to strike, push*; aliquem genu, Liv.

**percensio** -centi, 2. **I.** to count through, count, reckon; a, promerita numerando, Cic.; locos inveniendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; b, to survey, review; captivos, Liv.; fig., to judge, criticize; orationes, Liv. **II.** to travel through; Thessaliam, Liv.

**perceptus** -a -um, partic. of percipio. Subst., **percepta** -brum, n. principles, rules; artis, Cic.

**perceptio** -ōnis, f. (percipio). **I.** a collecting, gathering together; frugum fructuumque, Cic. **II.** perception, apprehension, comprehension; perceptiones animi, Cic.

**percido** -cidi -cisaum, 3. (per and caedo), to beat, cut to pieces, Plant.

**percolo** -civi -clitum, 4. and **percolo** -clere, 2. **I.** to stir up, set in motion; se, Lucr.; hence, **percoltus** -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 me 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; praecpta artis, Cic.; omnia civium nomina perciperat, he knew, Cic.; b, to comprehend, understand; aliqui animo, Cic.

**percoltus** -a -um, partic. of percolo.

**percoivilla** -e, very condescending, very gracious, courteous, Suet.

1. **percolo**, 1. **I.** to strain through a sieve, Oato. **II.** to allow to drain or pass through; humor per terras percolatur, percolates through, Lucr.

2. **percolo** -cōditi -cultum, 3. **I.** to adorn, decorate; quae priores nondum comperta eloquentia percoluere, Tac. **II.** to honour, reverence exceedingly; patrem, Plaut.

**percoomis** -e, very friendly, courteous, Cic.

**percommōdo**, adv. very conveniently, very appropriately; percommode cadit, or accidit, or factum est quod, etc., Cic.

**percommōdus** -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune; with dat., ipsis castris percommōdum fuit, Liv.

**percontatio** (percontatio) -ōnis, f. (percontor), an inquiry, interrogation, question, Cic.; percontationem facere, Liv.

**percontator** (percontator) -ōris, m. (percontor), an inquirer, asker of questions, Hor.

**percontor** (percontor), 1. dep. (per and contus), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate; aliquem de aliqua 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.

**percrebresco** -brūti, and **percrebesco** -brūti, 3. to become very frequent, and spread abroad, become prevalent, be well known; res percrebuit, Cic.; fama percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

**percrepo** -crēpi -crēpitum, 3. to resound, ring with; lucum illum percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

**percunctor**, percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc. (q.v.).

**percupidus** -a -um, very fond of; tui, Cic.

**percupio**, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, Plaut., Ter.

**percursiosus** -a -um, very inquisitive, Cic.

**percuro**, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly; vixdum satis percuro vulnere, Liv.

**percurro** -cūcurri or -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to run along or over; per temonem, 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 res oratione, Cic.; b, to run over in the mind or with the eye; veloci percurre oculo, Hor.; multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.

**percursatio** -ōnis, f. (percurso), a running through, travelling through; Italiae, Cic.

**percursio** -ōnis, f. (percurso). **I.** a rapid consideration or reflection upon anything; propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursio, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a rapid or hasty passing over a subject; huius (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

**percurso**, 1. (percurso). **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.

**percutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (per and quatio). **I.** to strike through, pierce, transfix; rostro navem, Liv. **II.** to strike, beat, Mt. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem lapide, Cic.; forem virgā, Liv.; turre 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, astound, strike, shock; percussus atrocissimis litteris, Cic.; suspicione sum percussus, Cic.; b, to deceive; aliquem strategemata, Cic.; c, to wound mentally, afflict; percussus calamitate, Cic. (synoop. perf., percusti, Hor.).

**perdelirus** -a -um, very silly, senseless, Lucr.

**perdifficilis** -e, very difficult; navigatio, questio, Cic.

**perdifficilliter**, adv. with very great difficulty, Cic.

**perdignus** -a -um, quite worthy of; tuā amicitia, Cic.

**perdiligens** -entis, very careful, very diligent, Cic.

**perdiligenter**, 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.

**perdiserta**, adv. very eloquently, Cic.

**perditus**, adv. (perditus), 1, exceedingly, immoderately; illam amare, Ter.; 2, in an abandoned manner, very badly; se gerere, Cic.

**perditor** -ōris, m. (perdo), a destroyer; reipublicae, Cic.

**perditus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perdo). **I.** *wretched, miserable, ruined; valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; iudicia, Cic.* **II.** *immoderate; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, sunk in grief, Cic.; aere, Cic. B. morally lost, abandoned, profligate; adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.*

**perdiū**, adv. a very long time, for a very long time, Cic.

**perdiuturnus** -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, Cic.

**perdivēs** -vitis, very rich, Cic.

**perdix** -dicia, c. (περίξ), a partridge, Plin.

**perdo** -didī -ditum, 3. (in pass., gen., pereō, perditus, 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.; item, to lose a lawsuit, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; vocem, Cic. **B.** to lose money in gambling; quod in alea perdidit, Cic. (old subj. pres., perditum -is -it -int, esp. in the exclamation, di te perditum! Cic.).

**perdocēo** -docēī -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly; aliquem, Ov.; absol., res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

**perdoctē**, adv. very learnedly, very skilfully, Plaut.

**perdoctus** -a -um (perdoceo), very learned, very skilful, Cic.

**perdolēo** -dolēī -dōlitum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, Ter.

**perdolēscō** -dōlī, 3. to suffer violent pain or grief; suam virtutem irrisu fore perdoluerunt, Cic.

**perdōmō** -dōmī -dōmītum, 1. to tame thoroughly; a, tauros feroces, Ov.; b, to subdue thoroughly, to conquer; Latium, Liv.

**perducō** -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring to any place. **A.** 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 Juran, Caes.; viam a Bononia Arretium, 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 pay, Cic.; b, to continue, prolong; agri colendi studia ad centesimum annum, Cic. **II.** to spread over, smear over; totum nati corpus ambrosiae odore, Verg.

**perducor** -ōris, m. (perduco), a pimp, pander, Cic.

**perduellio** -ōnis, f. (perduellia), a hostile attempt against the state, treason, Cic.

**perduellis** -is, m. (per duellum, archaic for bellum). **I.** a public enemy, an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, Cic. **II.** Transf., a private or personal enemy, Plaut.

**perdūm** -is -it, etc., v. perdo.

**perdulcis** -e, very sweet, Lucr.

**perdūro**, 1. to last a long time, endure; probitas 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 crudelli tabe peredit, Verg.

**peregri**, adv. (per and ager), in a foreign country, abroad; a, habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic.; ag., animus est peregre, Hor.; b, from abroad; nuntiare, Liv.; c, to a foreign country, abroad; exire, Hor.

**peregrinābundus** -a -um (peregrinor), travelling about, Liv.

**peregrinatio** -ōnis, f. (peregrinor), a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries; omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic.

**peregrinator** -ōris, m. (peregrinor), one who travels about, Cic.

**peregrinitas** -atis, f. (peregrinus). **I.** the condition of a foreigner or alien, Suet. **II.** foreign manners, customs; quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

**peregrinor**, 1. dep. (peregrinus), to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries. **I.** Lit., 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.

**peregrinus** -a -um (peregre). **I.** foreign, strange; amores, foreign sweethearts, Ov.; terror, caused by foreign enemies, Liv.; subst., **peregrinus** -i, m. and **peregrina** -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.

**perelegans** -antis, very pretty, neat, elegant; oratio, Cic.

**perelegantē**, adv. very prettily, elegantly; dicere, Cic.

**pereloquentis** -entis, very eloquent, Cic.

**peremnis** -e (per and annis), relating to the crossing of a river; auspicia, the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water, Cic.

**peremptus** -a -um, partic. of perimo.

**perendī**, adv. the day after to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendī, Cic.

**perendinus** -a -um (perendī), relating to the day after to-morrow; dies, the day after to-morrow, Cic.

**perennis** -e (per and annus). **I.** lasting or remaining throughout the year; militia, Liv. **II.** lasting, durable, perennial; aquae, Cic.; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; virtus, Cic.; loquacitas, Cic.

**perennitas** -atis, f. (perennis), duration, durability, perpetuity; fontium, Cic.

**perenno**, 1. (perennis), to last many years, be durable; arte perennat amor, Ov.

**perēo** -ī and -īvi -itum, 4. (to go through). **I.** to pass away, vanish, disappear; pereunt vitae sole tepente nives, Ov.; dolium lymphae pereuntis, passing through, moving away, Hor. **II.** to be lost, to perish. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, to perish, die; foede, praefracto, Cic.; naufragio, Cic.; summo cruciata 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 pereō, Cic.; perī! I am undone! Plaut., Ter.; peream 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; no oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to be extinguished, to be lost, to expire; quia multis actiones et res peribant, Liv. (syncop. perf. infn., perisse, Ov., Liv.).

**persequito**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to ride through, ride round; per omnes partes, Caes. **II.** Trans., to ride 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.

**perexiguë**, adv. very scantily, very sparingly, Cic.

**perexiguus** -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.

**perfacete**, adv. very wittily; perfacete dicta sunt, Cic.

**perfacetus** -a -um, very witty, facetious; aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

**perfacile**, adv. very easily; perfacile apparet, Cic.

**perfacilis** -e. **I.** very easy; erat perfacilis cognitio, Cic. **II.** very courteous; in audiendo, Cic.

**perfamiliäris** -e, very intimate, familiar; alicui, Cic.; subst., m. a very intimate friend; meus, Cic.

**perfecte**, adv. (perfectus), perfectly, completely; eruditus, Cic.

**perfectio** -onis, f. (perficio), perfection, completeness, completion; perfectio maximorum operum, Cic.; hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

**perfector** -oris, 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. Memmii perfectus litteris, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudicio, Cic.

**perferens** -entis, p. adj. (from perfero), patient; injuriarum, Cic.

**perfero** -tali -lätum -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 betake oneself, Verg. **B.** a, to carry, bring, bear, convey; litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui nuntium, Cic.; pass., to be brought, to reach; quum ad eum fama perlata esset, Liv.; **b.** esp., to bring news; equites pertulere consulem obsideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to maintain, preserve; intrepidos 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 perpello 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 perficit ne, etc., Cic.; non perficio, foll. by quominus, Cic.; 2, to make perfect; Achillem citharä

**perfidus** -e, m.

**perfidia** -ae, f. (perfidus), faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood; fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere, Cic.

**perfidiosë**, adv. (perfidiosus), perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously; multa perfidiosa facta, Cic.

**perfidiosus** -a -um (perfidia), perfidious, faithless, treacherous, Cic.

**perfidus** -a -um (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.

**perfiabilis** -e (perfitio), that can be blown through; dii, Cic.

**perflagitiosus** -a -um, very shameful, very flagitious, Cic.

**perfitio**, 1. to blow through, blow over; venti terras turbine perflant, Verg.

**perfluctio**, 1. to swarm all over, Lucr.

**perfluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow, stream through, Lucr.

**perforatio** -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig through, pierce through; a, parietes, Cic.; **b.** to pierce through with the sword; thorax, 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.

**perfortiter**, adv. very bravely, Ter.

**perfrequens** -entis, much visited, much frequented; emporium, Liv.

**perfrico** -fricui -fricatum 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 shame or modesty, Cic.

**perfrigidus** -a -um, very cold; tempestas perfrigida, Cic.

**perfringo** -frégi -fractum, 3. (per and frango). **I.** to break through, break in pieces, shatter. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; naves perforaverant 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.

**perfrigor** -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** -fugi -fugitum, 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 quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfergerent, Caes.

**perfrugium** -ii, n. (perfugio), a place of refuge, refuge, asylum; perfrugium et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur., intercludere perfugia fortunae, Cic.

**perfunctio** -onis, f. (perfungor), a performing, discharging; honorum, Cic.

**perfundo** -fudi -fissum, 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 flumina, Liv.; perfusus sietu, Liv.; **b.** to dye, stain; ostro perfusae vestes, Verg.; 2, to sprinkle, bestrew; Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. **II.** Fig., to imbue or fill with anything; qui me horror perfudit! Cic.; sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, Cic.; timore, Liv.

**perfunger** -functus sum, 3. dep., a, to accomplish, perform, execute, discharge; reipublicae muneribus, Cic.; rebus amplissimis, Cic.; b, to go through, endure; molestia, Cic.; bello, Cic.; partic. pass., memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.; absol., perfunctus sum, I have endured, Cic.; c, to enjoy; epula, Ov.

**perfurō**, 3. to rage furiously, Verg.

**Pergāmus** -i, n. and **Pergāmus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέργαμος -ov). **I.** The citadel of Troy; gen. plur., **Pergāma** -orum, n. **II.** a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, residence of the Attalians, now Bergamo. Hence, **A.** **Pergāmenus** -a -um, relating to Pergamus (in Mysia). **B.** **Pergāmenus** -a -um, relating to the citadel of Troy, and hence, Trojan.

**pergaudēō**, 2. to rejoice exceedingly, Cic.

**pergo**, perrexi, perrectum, 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) cursim perrectura beata vita videatur, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to continue; id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic.; absol., perge ut coepas, 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.

**pergrātus** -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; pergratu mihi feceris si, etc., you would give me great pleasure if, etc., Cic.

**pergrāvis** -e, very weighty, very important; oratio, Cic.

**pergrāviter**, adv. very seriously; aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

**pergula** -ae, f. (pergo), a, a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, a shop, workshop, Plin.; b, a school, Juv.

**perhibeo** -i -itum, 2. (per and habeo). **I.** to bring forward, propose; quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. **II.** a, to speak, say; ut Grati perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; in pass., with nom. and infin., nuntii fuisse perhibentur; b, to call, consider; vanti hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic.

**perhylum**, 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** -horrti, 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 perhorresce, Cic.; b, transit., to shudder at; tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to tremble, quake; clamore perhorruit Aetne, Ov.

**perhorridus** -a -um, very dreadful; silvae, Liv.

**perhūmāniter**, adv. very civilly, very kindly, Cic.

**perhūmānus** -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil; epistola, Cic.

**Pēriclēs** -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a celebrated Athenian statesman (d. 429 B.C.).

**periclitatio** -ōnis, f. (periclitor), a trial, experiment, Cic.

**periclitor**, 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.** Transf., A. to try, test, prove, put to the proof; fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic. **B.** to risk; non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

**Pēriclēmēnus** -i, m. (Περικλέμενος), son of Neleus, an Argonaut.

**periculōsē**, adv. (periculosus), dangerously; aegrotare, Cic.

**periculōsus** -a -um (periculum), full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous; vulnus, Cic.; with dat., periculosae libertati opes, Liv.

**periculum** (contr. **pēriculum**) -i, n. (root PER, whence expior), a trial, proof, test. **I.** Gen., 1, periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; with genit., fidel, Cic.; 2, an attempt in authorship Cic. **II.** danger, peril. **A.** Gen., periculum facere alcuius rei, to risk, Livr; 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 confare, 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 magistratuum, Cic.

**peridōneus** -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate; locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

**Pērilus** -i, m. (Περίλλος), 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.

**perincommodē**, adv. very inconveniently, very inopportunately; accidit incommode, Cic.

**perincommodus** -a -um, very inconvenient, very troublesome, Liv.

**perindē**, adv. as, like as, just as, in a like manner; soll. 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.

**peringēnōsus** -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** (-ōs) -i, f. (Περίνθος), a city in Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea, now Ereklī.

**perinivus** -a -um, much hated; homo, Cic.

**perinvitus** -a -um, very unwilling, Cic.

**pērior**, pēritus sum, 4. to experience, make a trial of, Plaut.

**Pēripātēticus** -a -um (Περὶπατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian

*school of philosophy; subet., Pēripātētici*  
-brum, m. *Peripatetic philosophers.*

**pēripētasma** -ātis, n. (περίπεταισμα), a  
curtain, hanging, covering, Cic.

**pērīrātus** -a -um, very angry, Cic.

**pēriscōlīs** -līdis, f. (περίσκολίς), a garter or  
an anklet, Hor.

**pērīstrōma** -ātis, n. (περίστρωμα), a curtain,  
carpet, hanging, Cic. (abl. plur. heterocl., peri-  
strōmatē).

**pērīstylum** -ī, n. (περίστυλον), a peristyle  
or court surrounded by a colonnade, Cic.

**pērītē**, adv. (peritus), *skillfully, cleverly*;  
perite dicere, Cic.; nihil (peritus) de foederibus,  
Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

**pērītia** -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived  
from experience, skill; locorum ac militiae, Sall.

**pērītō**, 1. to perish utterly, Lucr.

**pērītus** -a -um (perior), experienced, skillful,  
practised, expert; absol., peritissimi duces, Caes.;  
with genit., rerum, Cic.; with abl., quis iure  
peritor? Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad usum et  
disciplinam, Cic.; with infin., cantare, Verg.

**perjēro** = pejero (q.v.).

**perjūcundē**, adv. very pleasantly, very de-  
lightfully; in aliqua re versari, Cic.

**perjūcundus** -a -um, very pleasant, very  
delightful; litterae, disputatio, Cic.

**perjūriōsus** -a -um (perjurium), full of per-  
jury, perjured, Plaut.

**perjūrium** -īl, n. (perjurus), false swearing,  
perjury, Cic.

**perjūro** = pejero (q.v.).

**perjūrus** (pējūrus) -a -um (per and jus),  
perjured; perjurus et mendax, Cic.; leno per-  
jurissimus, Cic.; subet., a perjured person, Cic.

**perlābor** -lāpens sum, 3. to glide through,  
penetrate; rotis immas levibus perlabitur undas,  
glides along, Verg.; with ad and the acc., to  
reach to; inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad  
Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

**perlāetus** -a -um, very joyful, Liv.

**perlātē**, adv. very widely, very extensively,  
Cic.

**perlōcōbra** (pellōcōbra) -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.

**perlēvītēr**, adv. very slightly; pungit animi  
dolor, Cic.

**perlībēns** (perlībēns) -entis, very will-  
ing, Cic.

**perlībentēr**, adv. very willingly, Cic.

**perlībērālīs** -e, well brought up, well-bred,  
Ter.

**perlībērālītēr**, adv. very liberally, very  
bountifully, Cic.

**perlībet** (perlībet) -būt, 3. it is pleasing,  
very pleasant, Plaut.

**perlīcio** = pellicio (q.v.).

**perlītō**, 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.

**perlībet**, etc. = perlībet, etc. (q.v.).

**perlūcō** (pellūcō) -luci, 2. I. to shine  
through, gleam through; I. lit., lux perlucens,  
Liv.; 2, fig., to shine through, be visible; per-  
lucet ex eīs virtutibus, Cic. II. to be trans-  
parent; perlucens, transparent; aether, Cic.;  
fig., oratio, Cic.

**perlūcīdūlus** (pellūcīdūlus) -a -um  
(dim. of perlucidus), somewhat transparent;  
lapis, pearl, Cat.

**perlūcīdus** (pellūcīdus) -a -um, trans-  
parent; membranæ, Cic.; transf., illustris et  
perlucida stella, bright, Cic.

**perluctōsus** -a -um, very mournful, Cic.

**perlūō** -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe; manus  
undā, Ov.; pass., perlui, as middle, to bathe; in  
fluminibus perluiuntur, Caes.; undā, 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.;  
subet., permagnum -ī, n. a very great thing;  
quod permagni interest, Cic.

**permālē**, adv. very badly or unsuccessfully;  
pugnare, Cic.

**permānantēr**, adv. (permano), by flowing  
through, Lucr.

**permānē** -mansī -mansum, 2. to remain, stay,  
abide. I. Lit., Seleucus in maritima ora per-  
manens, Liv. II. 1, to last, continue; ut quam  
maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, Cic.; 2,  
to abide, remain; in mea pristina sententia, Cic.

**permāno**, 1. I. to flow through. A. Lit.,  
in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus  
humor, Lucr. B. Transf., to penetrate; per-  
manat 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 re-  
maining, 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** -mātūrūl, 3. to become thor-  
oughly ripe, Ov.

**permēdiōceris** -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 per-  
vade, Cic.

**Permessus** -ī, 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 magnitu-  
dinem, Cic. II. to traverse; aequor, 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.

**permiscō** -miscui -mixtum or -mistum, 2.  
to mix, mingle thoroughly. I. Lit., naturam cum  
materia, Cic.; permixti cum suls fugientibus,  
Caes. II. Fig., A. fructus acerbitate permixti,  
Cic. B. to confound, confuse, bring into dis-  
order; 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** -i, m. (permitto), leave, permission; only in abl., permissus legis, Cic.

**permittere** -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let loose. **A.** Lit., 1, equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; 2, to throw, aurum at a mark; saxum in hostem, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, permittit tribunatum, to make use of, Liv.; 2, a, to give up, yield, cede, surrender; alicui potestatem, Cic.; consulibus reimpubliam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes.; b, to give up, sacrifice; inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permittit aliquid iracundiae tuae, makes some allowances for, Cic.; c, to allow, permit; with infin., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; partic. subest., **permissum** -i, n. permission, Hor.

**permixtē**, 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.

**permolestē**, adv. (permolestus), very hardly, with much difficulty; permolestus tui, I was much vexed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.

**permolestus** -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, Cic.

**permotio** -ōnis, f. (permovere). **I.** a movement, motion, agitation; animi, Cic. **II.** an emotion, Cic.

**permōvēō** -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; aliquid pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis aedilitas permovet quominus ludos flagitio polueres, Cic.; permotus auctoritate, injuriis, Cic.; b, to move, affect; mentem judicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, iracundia, odio, Cic. **B.** to excite any particular passion or emotion; invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

**permulcō** -mulsi -mulsum (and rarely) -mulctum, 2. to stroke. **I.** Lit., aliquid manu, Ov.; barbam alicuius, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to charm, delight; sensum voluptate, Cic.; b, to soothe, tranquillize, soften; senectutem, Cic.; iram alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., to touch gently; luminis virga, Ov.

**permultus** -a -um, very much, very many; a, adj., viri, Cic.; b, subest., **permultum** -i, n. much, Cic.; hence, permulto, by far, by much; with compar., permulto clarior, Cic.; c, adv., permultum, very much; permultum ante, long before, Cic.

**permutū** -ivi -itum, 4. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying; quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

**permutatio** -ōnis, f. (permuto). **I.** change, alteration; coloris, Cic.; magna permutatio rerum, Cic. **II.** an exchange, barter; 1, 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 permutaretur, 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.

**pernecessē**, 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.

**perniciabilis** -e (perniciēs), deadly, destructive, fatal; morbi, Liv.; id perniciabile reo, Tac.

**perniciālis** -e (perniciēs), deadly, fatal, Lucr.

**perniciēs** -ei, 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).

**perniciōsē**, adv. (perniciōsus), destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously; multa perniciōsē seiscuntur in populi, Cic.; quo perniciōsus de republica merentur vitiosi homines, Cic.

**perniciōsus** -a -um (perniciēs), calamitous, pernicious, dangerous; esp., dangerous to the state; exemplum, Cic.; lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.

**perniciōtas** -ātis, f. (pernix), swiftness, fleetness, agility, Cic.

**perniciōter**, adv. (pernix), swiftly, actively, nimbly; equo desilire, Liv.

**pernimium**, adv. far too much, Ter.

**pernix** -nīcis (\*pernitor), 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 pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

**pernosco** -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with; hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic.

**pernotesco** -nōtūi, 3. to become generally well known, Tac.

**pernox** -nocte (only in nom. and abl.), lasting all night; luna pernox erat, Liv.

**pernumero**, 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. (Περὶ), daughter of Neleus, sister of Nestor.

**perobscurus** -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.; luceam, shunning the light, Ov.; perosum esse, to hate, detest; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

**perōdiōsus** -a -um, much hated, very troublesome, Cic.

**perōficiōsē**, adv. very obligingly, very attentively; qui me perōficiōse observant, Cic.

**Perōlēo**, 2. to emit a bad smell, Lucr.

**Perōnātus** -a -um (1. pero), wearing boots of untanned leather, Pers.

**peropportinē**, 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.

**perōptūs**, 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.

**peroro**, 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 decumantem perorabo, Cic.; res illa 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.

**perosus** -a -um, v. perodil.

**perpāco**, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillise; nequid omnia in Graecia perpācata 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.

**perpasco** -a -um (per and pasco), well fed, sat; 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.

**perpaulūm** (perpaulūm) -i, n. dim. a very, very little, Cic.

**perpaullum** (perpaullum), adv. a very little, Cic.

**perpauper** -āris, very poor, Cic.

**perpauillum** -i, n. a very little, Plaut.

**perpāvēficio**, 3. to terrify exceedingly, Plaut.

**perpello** -pūli -pulum, 3. 1. to drive, to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain; urbem eo metu ad dedicationem, Liv.; gen. with ut or ne and the subj., Sall., Liv.; 2, to make a deep impression on; candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, Cic.

**perpendicular** -i, n. (perpendo), a plumb-line, plummet; ad perpendicular columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendicular, in a straight line, Cic., Caes.

**perpendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh carefully, to consider, examine, investigate; transf., aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur aemulicia veritate, Cic.

**perperam**, adv. wrongly, falsely, untruly; iudicare, Cic.; facere, Cic.

**perpēs** -pētis (= perpetuus), 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. **perpētūo**, adv. (perpetuus), perpetually, for ever, uninterruptedly, Cic.

2. **perpētūo**, 1. (perpetuus), to make continual or perpetual. perpetuate; verba,

to pronounce in unbroken succession, Cic.; potestatem iudicium, to maintain unbroken, Cic.

**perpētūus** -a -um (peto), continuous, uninterrupted, continual. I. a, of space, munitions, Caes.; oratio, Cic.; carmen, Hor.; b, of time, unbroken, continuing, lasting, perpetual; ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic.; quaestiones, composed of a standing body of judges, Cic.; in perpetuum, for ever, Cic. II. universal, general; ius, Cic.

**perplācō**, 2. to please exceedingly; ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

**perplexē**, adv. (perplexus), confusedly, obscurely; indicare, Liv.

**perplexus** -a -um (partic. of \*perplecto), 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.

**perpluō**, 3. to let the rain through; perpluunt tigna, Plaut.; hence, to rain into; amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

**perpolio**, 4. I. to smooth, polish thoroughly, Plin. II. to polish, perfect, complete; illam superiorem partem perpolire atque conticere, Cic.

**perpōlitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perpolio), polished, accomplished, refined; perfecti in dicendo et perpōliti homines, Cic.; vita perpōlita humanitate, Cic.

**perpōpūlor**, 1. dep. to lay waste, devastate completely; Italian, 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.

**perpropinquus** -a -um, very nearly related; M. illius Auri perpropinquus, Cic.

**perprosper** -āra -erum, very prosperous; valetudo, very good, Suet.

**perpruriso**, 3. to itch all over, Plaut.

**perpugnax** -ācis, very pugnacious; in disputando, Cic.

**perpulcher** -chra -chrum, very beautiful, Ter.

**perpurgo**, 1. I. to make thoroughly clean; se quidam herbula, 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 rogaabo, i.e., I will ask a little question, I will question the little man, Cic.

**perquam**, adv. (per and quam), very much, extremely; perquam grave est dictu, Cic.; perquam brevis, Cic.

**perquiro** -alvi -situm, 3. (per and quaero), to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly; vias, Caes.; vasa, Cic.; illa ab accusatore, Cic.

**perquisitē**, adv. (perquisitus, from perquiro), accurately; in compar., perquisitus et diligentius conscribere, Cic.

**perarrare**, adv. (perarrus), very rarely, very seldom, Cic.

**perarrus** -a -um, very uncommon, very rare, Liv.

**perreconditus** -a -um, very abstruse, very recondite, Cic.

**perrepto** -repti -reptum, 3. to crawl through, creep over, Tib.

**perrepto**, 1. (intens. of perrepo), to crawl about, to crawl through, Plant.

**Perrrhaebia** -ae, f. (Περρᾱβία), a district in Thessaly. Adj., **Perrrhaebus** -a -um, Perrrhaebian, poet. = Thessalian.

**perridiculē**, adv. (perridiculus), very laughably, Cic.

**perridiculus** -a -um, very laughable, very ridiculous, Cic.

**perrogo**, 1. to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask one after another; sententiam, sententias, Liv.

**perumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. I. Intransit., to break through, burst a way through; per medios hostes, Caes.; per aciem, Liv. II. Trans., to break through, burst through. A. Lit., 1, rates, Caes.; 2, to make a way through; paludem, Caes.; cuneos hostium, Liv. B. Fig., to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate; periculum, Cic.; quaestiones, Cic.

1. **Persa** -ae, f. (Πέρση). I. a nymph, mother of Aescles, Circe, and Heaete by Sol. Hence, adj., **Persēis** -idis, f. (Περσῆς), = magical; herbae, Ov.; sc. Musa, a poem, Ov. II. name of a little dog, Cic.

2. **Persa**, v. Persae.

**Persae** -ārum, m. (Πέρσαι), the Persians; sing., **Persa** -ae, 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** -ārum, n. Persian history.

**persaepe**, adv. very often, Cic.

**persalse**, adv. (persalsus), very wittily; persalse et humaniter gratias mihi agit, Cic.

**persalsus** -a -um, very witty, Cic.

**persalutatio** -ōnis, f. (persaluto), a greeting, salutation, Cic.

**persaluto**, 1. to greet a number in succession, greet all round; omnes, Cic.

**persancto**, adv. very sacredly, Ter.

**persapiens** -entis, very wise; homo, Cic.

**persapienter**, adv. (persapiens), very wisely, Cic.

**perscienter**, adv. (per and scio), very knowingly, very discreetly, Cic.

**perscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear to pieces; omnia perscendente 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 mittissimam alicuius orationem, Cic.; de suis rebus ad Lolium, Cic.; 3, to make over or assign to in writing; illam pecuniam in sedem sacram reficiendam 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.

**perscrutor**, 1. dep. I. to search through, look through, seek through; arculas muliebres, Cic. II. Trans., to examine into, to investigate; naturam rationemque criminum, Cic.

**persēco** -scēdi -sectum, 1. to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out; 1, id ne serperet iterum latinus, Liv.; 2, to dissect, lay bare; rerum naturas, Cic.

**persector**, 1. dep. I. to follow, pursue eagerly; accipitres persectantes, Lucr. II. Trans., to investigate; primordia, Lucr.

**persēcutio** -ōnis, f. (persequor), a prosecution, Cic.

**persēdō** -sēdi -sessum, 2. to remain sitting; in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

**persegnis** -e, very sluggish, very languid; proelium, Liv.

**persenex** -is, very old, Suet.

**persentio** -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.

**persequor** -scūtus and -sequūtus sum, -sequi, 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. Trans., 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.; aliquid, 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; civitatem bello, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; mortem alicuius, to avenge, Cic.; f, to prosecute judicially; (a) a person, aliquid 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 veribus persecutus est Ennius, Cic.; Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur, Cic. II. to reach to, attain to. A. Lit., aliquid ne persequi quidem posse triginta diebus, Cic. B. Trans., 1, to collect, call in; hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic.; 2, to write down, register; quae dicuntur, Cic.

1. **Persēs** -ae and **Persūs** -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 Persus; 2, **Persēis**, acc. -ida, f. a town in Macedonia.

2. **Persēs** -ae, m. a Persian, v. Persae.

**Persēus** -ēi and -ēos, 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 Persus.

**persēverans** -antis, p. adj. (from persevero), holding out, enduring, persevering, Liv.

**persēverantē**, adv. (perseverans), perseveringly, persistently; bene ceptam rem tueri, Liv.

**persēverantia** -ae, f. (persevero), perseverance, endurance, persistence, Cic.

**persevero**, 1. (perseverus). **I.** Intransit., to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything; **a.**, in sua sententia, Cic.; pass. used also impers., non est ab isto perseveravit, Cæsa. **II.** Transit., to proceed with; *perisist in*; id, Cic.; with infin., injuriam facere fortissime, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to maintain that; perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.

**perseverus** -a -um, very strict; imperium, Tac.

**Persia**, v. Persæ.

**Persicus**, v. Persæ and Persos.

**persideo** -sedi -sessim, 2. = persedeo (q.v.).

**persido** -sedi -sessim, 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 inopudentia, Liv. (for perfect form v. *persto*).

**Persius** -li, 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, Plaut.

**persolve** -solvi -solutum, 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 viderentur, 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 tuere principis, to be a leading man in the state, Cic.; **b.**, a person in the abstract = a personality, individuality, character; hulus Staleni persona, Cic.

**persōnatus** -a -um (persona), 1. clad in a mask, masked; Roscius, Cic.; 2. fictitious, not genuine, counterfeited; quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem, Cic.

**persōno** -sonāi -sonitum, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to sound through, resound thoroughly; domus cantu personabat, Cic.; aures personant huiusmodi vocibus, Cic.; id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persons, to shout, Tac. **B.** to perform upon a musical instrument; cithari lopus personat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to fill with sound, cause to resound; aequora conchā, Verg. **B.** **a.**, to cry 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, Plaut.

**perspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *perspicio*), well known, fully known; virtus, Cic.; (superl.), benevolentia perspectissima, Cic.

**perspētor**, 1. dep. to investigate, explore thoroughly, Suet.

**perspergo** (per and spargo), to sprinkle,

moisten; fig., quo, tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

**perspicacitas** -acis, f. (perspicax), sharp-sightedness, Cic. (7)

**perspicax** -acis (perspicio), sharp-sighted, acute; in quod acutum ac perspicax natura est, Cic.

**perspicentia** -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 perspiciam, 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** -uitis, f. (perspicuus), 1. clearness, brightness, transparency, Plin.; 2. transf., clearness, perspicuity, Cic.

**perspicuus** -a -um (perspicio). **I.** transparent, bright, clear; aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., clear, evident, perspicuous; utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

**persterno** -stravi -stratum, 3. to make quite level, pave thoroughly; viam silice, Liv.

**perstimulo**, 1. to goad on violently, Tac.

**persto** -stiti -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 lincepto, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; with infin., si persisteris corpus ad ea quae dixi referre, Cic.

**perstrēpo** -strēxi, 3. to make a great noise, Ter.

**perstringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. to graze, graze against. **I.** Lit., **a.**, portam atrato, Cic.; solum atrato, to plough, Cic.; **b.**, esp., to wound slightly; femur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, to touch, seize, lay hold of; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Lit.; consilium meum perstrinxerat, had moved, Cic.; **b.**, to scold, blame, reproach; voluntatem faciliis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; **c.**, to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly; tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

**perstidicōsē**, adv. (perstudiosus), very eagerly, very willingly, Cic.

**perstidicōsus** -a -um, very eager, very desirous, very fond; litterarum, Cic.

**persuadeo** -suasi -asum, 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.; imphnis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Cæsa.; pass. impers., hoc ipsis 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 hostes transeat, Cæsa.; with accus. of thing, quorum si utrinvis (Pompeio) persuasissim, Cic.; pass. impers., quibus persuasum est hostem persequi, Cic.

**persuasio** -onis, f. (persuadeo), 1, a con-

*vincing, persuasion, Cic.*; 2, *a conviction, belief, opinion*; *superstitionum persuasione, Tac.*

**persuāsus** -a, 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. Trans.*, to range through; *captam Italiam, Tac.*

**pertaedet** -taesum est, 2. *Impers.* to be weary of, disgusted with anything; *pertaesum est levitatis, Cic.*; *vos injuriæ 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 Roman pertenderunt, Liv.*

**pertento**, 1. *I. to prove, test, try. A. Lit.*, *pugionem utrumque, Tac.* *B. Transf.*, a, to put to the test; *adulescentium animos, Liv.*; b, to consider, to examine; *perspicere rem et pertenta, Cic.* *II. to seize, lay hold of, affect*; *tremor pertentat corpora, Verg.*

**perténūis** -e, 1, *very fine, very small, Plin.*; 2, *very small, very slight*; *spes salutis, Cic.*; *suspicio, Cic.*

**pertérēbro**, 1. to bore through; *columnam, Cic.*

**pertergō** -teral -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up. *I. Lit.*, *gauspe mensam, Hor.* *II. Transf.*, to touch gently, *Lucr.*

**perterrēfacio** (-fēcī) -factum, 3. (*pertereo* and *facio*), to frighten, terrify exceedingly, *Ter.*

**perterrō** -terrī -territum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly; *malefici conscientia perterritus, Cic.*

**perterricōpus** -a -um, *sounding, rattling terribly, Lucr.*

**pertexo** -textī -textum, 3. to weave entirely; *transf.*, to complete, accomplish; *pertexo modo quod exorsus es, Cic.*

**pertica** -ae, f. a long pole or rod, *Ov.*

**pertimēfactus** -a -um (*pertimeo* and *facio*), *frightened exceedingly, ap. Cic.*

**pertimesco** -timī, 3. (*pertimeo*), to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of; *nullius potentiam, Cic.*; *de suis periculis, Cic.*

**pertinācia** -ae, f. (*pertinax*), *firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity*; *hominum nimia pertinacia et arrogantia, Caes.*; *in pertinacia perstare, Liv.*; *frangere pertinaciam, Liv.*

**pertinācītēr**, adv. (*pertinax*), *firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously*; *fusos insequi, Liv.*

**pertinax** -ācis (*per* and *tenax*). *I. having a firm hold, tenacious*; *digito male pertinaci, Hor.* *II. firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate*; *virtus, Liv.*; *concertatio, Cic.*; *pertinax ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.*

**pertinō** -tinī, 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 pertinent? 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.*; *interpretando, quorum quidque pertineat, Cic.*; *b, to attach to, to fall upon*; *ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, 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*

*acc.*, *in relation to*; *quod ad populum pertinet, Cic.*

**pertingo**, 3. (*per* and *tango*), to stretch out, extend to; *collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.*

**pertolō**, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, *Lucr.*

**pertorquō**, 2. to twist, distort, *Lucr.*

**perttractō** -ōnis, f. (*pertracto*), *an occupying or busying oneself with, application to anything*; *rerum publicarum, Cic.*

**pertracto** (*pertracto*), 1. *I. to touch with the hands, lay hold of, handle, feel*; *barbatulos 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.*

**pertrāho** -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.*

**pertracto** = *pertracto* (q.v.).

**pertristis** -e, 1, *very sorrowful, ap. Cic.*; 2, *very austere*; *quidam patris, Cic.*

**pertumultuō**, adv. *in an agitated or tumultuous manner*; *nuntiare, Cic.*

**pertundo** -tūdi -tūsum (-tūssum) and -tūsum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, *Oct.*

**perturbātō**, adv. (*perturbatus*), *confusedly, in a disorderly manner*; *dicere, Cic.*

**perturbātio** -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 impendens, Cic.*; 2, *passion, emotion*; *perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.*

**perturbātrix** -icis, f. (*perturbo*), *she that disturbs, Cic.*

**perturbātus** -a -um, p. adj. (*from perturbō*), *confused, disquieted, disturbed*; *numquam vidi hominem perturbatorem metu, Cic.*

**perturbo**, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion. *I. Lit.*, *aciem, Sall.*; *orlines, 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 republica salute perturbari, Cic.*; *perturbari animo, Caes.*

**perturpis** -e, *very base, very disgraceful, Cic.*

**pertūsus** -a -um, p. adj. (*from pertundo*), *bored through, perforated*; *dollum a fundo pertusum, Liv.*

**pérungō** -unxi -unctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, besmear; *corpora oleo, Cic.*

**pérurbānus** -a -um, 1, *very polite, refined, witty, Cic.*; 2, *in a bad sense, over-polite, Cic.*

**pérurgō** -ursi, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, *Suet.*

**pérūro** -nssi -ustum, 3. *I. to burn thoroughly, to burn up*; *agrum, Liv.* *II. A. to inflame* (with love, etc.); *perurimur aestu, Ov.*; *perustus inani gloria, Cic.* *B. 1, to gull, chafe, inflame*; *subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov.*; 2, to pinch, nip with cold; *terra perusta gelu, Ov.*

**Pérūsia** -ae, f. *one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns, now Perugia. Hence, Pérūsianus* -a -um, *belonging to Perugia.*

**pérutīlis** -e, *very useful, Cic.*

**pervādo** -visi -vīsum, 3. *I. to go through, come through, pass through. A. Lit.*, *incendium*

per agros pervasit, Cic.; per *se*qua 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 Italian, 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. subet., ista communi 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 loca, 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 in honos nimium pervagatur, Cic. **II.** Transit., to wander through. **A.** Lit., bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. **B.** Transf., cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagatur, Cic.

**pervāgus** -a -um, wandering everywhere; puer, Ov.

**pervālō** -tū, 2. to be very strong, Lucr.

**pervāriē**, adv. very variously, Cic.

**pervasto**, 1. to devastate, lay waste completely; omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.

**pervēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry through, conduct through; commectus, Liv.; pass., perveli, as middle, to travel, sail, pass through, Tac. **II.** to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place; virgines Caere, Liv.; pass., perveli, 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; si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic.; hence, to disparage, revile; jus civile, Cic.

**pervēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to arrive at, come to, reach. **I.** Lit., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; ad portum, 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 suum, to obtain one's own, Cic.; ad primos comœdos, to attain to the rank of, Cic.; b, of things, to come to; pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.

**perversē**, adv. (perversus), wrongly, perversely; interpretari, Cic.; uti deorum beneficiorum, Cic.

**perversitas** -tās, f. (perversus), perversity; hominum, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

**perversus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perverso), crooked, awry, askew. **I.** Lit., perversissimi oculi, squinting dreadfully, Cic. **II.** perverse, froward, 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; numquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

**pervespēri**, adv. very late in the evening, Cic.

**pervestigatio** -ōnis, f. (pervestigo), a tracking out, investigation, Cic.

**pervestire**, 1. to track out. **I.** Lit., of

hunting dogs, Cic. **II.** Fig., to investigate, search into; pervestigare ut cognoscere, Cic.

**pervētus** -ūs, very old; rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

**pervētustus** -a -um, very old; verba, Cic.

**perviciācia** -ae, f. (pervicax), persistency; usually in a bad sense, obstinacy, stubbornness; mulierositās, perviciacia, ligurritio, Cic.; perviciacia tua et superbia, Liv.; perviciacia in hostem, firmness, Tac.

**perviciōsiter**, adv. (pervicax), firmly, obstinately, stubbornly; compar., perviciacius, Liv.

**pervicōx** -icis (\*pervico for pervinco), firm, unyielding; in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate; virtus, Liv.; with genit., pervicax iras, Tac.; with adversus, adversus peritos pervicax, Tac.

**pervidēo** -vidi -visum, 2. **I.** to overlook, look at, regard, behold; 1, 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 lippos inunctis, Hor. **II.** to look through and through; 1, 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.; meton., to consider, examine; videbo te et pervidebo, Cic.

**pervigēo** -gēti, 2. to flourish, bloom continually; opibus atque honoribus pervigere, remained long in possession of, Tac.

**pervigil** -ilis, very watchful, always watching, Ov.

**pervigiliatio** -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), a vigil, a religious watching, Cic.

**pervigiliū** -li, n. 1, a watching throughout the night, Plin.; 2, a religious watching, vigil; castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigiliū celebrare, Tac.

**pervigilo**, 1. to watch, remain awake through the night; noctem, Cic.

**pervilis** -e, very cheap; annona, Liv.

**pervinco** -vici -victum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to gain a complete victory. **A.** Lit., pervicit Var-danes, Tac. **B.** Transf., to carry one's point; pervicit Cato, Cic. **II.** Transit., to conquer completely, subdue utterly. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, to surpass, outdo; voces pervincent 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. **I.** Lit., loca equo pervia, Ov.; transiōnes, 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 sit about; omnia late loca, Verg.

1. **pervōlo**, 1. **I.** to fly through, fly round; 1, lit., aedes, Verg.; iter aërium, Ov.; 2, transf., of any rapid motion, sex milia praeuim clavis, Cic. **II.** to fly to a place; in hanc sedem, Cic.

2. **pervōlo** -vōlūi -velle, to wish greatly, to be very desirous; pervelim 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 his locis pervolvatur animus, may be en-

gaged is, Cic. **II.** to turn over a book, to read, Cat.

**pervorsus**, pervorsio, pervorto, etc. = perverse, perversio, perverto, etc. (q.v.).

**pervulgatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from per-vulgo), 1, very usual, very common; consolatō, Cic.; 2, well known; ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

**pervulgo** (pervolve), 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. (πόις), 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.; prohiberi oetis 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 lambic 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 Manili, before Manilius, Cic.; pes secundus, felix, dexter, happy or fortunate arrival, Verg., Ov. **II.** A. Transp., 1, poet., of water, crepante lymphā desillit pede, Hor.; of time, tacto pede lapsa vetustas, Ov.; 2, a, the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, Tac.; b, pes veli, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; hence, pede aquo, 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, in a foot-race, Ov.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of poetry, a metrical foot, Cic.; b, a metre, species of verse; Lesbius, Hor.; c, a foot, as a measure of length; pedem non egressi sumus, Cic.

**possimus**, pessime, v. malus.

**Pessinus** (Pēsinus) -untis, f. (Πεσσινός, Πεσσινός-ωντός), 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.

**pestilens** -i, m. (πείσθαλος), a bolt; pestilum ostio obdere, Ter.

**pessum**, adv. (for pedis versum), to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; pessum ire, to sink to the ground, Cic.; to be ruined, to perish, Tac. Esp., **pessum de** (or pessumdo, or pessundo) dēli, dātum, dāre, to let fall to the ground, to destroy, ruin, put an end to, Sall.; ad inertiam pessum datus est, sunk into, Sall.

**pestifer** -fera -ferum and **pestiferus** -a -um (pestis and fero), 1, pestiferous, pestilential; odor corporum, Liv.; 2, transf., deadly, fatal, destructive, injurious; vipera, Cic.; civis, Cic.

**pestiferē**, adv. (pestifer), balefully, 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.; autumni, Caes. **II.** Transf. (moral), plague, pest, Cat.

**pestilitas** -itās, 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, bane; illae inclusae in republica pestes, Cic.

**petasatus** -a -um (petasus), wearing the petasus (q.v.) = equipped for a journey, Cic.

**petasio** (pētasio) -ōnis, m. (πείσασιν), a fore-quarter of pork, Varr.

**petasunculus** -i, m. (dim. of petaso), a little fore-quarter of pork, Juv.

**petasus** -i, m. (πείσας), a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers, Plaut.

**petaurum** -i, n. (πείσιν), a spring-board used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Juv.

**Pételia** (Pētēlia) -ae, f. a town in the Brutian territory colonized by the Lucanians, now Strongoli. Hence, adj., **Pételinus** -a -um, Petelian.

**pētesco** (pētisco), 3. (peto), to desire, long for, strive after eagerly; aliquid, Cic.

**pētitio** -ōnis, f. (peto). **I.** an attack, thrust, blow; tuas petitiones effugi Cic.; an attack in words; novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque diendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a requesting; a, petitio indutiarum, Liv.; b, an application for office, candidature; consularia, 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.

**pētitor** -ōris, m. (peto), one who strives after anything. **I.** a candidate, Hor. **II.** the plaintiff in a civil or private suit, Cic.

**pētītūrio**, 4. (desider. of peto), to desire to become a candidate; video hominem valde petītūrie, Cic.

**pētītus** -ūs, m. (peto), an inclining towards, Lucr.

**pēto** -ivi and -itum, 3. (root PET, whence impet-o, impes, impetus, Gk. ΠΕΤ, whence πείσ-μαι, πείσσω), to reach towards. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., a, with the hand, to grasp; Illonea petit dextrā, Verg.; b, with a weapon, to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at; caput et collum, Cic.; aliquem telli, Liv.; c, with the feet or with other kinds of motion, (a) to make for, go to, hasten to; Dyrrhachium, Cic.; loca calidiora, 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, abs 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 petiere juvenes, Liv.; 3, to seek for; a, sedes apibus statitico petenda, Verg.; b, to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain; praedam pedibus, 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 alte 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.

**Pētrējus** -ii, m., M., a Roman general, legate of Pompey in the Civil War.

**Pētrinum** -i, n. an estate near Sinuessa in Campania.

**Pētrōōrīi** -ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in modern Perigord.

**Pētrōnīus** -ii, m., T. (or C.) Arbiter, a Roman satirist under Nero.

**pētūlans** -antis (\*petulo, from peto), freakish, capricious, pert, wanton, forward, petulant; and esp., wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

**pētūlantēr**, adv. (petulans), freakishly, capriciously, petulantly, forwardly, wantonly; petulanter vivere, Cic.; petulantius jactari, Cic.; petulantissime fieri, Cic.

**pētūlantia** -ae, f. (petulans), capriciousness, freakishness, wantonness, petulance (opp. pudor, modestia), Cic.

**pētulous** -a -um (peto), butting with the head; agni, Lucr.; haedi, Verg.

**Peucētia** -ae, f. a district of Apulia. Adj., **Peucētius** -a -um, Peucetian.

**pexus** -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 Pella.

**Phaeaces** -eum, m. (Φαίακες), the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria (identified with Corcyra), famed for their prosperity. Sing., **Phaeax** -eas, m. a Phaeacian; plinguis 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.

**Phaedon** -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. (Φαίdra), 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, **Phaestius** -idis, f. a dweller in Phaestum. **II** a town in Thessaly.

**Phaëthon** -ōntis, m. (Φαέθων), 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.**, **Phaëthontēs** -a -um, relating to Phaëthon. **B. Subst.**, **Phaëthontās** -adis, f.; plur., **Phaëthontīdes** -nim, f. the sisters of Phaëthon, who were turned into poplars.

**Phaëthusa** -ae, f. (Φαέθουσα), a sister of Phaëthon.

**phāgēr** -gri, m. (φάγος), a fish, Ov.

**Phalaeus** -i, m. (Φάλακος), a tyrant of the Phocaeans. Hence, adj., **Phalaeceus** -a -um, of Phalaeus.

**phalangae (phalangae)** -arum, f. (φάλαγγες), rollers on which heavy bodies were moved; Cacs.

**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 Sinos Malicus, now Stykidha.

**Phalaris** -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), a tyrant of Agrigento, notorious for his cruelty (v. Perillus).

**Phalāsarua** -ae, f. (Φαλάσαρρα), a town in Crete. Adj., **Phalāsarnēus** -a -um, of Phalasarua.

**phalārae (phalārae)** -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.

**phalārātus** -a -um (phalarae), adorned with the phalarae; equi, Liv.

**Phalērum** -i, n. (Φαληρόν), the oldest port of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall.

Hence, **A. Phalēreus** -ei and -eas, m. belonging to Phalerum; Demetrius Phalerus, or simply Phalerus, 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., **Phanaeus** -a -um, Phanean; rex Phanaeus, poet. for Phanaean wine (as the king among wines), Verg.

**Phantāsus** -i, m. (Φάντασος), a son of Somnus.

**Phāon** -ōnis, m. (Φάων), a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho.

**phāretra** -ae, f. (φαστίρα), a quiver, Verg.

**phāretrātus** -a -um (phaetra), furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver; virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.

**pharmaceutria** -ae, f. (φαρμακεντρία), the sorceress (title of Vergil's Eighth Eclogue).

**pharmācōpōla (-ēs)** -ae, m. (φαρμακοπώλη), a seller of drugs, a quack, Cic.

**Pharnāces** -is, m. (Φαρνάκης), king in Pontus, son of Mithridates, conquered by Caesar.

**Pharsālus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C., now Pharsa. Hence, adj., **Pharsālius** -a -um and **Pharsālius** -a -um, Pharsalian.

**Phārus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a light-house; adj., **Phārius** -a -um, a, relating to Pharus; b, Egyptian; juvenes, Io, Ov.; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib.; conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.

**Phāsēlis** -idis, f. (Φασήλις), a town in Lycaonia, on the border of Pamphylia. Hence, **Phāsēlitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Phaselis.

**phāsēlus** (-ōs) -i, 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** -idis and -idos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea, now Rioni or Rion. Hence, **A. Phāsīs** -idis, f. adj. Phasian, poet. = Colchian; volucres, pheasants, Mart.; subst., Phasis (sc. femina), the Colchian woman = Medea, Ov. **B. Phāsianus** -a -um (φασιανός), Phasian, poet. = Colchian. **C. Phāsianus** (Phāsianus) -a -um, avis, and simply Phasiana, Plin., or Phasianus, Suet., a pheasant. **D. Phāsias** -adis, f. (Φασίας), Phasian, poet. = Colchian; puella, and simply Phasia, = Medea, Ov.

**phasma** -ātis, n. (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre (title of a comedy of Meander, and of a poem by Catullus), Ter., Juv.

**phatnē** -ēs, f. (φάτνη), the Crib, a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer, Cic.

**Phēgeus** -ei and -eus, m. (Φηγεύς), king of Psophis. Hence, **A. Adj., Phēgeus** -a -um, belonging to Phēgeus. **B. Subst., Phēgis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phēgeus.

**Phēmūs** -ii, m. (Φήμιος), a celebrated harp-player in Ithaca; hence, appell., a good harp-player, Ov.

**Phēnōus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Φήνεος), a town in Arcadia. Hence, **Phēnēstae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Phēneus.

**phengitēs** -ae, m. (Φενγίτης), selenite or crystallized gypsum (used for window panes), Suet.

**Phērae** -ārum, f. (Φέραι), **I.** a town in Mesenia, near modern Kalamata. **II.** a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus and of the tyrant Alexander, now Vafestino; hence, adj., **Phēraeus** -a -um, Pherean, or Thessalian; vaccae, of Admetus, Ov.; gens, a cruel race, like that of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae, Ov.

**Phērēclus** -i, m. (Φερέκλος), a ship-builder who built the ship in which Paris carried off Helen. Hence, adj., **Phērēclus** -a -um, of Phereclus.

**Phērcydēs** -is, m. (Φερεκύδης). **I.** a philosopher of Seyros, teacher of Pythagoras. Hence, adj., **Phērcydēus** -a -um, of Phērcydēs. **II.** an Athenian chronicler, flor. 480 B.C.

**Phērēs** -ētis, m. (Φέρης), prince in Thessaly, father of Admetus. Hence, **Phērētādēs** -as, m. son of Phēres = Admetus.

**phīlia** -ae, f. (φιλία), a drinking-vease, broad at the bottom, bowl, saucer, Juv.

**Phidias** -ae, m. (Φειδίας), a celebrated sculptor of Athens, contemporary of Pericles. Hence, **Phidiācus** -a -um, of Phidias.

**Philadelphēi** (**Philadelphini**) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Philadelpia in Asia Minor.

**Philaeni** -ōrum, and Gr. -ōn, m. (Φίλωνες), two Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country; araē Philaenorum and Philaenon, a port on the borders of Cyrene.

**Philammōn** -ōnis, m. (Φιλάμμων), son of Apollo and Chlone, a celebrated singer.

**Philippi** -ōrum, m. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filibai or Filibek; hence, adj., **A. Philippensis** -e. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philippi.

**Philippōis** -ōis, f. (Φιλιπποῖς), a town in Thrace on the right bank of the Hebrus, now Philippopolis.

**Philippus** -i, m. (Φίλιππος). **I.** the names of several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great; meton., a gold coin coined by Philip, Hor.; hence, adj., **A. Philippēus** -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 Marcia.

**Philistus** -i, m. (Φίλιστος), a Greek historian of Syracuse, imitator of Thucydides.

**philitia** -ōrum, n. (φιλίτια), 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 Poeas, 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., **Philoctētaeus** -a -um, belonging to Philoctetes.

**philōlogia** -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, Cic.

**philōlogus** -i, m. (φιλόλογος), a learned man, a student of literature, a scholar, Cic.

**Philomēla** -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα). **I.** the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, turned into a nightingale. **II.** Meton., a nightingale, Verg.

**Philomēlium** -ii, n. (Φιλομήλιον), a small town in the south-east of Phrygia, not far from the borders of Lycania, now Ak-cher. Hence, **Philomēlienses** -i-um, m. the inhabitants of Philomēlium.

**Philopoēmān** -ēnis, m. (Φιλοποίμην), general of the Achaean League (born 253 B.C.).

**philōsōphia** -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία). **I.** philosophy, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a philosophical subject, Nep. **B.** Plur., philosophiae, philosophical sects or systems, Cic.

**philōsophor**, 1. dep. to philosophise, to apply oneself to philosophy, Cic.

**philōsophus** -a -um (φιλόσοφος), philosophic. **I.** Adj., Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** philōsophus -i, m. a philosopher, Cic. **B.** philōsōpha -ae, f. a female philosopher, Cic.

**philtum** -i, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion; philtre, Ov.

**1. philyra** -ae, f. (φίλυρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made, Hor.

**2. Philýra** -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, changed into a linden-tree. Hence, **A. Philýreus** -a -um, relating to Philýra; heros, Chiron, Ov.; tecta, of Chiron, Ov. **B. Philýrides** -ae, m. son of Philýra = Chiron, Ov.

**phimus** -i, m. (φίμος), a dice-box, Hor.

**Phineus** -ei and -eos, 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. Phinēus** and **Phineus** -a -um, of or relating to Phineus. **B. Phinides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. **II.** brother of Cepheus, fought with Perseus about Andromeda.

**Phintia** -ae, f. a town in Sicily.

**Phintias** -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., **Phlégēthentis** -idis, f. of Phlegethon; lymphæ, Ov.

**Phlagra** -ae, f. (Φλέγρα = φλεγυρά, burning), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called Palene, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning. Hence, adj., **Phlagraeus** -a -um, relating to Phlagra; campi, Ov.; transf., campus, the field of Pharsalia (because of the fierce battle fought there), Prop.

**Phlégyas** -ae, m. (Φλεγύας). **I.** king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis. **II.** Plur., **Phlégysæ** -arum, m. a robber tribe in Thessaly.

**Phliūs** -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese between Sicyon and Argos. Hence, adj., **Phliasius** -a -um, of Phliūs.

**Phōbētōr** -ōris, m. (Φοβήτωρ), a son of Morpheus.

**phōca** -ae, f. and **phōcō** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, Verg.

**Phōcæa** -ae, f. (Φωκæα), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Mæssilia, now Focæe. Hence, **A. Phōcæensis** -e, Phocæan. **B. Phōcæi** -ōrum, m. the Phocæans. **C. Phōcæicus** -a -um, Phocæan.

**Phōcis** -idis and -idos, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia. Hence, **1. Phōcæus** -a -um, Phocian; **2. Phōcenses** -lum, m. the inhabitants of Phocis; **3. Phōceus** -a -um, Phocian; juvenis Phocæus, or simply Phocæus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; **4. Phōci** -ōrum, m. the Phocians.

**Phōcus** -i, m. (Φωκός), son of Aæacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon.

**Phōbē** -ēs, f. (Φοιβή). **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. (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god; poet. = sun; fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; and = quarter of the heavens; sub utroque Phoebus, in the east and west, Ov. Hence, **A. Phōbās** -idis, f. (Φοιβάς), priestess of Phoebus, a prophetess. **B. Phōbeus** -a -um and **Phoebus** -a -um (Φοιβήος, Φοιβείος), of Phoebus; juvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, and poet. = laurel crown, Ov.

**Phoenicō**, v. Phoenices.

**Phoenices** -um, m. (Φοίνικες), 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.

**phoenicoptēros** -i, m. (Φοινικοπτερος), the flamingo, Juv.

**Phoenix** -icis, m. (Φοῖνιξ). **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.

**Phlōēs** -ēs, f. (Φολέη), a woody mountain in Arcadia, on the border of Elis, now Olona.

**Phōlus** -i, m. (Φόλος), a centaur.

**Phorcus** -i, m. (Φόρκος), **Phorcys** -cylis, m. (Φόρυς), and **Phoroyx** -cylis, m. (Φόρυξ), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters. Hence, **A. Phorcis** -idos, f. daughter of Phorcys; sorores Phorides = Graecæ, Ov. **B. Phoroyxis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

**Phorōneus** -ei and -eos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io. Hence, **Phorōnis** -idis, f. = Io, Ov.

**Phrāsōtes** (Phrāsātēs) -is, m. name of several Parthian kings.

**phrenēticus** -a -um (φρενητικός) and **phreniticus** -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., **Phrixenus** -a -um, belonging to Phrixus; stagna sororis Phrixæe, the Hellespont, Ov.

**Phrygēs** -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., Pelope, Prop.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; tyrannus, Aeneas, Verg., Ov., Laomedon, Ov.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian Aule, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.

**1. Phryx** -ygis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia, now Ocletechak-Su.

**2. Phryx**, v. Phryges.

**Phryxēus**, v. Phrixus.

**Phthia** -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles. Hence, **A. Phthias** -idis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia. **B. Phthiotes** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης); an inhabitant of Phthia. **C. Phthiotis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is. **D. Phthioticus** -a -um (Φθιωτικός), meton. = Thessalian. **E. Phthius** -i, m. (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia; rex, Peleus, Ov.; meton. = Thessalian, Liv.

**Phylacō** -ēs, f. (Φυλακή). **I.** a city in Thessaly, where Proterilius reigned. Hence, **A. Phylacōis** -idis, f. belonging to Phylacē; matres, Thessalian, Ov. **B. Phylacōis** -a -um; conjux, Laodamia, Ov. **II.** a town in Molossia in Epirus.

**Phylacus** -i, m. (Φυλακος). **I.** founder of Phylacē. **II.** grandfather of Proterilius. Hence,

**Phylacidēs** -ae, m. (φύλακτις), a descendant of Phylacus = Protesilaus, Ov.

**phylarchus** -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir; Arabum, Cic.

**Phyllōs** -i, f. (φύλλος), town in Thessalotis. Hence, **Phyllōis** -a -um (φυλλῳίος), poet. = Thessalian; juvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

**physica** -ae, f. and **physiōs** -ēs, f. (φυσικῆς), physics, natural science, Cic.

**physiōs**, adv. in the manner of the natural philosophers; dicere, Cic.

**physicus** -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical. A. Adj., ratio, Cic. B. Subst., 1, **physicus** -i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic.; 2, **physica** -ōrum, n. natural philosophy, physics, Cic.

**physiognōmōn** -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features, Cic.

**physiōlogia** -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, Cic.

**piabilis** -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for; fulmen, Ov.

**piaculāris** -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating; sacrificia, and subst., **piaculāria** -ium, n. expiatory sacrifices, Liv.

**piaculum** -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 lueendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.; hence, any means of healing, remedy, Hor. B. punishment; gravis piacula exigere, Liv. II. that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed; piaculum committere, Liv.

**piamen** -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation, Ov.

**pica** -ae, f. a pie, magpie, Ov.

**picaria** -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-kut, Cic.

**picra** -ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine (pinus silvestris, Linn.), Verg.

**Picenum** -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.

**Picenus** -a -um, belonging to Picenum.

**picus** -a -um (pix), pitchy, pitch-black; caligo, Verg.

**piceo**, i. (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., painting, the art of painting; ars ratiōque picturae, Cic. B. Meton., a painting, picture; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic. II. Fig., a painting in words, picture, description, Cic.

**picturātus** -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. (Μίκος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Ceres into a woodpecker.

**pīe**, adv. (pius), piously, dutifully (opp. scelerate), Cic.

**Piēria** -ae, f. (Πιερία), a district of Macedonia on the coast.

**Piērus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μιέρης). 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. **Piēria** -idis, f. (Μιερίας), a Muse. Plur., Pierides, the Muses. B. **Piērius** -a -um, **Piērian**; 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** -gr -grum (root PIG, whence piget), disinclined, unwilling, lary, 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, insensibile, Ov. B. Of waters, flowing slowly, sluggish, stagnant; palus, Ov.

**piget** -gūt -gūtum est, 2. impers. I. Lit., it causes annoyance, it disgusts; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, me piget stultitiae meae, Cic.; with infin., referre piget, Liv.; absol., oratione multitudo inducit 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.

**pignōr**, 1. (pignus), to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage; bona, Liv.; transf., quum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

**pignōror**, 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 pignoris 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, injuria, Cic.

**pigritia** -ae, f. and **pigrities** -ēi, f. (piger), sluggishness, sloth, indolence, Cic.; militandi, Liv.; ad sequendum, Liv.

**pigro**, 1. (piger), to be sluggish, slothful, lary, Laer.

**pigror**, 1. dep. (piger), to be slow, sluggish; with infin., scribere ne pigere, Cic.

1. **pila** -ae, f. (for pisula, from piso), a mortar, Ov.

2. **pila** -ae, f. (for pigula, from pango), a pillar; nulla meos habet 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; *pila ludere*, Cic.; prov., *claudus pilam, one who cannot make a right use of a thing*, Cic.; meton., a game at ball; *quantum alii tribuunt alveolo*, quantum pilae, Cic. II. Transf., any ball or sphere-shaped substance, a balloting-ball, Prop.

**pilānus** -i, m. (pilum) = triarius (q.v.).

**pilānus** -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin, Verg.

**pilēstus** -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), coloni, Liv.; rex, Liv.

**pilentum** -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies, Liv.

**pilōlū** -i, m. and **pilōlū** -i, n. (dim. of pileus), a little cap, skull-cap, Hor.

**pilēus** -i, m. and **pilēm** -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**, 1. (1. pilus), to depilate of hair, make bald, Mart.

**pilōsus** -a -um (1. 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 place 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; *muniae 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 mantle of the triarii, Caes. II. Meton. = the centurion of the triarii; *primus pilus*, the centurion of the first mantle of the triarii (the first of the sixty centurions of the legion), Liv.

**Pimplea** -ae, f. (Πύμψα), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses. Hence, A. **Pimplōis** (Pimplōis) -idis, f. a Muse, Hor. B. **Pimplēus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses; *mons*, Cat. Subst., **Pimplēa** -ae, f. a Muse, Hor.

**pīnā** = 2. pinna (q.v.).

**Pinarius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. The Pinarii and Potitii were the friends of Hercules at Rome.

**Pindārus** -i, m. (Πινδαρος), a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus. Adj., **Pindāricus** -a -um, of Pindar, Pindaric.

**Pindēnissus** -i, f. (Πινδένισσος), a town in Sicily; hence, **Pindēnissitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pindenissus.

**Pindus** -i, m. (Πίνδος), a mountain in Thessaly, now Mezara.

**pinetum** -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.; *pineus ardor*, a fire of pine-wood, Verg.

**pingo**, 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 (vivo), fat. I. Lit., s. of animals, Theban, Cic.; *pinguis agnus*, Plant. Subst., **pingue** -is, n. fatness, fat, Verg.; b, of things, merum or vinum, oily, Hor.; *ara*, covered with fat of victims, Verg.; of soil, rich; *pinguis campus*, Hor. II. Transf., 1, be-  
meared; *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; *præpetibus pennis*, Cic.; prov., *allicui incedere 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. (vivra), a species of mussel, Cic.

**pinnatus** -a -um (pinna), feathered, winged, Cic.

**pinniger** -gēra -gērum (pinna and gero), having feathers, feathered, winged, Lucr.; transf., piscis, 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.

**pinōtēres** (pinōthērās) -ae, m. (πινώτηρες), the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna.

**pinso**, pinsi and pinsul, pinsum, pinsitum, pinatum and pinsum 8. (root PIS, whence piso, Gk. πίσσω, πρίσσω), to stamp, pound, crush, Plant.

**pinus** -i and -ūs, f. (for pic-nus from pic-, pici), the pine, fr (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.

**pīo**, 1. (pius). 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.; fulmen, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning, Ov.; *nefas triste*, Verg.; *culpam morte*, Verg.

**pīper**, pipēris, n. (πέπερι), pepper, Hor.

**pipilo**, 1. to twitter, chirp, Cat.

**pipulus** -i, m. and **pipulum** -i, n. a chirping; hence, an out-cry, upbraiding, Plant.

**Piraeus** -ūs, m. (Πειραιεύς), 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.

**piraticus** -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical; myojaro, Cic.; subst., **piratica** -ae, f. piracy; piraticam facere, Cic.

**Pirēne** -ēs, f. (Περηνή), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **Pirenīs** -idis, f. (Περηνίς), Pirenian; Pirenīs Ephyrē, Corinth, Ov.

**Pirithōus** -i, m. (Περιθόος), 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** -arum, m. (Πιρυσταί), an Illyrian robber-tribe.

**Pisa** -ae, f. (Πίσρα), and **Pisae** -arum, f. **I.** a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympic games were held. Hence, **Pisaeus** -a -um, Pisaeon; Arethusa, because she came originally from Elis, Ov.; hasta, of Oenomaus, Ov.; subst., **Pisaea** -ae, f. = Hippodamia, Ov. **II.** **Pisae** -arum, f. a town in Etruria, famous for its baths (now Pisa), said to be a colony of Pisa in Elis. Hence, **Pisānus** -a -um, Pisān.

**Pisandrus** (-ūs) -i, m. (Πεισανδρος), son of Polyctor, one of the suitors of Penelope.

**Pisaurum** -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. Hence, adj., **Pisauensis** -e, Pisaurian.

**Pisaurus** -i, m. a river in Umbria, near Pisaurum, now Foglia.

**piscaarius** -a -um (piscis), of or belonging to fish; forum, the fish-market, Plaut.

**piscātor** -ōris, m. (piscor), a fisherman, angler, Cic.

**piscatōrius** -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.

**pisciculus** -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish, Cic.

**piscina** -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.

**piscinarius** -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.; pisces aquosus, Verg.

**piscor**, 1. dep. (piscis), to fish; ante hortulos alicuius, Cic.

**piscosus** -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish; amnis, Ov.

**pisculentus** = 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** -arum, 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); homo pistrino dignus, Ter.; transf., tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, in the same drudgery, Cic.

**pistris** = pristin (q.v.).

**pisum** -i, n. (πίον), the pea, pease, Plin.

**Pitane** -ēs, f. (Πιτάνη), a town in Asia Minor, now Sandarlík.

**Pitheōusa** -ae, f. and **Pitheōusae** -arum, f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.

**Pittacus** (-ūs) -i, m. (Πιττακος), a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men.

**Pittheüs** -ei and -eos, m. (Πιτθεύς), king in Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegeus and mother of Theseus. Hence, **A.**

**Pittheüs** -idos, f. (Πιτθής), a daughter of Pittheus = Aethra, Ov. **B.** **Pittheüs** and **Pittheüs** -a -um, belonging to Pittheus.

**pituita** -ae, f. phlegm, rheum; quum pituita redundat, Cic.

**pituitosus** -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm; home, Cic.

**pityama** = pytisma (q.v.).

**pius** -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero). **I.** acting dutifully, dutiful, pious; a, upright, God-fearing, virtuous; homo, Cic.; pli, "the blessed dead," Cic.; transf., of things or actions, upright; pax, Cic.; subst., iustum plumque, justice and equity, Ov.; pius est, with infn., 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**, piceis, f. (πίσσα), pitch; aliquid pice linere, Liv.

**placabilis** -e (placo), easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable; homines, Cic.; with ad and the acc., placabile ad iustas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet., transf., ara Dianae, Verg.

**placabilitas** -ätis, f. (placabilis), placability, Cic.

**placamen** -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, propitiating; placamina irae, Liv.

**placamentum** -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, Tac.

**placātē**, adv. (placatus), calmly, composedly; omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

**placatio** -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing, propitiating; deorum, Cic.

**placatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from placo). **I.** soothed, appeased, placable; placatore eo et suis et regis spe invento, Liv. **II.** calm, gentle, quiet; vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; transf., mare, Verg.

**placenta** -ae, f. (πλακοῖς), a cake, Hor.

**Placentia** -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Placentia. Hence, **Placentinus** -a -um, Placentine.

**placōo** -ūi -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 part, placitus sum, I am pleased, Ov.; b, of things, placet hoc tibi? does this please you? Cic.; foll. by quod, sibi non placere quod tam cupide 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 causâ esse generatos, Cic.; as a parenthesis, si placet, Cic.; si diis placet, Liv.; b, as legal t. c., to seem good, resolve, order, command; with ut and the subj., senatus placere ut, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

**placidē**, adv. (placidus), quietly, gently, composedly, placidly; ferre dolore, Cic.

**placidus** -a -um (placeo), quiet, still, placid, gentle; reddere alicui placidum, Cic.; senatus, Cic.; annis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placidissima pax, Cic.

**placitum**, v. placitus.

**placitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from placeo). **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 placeo, as sedo of sedeo, connected with pla-nus), to soothe, appease, calm. **I.** Lit., aequora tumida, Verg. **II.** Transf., to assuage, reconcile, appease; animum, animos, Cic.; alique, Cic.; alique 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 itself; 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 placentum, Gr. ΠΛΑΚ, πλάξ), a flat surface. **I.** a net for hunting bears and similar animals; 1, lit., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov.; 2, fig., a net, snare, toll; quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic.; Antonium conjecti in Octavianii 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.

**plāgōsus** -a -um (1. plaga), fond of flogging; Orbilius, Hor.

**plāgula** -ae, f. (dim. of 2. plaga), a curtain, bed-curtain, Liv.

**Planasia** -ae, f. (Πλανάσια), 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.

**planctus** -ūs, m. (plango), a loud noise as of beating, esp., beating the breast, wailing, lamentation; planctus et lamenta, Tac.

**Plancus** -i, m. (πλάτυς, broad-footed), a family of the gens Marnatia.

**plānē**, adv. (planus). **I.** plainly, simply,

intelligibly; loqui, Cic.; planius dicere, Cic.; planissime explicare, Cic. **II.** wholly, entirely, quite, thoroughly; plane eruditus, Cic.; si plane occidimus, Cic.; plane nihil sapit, Cic.

**plango**, planxi, planctum, 3. (root PLAC, Gk. ΠΑΛΩ, whence πλάσσω), 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.; fenu, Ov.; lacertos, Ov. **B.** Transf., as κόρρα-εσθαι, refl. plangere, middle plangi, to bewail loudly; planguntur matres, Ov.; agnina plan-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 lamentatione implere, complere forum, Cic.; plangorem dare, Ov.

**plangunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of πλῆγυν), 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, distinctness, Tac.

**plānitia** -ae, f. and **plānitēs** -ēi, 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.

**Plātēae** -ārum, f. (Πλαταιαί), a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.), now Plataeo-Castra. Hence, **Plātēenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Plataea.

**plātēlēs** -ae, f. a water-bird, the spoonbill, Cic.

**plātēnus** -i, f. (πλάτανος), the plane-tree, Cic.; caelebs, not used to train the vine on (like the elm), Hor.

**plātēa** -ae, f. (πλατεία), a street, Caes.

**Plātō** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων), **I.** a celebrated 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., alle, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov. **B.** Esp., to clap the hands in token of applause; a, lit., manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.; impura, hinc 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; ingenia sepulchra, Hor.; diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; hence plur., sibi, Hor. **II.** Transit., **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 alis, 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 pennia, 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 (Plōtianus)** -a -um, Plautian.

**Plautus** -i, m. (lit. flat-footed), M. Accius (or P. 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. (dim. of plebs), the common people, mob, rabble, Cic.

**plēbēus** -a -um (plebs). **I.** relating or belonging to the plebs or people (opp. patricius), plebeian; familia, Cic.; ludī, 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., **plēbēus** -i, m. a plebeian, and **plēbēia** -ae, f. a plebeian woman, Liv. Plur., **plēbēi** or **plēbēi**, Cic. **II.** plebeian = common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior; sermo, of the lower classes, Cic.; purpura, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

**plēbes** -ēs, f. = plebs (q.v.).

**plēbiscōla** -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. ΠΛΗ, ΠΛΗ, whence πλεῖος, πλεῖος), 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 plebe non accipiebat, Cic. **II.** Transf., the common people, the multitude, mass of the people, the lower orders, rabble, mob; plebs at infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs decorum, the lower order of deities, Ov.

**1. plecto**, plecti and plectū, plexum, 3. (root PLEO, Gr. ΠΛΕΩ, πλέω), to plait, braid; more frequently in partic., **plexus** -a -um, braided, plaited; corollae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

**2. plecto**, 3. (πλέω), 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.

**Plēās (Πληάς), Plēās, and Plēās (Πληάς)** -ādis, f. a Pleiad; gen. plur., **Plēādes (Plēādes)** and **Plēādes** -ādum, f. the Pleiads, the Seven Stars, according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Heclyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

**Plēōnē** -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, Caes.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

**plēnitudo** -inis, f. (plenus), fulness, completeness, Plin.

**plēnus** -a -um (root PLE, whence ple-o, Gr. ΠΛΗ, πλεός), full. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, lit., with genit., argenti, Cic.; with abl., plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; absol., plenissimis vellis navigare, Cic.; calcarē 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 flo pleno, thick, Ov.; 2, pregnant, Cic.; 3, full, satiated; plenus eras nimium, Ov.; 4, full of, richly provided with, rich in; exercitus plenissimus praedā, 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.; plenore voce, Cic.

**plērūquē**, v. plerisque.

**plērus** = plerisque (q.v.).

**plērusquē** -rūquē -rūquē, gen. plur., **plērīquē** -rūquē -rūquē, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (opp. unus, pauci). **I.** Plur., 1, absol., multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse 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., juvenus, 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.

**Pleumexii** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Pleuron** -ōnis, f. (Πλευρών), a town in Aetolia. Hence, adj., **Pleuronius** -a -um, Pleurontian.

**plīco** -ūi -itus, 1. (πλέω), to fold, double up, fold together; se in sua membra, Verg.

**Plinius** -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. (Πλεισθήνης), **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.

**plōrātōr** -ōris, m. (ploro), a wailer, howler, lamentor, Mart.

**plōrātus** -ūs, m. (ploro), a crying, weeping, lamenting; gen. in plur., audivī civitatum gemitus, ploratus, Cic.

**plōro**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief; *plorando fessus sum*, Cic.; *jubeo te plorare* (= οἰκουμενέως σοι, bad luck to you!), Hor. **II.** Trans., 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, ploximum) -i, n. a wagon-box, Cat.

**plūit**, v. pluo.

**plūma** -ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; *plur. = down*. **I.** Lit., *plumae versicolore 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, fickleness, 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.

**plumbus** -a -um (plumbum), leaden, made of lead. **I.** Lit., *glans*, Lncr. **II.** Transf., *leaden*; 1, = blunt; *gladius*, Cic.; *pugio*, Cic.; 2, = bad; *vina*, Mart.; 3, dull, stupid; *plumbus* in physics, Cic.; 4, heavy, oppressive, burdensome; *auster*, Hor.

**plumbum** -i, n. (akin to μάλυστος), 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; *culcita*, Cic.; *torus*, Ov.

**plūmīpes** -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. HAY, whence πλύνω, to rain. **I.** Lit., *impers.*, *pluit, et ratas*; *dum pluit*, Verg.; *aqua, quae pluitendo crevisset*, Cic.; with acc. and abl. of what falls, *sanguine pluitae*, Cic.; *lapides pluit*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to fall down in a great mass or number; *tantum glandis pluit*, Verg.

**plūriēs**, adv. (plus), often, frequently, Caes.

**plūriūfariūm** (plus), on many sides, in many places, Suet.

**plūrimus**, plurimum, v. multus.

**plūs**, pluris, v. multus.

**plusculius** -a -um (dim. of plus), somewhat more, rather many; **plusculum** -i, n. used subst., *causae in quibus plusculum negotii est*, Cic.

**plūtēus** -i, m. and **plūtēum** -i, n. **I.** A. a, a moveable penthouse, shed, or manile (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.

**Plūtō** (-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 mulsi facere, to offer*, Liv.

**pōcūlum** -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. bibere), to drink out of goblets, Cic. **II.** Meton., A. a drink, draught; *ad pocula venire*, Verg.; *amoris poculum*, a love-philter, 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; *podagrae doloribus cruciari*, Cic.

**Pōdāliriūs** -ii, m. (Ποδάλειρος). **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.

**Poeas** (Paeas) -antis, m. (Ποίας), the father of Philoctetes; *Poeante satius*, son of Poras = Philoctetes, Ov. Hence, A. adj., **Poeantius** -a -um, proles or heros, or simply **Poeantius** = Philoctetes, Ov. B. **Poeantiades** -ae, m. son of Poeas = Philoctetes, Ov.

**pōema** -ātis, n. (ποίημα), a poem; *poema facere*, or *componere*, or *condere*, Cic.; plur., *poemata* = poetry (opp. oratio, prose), Cic.

**poena** -ae, f. (ποινή), 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 domesticis sanguinis expetere, to avenge the murder of a blood-relation*, Cic.; *poenas parentum 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., Poena, 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; *navita*, Hor.; *leoene*, Verg. B. **Poenicus** (Poenicus) -a -um, Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian; a, lit., *Punicum bellum*, Cic.; *fides = faithlessness*, Sall.; so ars, Liv.; b, poet., transf. = purple-red; *sagum*, Hor. C. **Poeniceus** (Poeniceus) and **Punicus** (Poenicus) -a -um, a, Punic, Carthaginian; b, purple-red.

**Poeninus** -a -um, Pennine; *Alpes* or *Juga, the Pennine Alps*. *Poeninus mons*, the Great St. Bernard; or simply *Poeninus*, Liv.

**poenio**, poenior = punio (q.v.).

**poenitens** -entis (partic. of poeniteo).

**poenitentia** (**poenitentia**) -ae, f. (poeniteo), repentance, penitence, Liv.

**poenitēo** (**poenitēo**) -ti, 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 aliquid 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 poenitere 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 facias poenitet, Cic.; or with acc. and infin., in posterum diem dilatum (case) certamen, Liv.; (e) with acc. of pers. and rel. sent., Quantum poenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; (ζ) or with rel. sent. alone, poenitet quod deduxisti, Liv.; (η) absol., poenitet et torquor, Ov.

**pōēsis** -is, acc. -in, f. (ποίησις), poetry, Cic.

**pōēta** -ae, m. (ποίητής), a poet; poeta comicus, tragicus, Cic.

**pōētica** -ae, f. and **pōēticō** -ēs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), the art of poetry, Cic.

**pōēticōs**, adv. (poeticus), poetically, after the manner of a poet; ut poēticō loquar, Cic.

**pōēticus** -a -um (ποιητικός), poetical; verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.

**Poetovio** -ōnis, f. a town in Pannonia, now Pettau.

**pōētria** -ae, f. (ποίητρια), a poetess, Cic.

**poli** interj. by Pollux! truly! really! Cic.

**Pōlēme** (-ōm) -ōnis, m. (Πολέμης). **I.** a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus. Hence, **Pōlēmonēus** -a -um, of Polemo. **II.** a king in Pontus.

**pōlēnta** -ae, f. (root POL, POLL, whence pollen, Gr. ΠΑΛ, πάλη), pearly-barley, barley-groats, Ov.

**pōllo**, 4. to polish, file, make smooth. **I.** A. 1, rogum asciā, Cic.; 2, esp., to cover with white mortar or gypsum, to whiten; columnas albo, Liv. **II.** Fig., to adorn, embellish, to polish, finish; orationem, Cic.

**pōlitē**, adv. (politus), in a polished manner, elegantly, Cic.; politus limare, Cic.

**pōlitia** -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτία), 1, the state; 2, the Republic (title of a work by Plato), Cic.

**pōliticus** -a -um (πολιτικός), of or relating to the state, political; philosophi, Cic.

**Pōlitōrium** -ii, n. a town in Latium, south of the Tiber, according to the legend founded by the Trojan Polites, son of Priam.

**pōlitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from polio), polished, refined, accomplished; homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.

**pollen** -inis, n. and **pollis** -inis, c. (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.

**pollō**, 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., scientia, Cic.

**pollex** -icis, m. (polleo), lit., that which is strong. **A.** the thumb; Aeginetia pollices praecidere, Cic.; as a measure, clavi ferri digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. **B.** the great toe, Plin.

**pollicēor** -citus 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 periculum duces, Sall.; d, with de and the abl., with or without the acc., nihil ego tum de meis opibus pollicebat, 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.).

**pollicitatio** -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), an offer, proffer, promise; magnis praemiis pollicitationibus polliceri, Caes.

**pollicitor**, 1. dep. (intens. of polliceor), to promise, proffer, Sall.

**pollicitum** -i, n. (polliceor), that which is promised, a promise, Ov.

**Pollio** (**Pōllo**) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, the patron of Vergil.

**pollis** = pollen -inis (q.v.).

**pollucō** -luci -luctum, 2. **I.** to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer; decumam partem Herculi, Plaut. **II.** to put on the table as a dish, Plaut.

**pollūo** -li -lūtum, 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.

**Pollux** -icis, m. (Πολυδῆμης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing, Cic.; Pollux uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.

**pōlus** -i, m. (πόλος). **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.

**Pōlybius** -ii, m. (Πολύβιος), a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor.

**Pōlyclitus** (**Pōlyclētus**) -i, m. (Πολύκλειτος), a celebrated Greek sculptor of Sicily, contemporary of Pericles.

**Pōlycrates** -is, m. (Πολυκράτης), tyrant of Samos, famed for his prosperity, but crucified by the Persian satrap Orontes.

**Pōlydamas** -mantis, m. (Πολύδαμας), a Trojan, friend of Hector.

**Pōlydectes** -ae, m. (Πολύδεκτης), king in Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.

**Pōlydorus** -i, m. (Πολύδωρος), son of Priam, entrusted to the care of Polynestor, king in Thrace, but slain by him.

**Pōlygnētus** -i, m. (Πολύγνητος), 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., πολύπους, 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; subet. **A.** pōmārius -li, m. a fruiterer, Hor. **B.** pōmārium -li, n. a fruit-garden, orchard, Cic.

**pōmēridiānus** = postmeridianus (q.v.).

**pōmērīum** -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 **Pōmētī** -ōrum, m. old town of the Volsci in Latium. Hence, **Pōmētīnus** -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.

**pompā** -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 ferulicis similes esse, to resemble in pait 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.

**Pompējī** -ōrum, m. town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D. Hence, adj., **Pompējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompejī; subet., **A.** Pompējānum -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate of Cicero, near Pompejī; **B.** Pompējāni -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pompejī.

**Pompējōpōlis** -is, f. (Πομπηϊούπολις), later name of the town Soli, destroyed by Tigranes, rebuilt by Pompejus.

**Pompējus** (Pompēius) -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, Pompeja, wife of P. Vatinus; adj., Pompeian; domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey. Hence, **Pompējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; subet., **Pompējānus** -i, m. a member of the Pompeian party.

**Pompilius** -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.

**pompilus** -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, Ov.

**Pompōnīus** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

**Pompīnus** (Pomīnus) -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 Anagninus and Ufens, on the Applan road. Subet., **A.**

**Pompīnum** -i, n. the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh; **B.** **Pomptina** -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.

**pondēro**, 1. (pondus). **I.** to weigh, Plant. **II.** Transf., to weigh mentally, to consider, deliberate upon; verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

**pondērōsus** -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty, ponderous. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., weighty, significant; epistola, Cic.

**pondo** (abl. of obsolete pondus -i), in weight, heavy; corona libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv.; used as an indecl. subet., a pound, pounds; argenti pondo viginti millia, 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.; 2, balance, equilibrium; tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, Cic.; 3, concr., a, a heavy body, weight, load, burden; in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; b, a mass = a quantity, sum; auri pondus ingens, Liv. **II.** Fig., A. In a good sense, 1, weight, gravity, authority, influence; commendationem magnam apud 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 senectutis, Ov.

**pōnē** (perhaps from posne, connected with ponē, πρὸς). **I.** Adv. behind, at the back; moveri et ante et pone, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., behind; pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

**pōno**, pōsti (pōsi), pōstum, 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.; positaē 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 sagina, Verg.; 6, t. t. of calculators, ponere calculum, to calculate, Juv.; 7, milit. t. t., to station men, to place; praesidium libi, 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., pōstus -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; aliquid 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.; haud in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv.; with double acc., to hold, regard; aliquem principem, Cic.; 8, 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., to found, place; ponere initia male, Cic.; b, to fix, settle; leges in convivia, Cic.; ponere praemium, to promise a reward, Cic.; c, to maintain, lay down; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic.; d, to put, ask; quaestulunculam, Cic.; e, to put a person in some position or office; alicui custodem, Caes.; aliquem custodem in frumento publico, Cic. B. to put food,ainties, etc., before one; pavonem, merulas, Hor. C. to plant; puros, 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.; mores, Verg.; 3, naut. t.t., to throw out anchor; ancoris positus, Liv. (synecop. 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 aedile, Cic. D. a, the deck of a ship, Tac.; b, the floor of a tower, Verg.**

**2. Pons, Pontia, as a geographical name. I. Pons Argentens, a place and bridge over the river Argentens 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 -icis, 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. pontificali -e, pontifical; auctoritas, Cic. B. pontificatus -us, m. the office of pontiff, the pontificate, Cic. C. pontificius -a -um, relating to the pontificate; libri, Cic.; jus, Cic.**

**pontificali, v. pontifex.**

**pontificatus, v. pontifex.**

**pontificius, v. pontifex.**

**Pontius -a -um, name of a gens, originally Samnites, 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. (πῶντος). 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, rabbit, Hor.**

**pōpina -ae, f. (πένη, πένην, 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 popliteum, Verg.; femina poplitesque, Liv. II. Meton., the knees; duplicato poplite, with bent knees, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knees, Hor.**

**Poplicola = Publicola (q.v.).**

**poppyama -ätis, n. (πρόπυαμα), and poppyamus -i, m. (πρόπυαμός), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Juv.**

**pōpuliābilis -e (populor), that can be laid waste, devastating, Ov.**

**pōpuliābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating, Liv.**

**pōpuliāris -e (1. populus), belonging to the same people or country, native; 1, adj., flumina, Ov.; 2, subet., 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. Subet., pōpuliāres -ium, m. the popular party, the democracy, Cic.**

**pōpuliāritas -ätis, f. (popularis), desire to please the people, popular behaviour, Tac.**

**pōpuliārter, 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.**

**pōpuliāto -onis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering; populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; ita libera populatio a tergo erat, Liv.; plur., Videntes pleni jam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.**

**pōpuliātor -oris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer, Liv.**

**pōpuliēus -a -um (2. populus), of or relating to the poplar; frondes, Verg.**

**pōpuliifer -fers -ferum (2. populus and fero), producing poplars, Ov.**

**pōpūlisclitum** -i, n. a decree of the people, Liv.

**Pōpūlonia** -ae, f., **Pōpūlonium** -ii, n., and **Pōpūloni** -ūrum, m. a town in Etruria, now ruins of Populonia; hence, **Pōpūloni-anes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Populonia.

**pōpūlo**, 1. and **pōpūler**, 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 aevum curculio, Verg.; populatus hamus, robbed of the bait, Ov.

1. **pōpūlus** -i, m. (connected with πῶλος, plenus, etc., redupl. populus, synoop. 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; fraterum, 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.

**porcus** -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 Uticensis, 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.

**porcūlus** -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** -rexi and -rexi -rectum, 3. to offer sacrifices 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** -rexi -rectum, 3. (pro and rego), to stretch out, reach out, extend. **I** A. 1, lit., a, 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** -ginis, f. (= prurigo), scurf, dandrif, Hor.

**porro**, adv. (πρῶπο), forward, further. **I** Of space, at a distance, as far off; a, with verbs of motion, ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; b, with verbs of rest, inscius Aeneas quae sint ea 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 andisae dicebant, Cic.; sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.

**porrus** -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (πάρος), a leak, Juv.

**Porreña** (Porsenna) and **Porsina** (Porsinna) -ae, m. (Πορρήνας, Πορσίνας), 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 πῆμα, πρῶπος, exterior, etc.), a gate, city-gate. **I** A. Lit., with or without urbs, Cic.; portas claudere, Caes.; porta introire, Cic.; pedem porta 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.; portas jecoria, Cic. **II** Fig., quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, by what ways or means, Lucr.

**portatio** -ōnis, f. (porto), a carrying, conveying; armorum, Sall.

**portendo** -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, abortiens, Cic.

**portentum** -i, n. (portendo). **I** a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II** Transf., A. a wonderful story, extravagant tale; postarum et pictorum, Cic. **B** a monster, monstrosity; hominum pēdumque portenta, Cic.; so of "a monster of depravity;" portentum reipublicae (of Piso), Cic.

**portithēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (πορθήεις), a ferryman (of Charon), Juv.

**porticūla** -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery of portico, Cic.

**porticus** -ūs, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. **I** 1, lit., a, quum paullulum inambulavisset in porticum, Cic.; b, the hall of justice, tribunal of the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., the Stoic school (so named from σῶμα, a porch), the Stoics; clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur. **II** Transf., plur. porticus, galleries to protect the bestigators of a place, Caes.

**portio** -ōnis, f. (root POR, Gr. ΠΟΡ-ω), a part, portion, section, division. **I** Lit., Plin. **II** Transf., proportion, ratio; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. Digitized by Google

**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, ΠΟΡ-ω, 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.; vaticum ad hostem, Cic.; (8) of things as subjects, portans in corpore virus loligo, Ov.; b, persons, lectica portari, Cic. **II.** Transf., with abstract objects, oculis atque amicis auxilia portantes, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.

**portorium** -ii, n. (POR-o, porto), customs, tax on imported and exported goods; portorium vini instituire, Cic.; exigere portorium, Cic.; portorium locare, to let out the duties to farm, Cic.

**portula** -ae, f. (dim. of porta), a little gate, postern, Liv.

**Portunus** -i, m. (portus), the god of harbours (identified with the Greek Palaemon); hence,

**Portunalia** -ium, n. the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August.

**portuosus** -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 Caietiae celeberrimus, Cic.; a portu solvere, Cic.; in portum pervahi, 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 eth. dat., audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with acc. and ab with abl., munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., magistratum Sicyonium nummos pōposci, Cic.; absol., poscitur, 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 il, quos populus jussit, Cic. **B.** to challenge to fight; aliquem in proelia, Verg.; so absol., transf., poscent 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 Panaetius and teacher of Cicero.

**pōsicio** -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting; caeli, climate, Tac.

**pōsitor** -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder, Ov.

**pōsitura** -ae, f. (pono), position, situation, place, posture, Lucr.

**positus** -ūs, m. (pono). **I.** position, place; arbis, 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.; aliquem movere, demovere de possessione, Cic.; b, fig., prudentiae doctrinaeque, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is possessed, a possession, property; paternae atque vitae possessiones, Cic.

**possessuicula** -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** -ēdi -essum, 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** -ēdi -essum, 3. (potis and sideo), to take possession of, occupy. **I.** Lit., bona sine testamento, Cic. **II.** Fig., totum hominem totamque eius praetura, 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 Sequanes 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 consulē, 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. ea), 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.; (b) with pluperf., posteaquam bis consul fuerat, Cic.; (y) with imperf., posteaquam e scena explodebatur, Cic.; (d) with pres., posteaquam in Formiano sum, Cic.

**posteri**, v. posterus.

**postērior**, v. posterus.

**postēritas** -ātis, f. (posterus). **I.** the future; habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. **II.** future generations, after-ages, posterity; omnium saeculorum, Cic.; posteritati servire, Cic.; invidia posteritatis, Cic.

**postērus** (poster) -a -um, compar., **postērior** -us; superl., **postērius** and **postūmus** -a -um (post). **I.** Posit., subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future; lit., postero die, Cic.; in postero, for the next day, and for the future, Cic.; subet., **postēri** -ūrum, 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., postremus and postumus** -a -um. **A.** postremus, 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; **postumus** -a -um, the last, last-born (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), posthumous; proles, Verg.; subst., **postumus** -i, m., Cic.

**postfere** -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account; libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

**postgigniti** -orum, m. (post and gigno), posterity, descendants, Hor.

**posthabeo** -ti -itum, 2. to esteem less, make of less account; omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

**posthac**, 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** -onis, f. (postulo), the demand of a deity for a sacrifice, Cic.

**postilla**, adv. after, afterwards, Cat.

**postis** -is, m. a post, door-post. **I.** Lit., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic. **II.** Plur., meton., post., 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 (pomeridianus)** -a -um (post and meridianus), belonging to the afternoon, afternoon; tempus, Cic.

**postmodò and postmodum**, adv. after, afterwards, Liv.

**postpono** -poni -positum, 8. 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., (a) gen. with perf., postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; (b) with pluperf., undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic.; (y) with pres., Hostilia curia minor mihi esse videtur, postquam est major, Cic.; (b) with imperf., postquam amici non poterant vincere eum, Cic.; b, with historic infin., postquam exui aequalitas, Tac.

**postremo**, v. posterus.

**postremum**, v. posterus.

**postremus** -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

**postridie**, adv. (for posteri diel), the day after, the following day, on the next day; prima luce postridie, Caes.; foll. by quam, postridie quam a vobis discessi, Cic.; with acc., ludos, the day after the games, Cic.; with genit., postridie eius diel, Caes.

**postridie** = postridie (q.v.).

**postscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write after, Tac.

**postulatio** -onis, f. (postulo), a request, entreaty, demand. **I.** Gen., ignoscendi, for pardon, Cic.; concedere postulationi eius, Cic. **II.**

Legal t. t., an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought, Cic.

**postulatum** -i, n. (postulo), a demand, request, Cic.

**postulatus** -us, m. (postulo), a legal complaint, accusation, Liv.

**postillo** = postillo (q.v.).

**postulo**, 1. (= posculo, from posco), to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc., auxilium, Cic.; (b) with double acc., haec quum praetorem postulabas, Cic.; (y) with ut or ne or ut ne and the subj., postulat ab te ut Romam rem rejicias, Cic.; with subj. alone, qui postulare, eos sibi dederent, Caes.; (b) with infin., or acc. and infin., dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se abeolvi, Cic.; with nom. and infin. pass., bona possideri postulerentur, Cic.; (e) abeol. 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.; aliquem maiestatis, Cic.

**Postumius** -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, **Postumianus** -a -um, Postumian.

1. **postumus** -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

2. **Postumus**, v. Postumius.

**Postverta (Postverta)** -ae, f. (post and verto), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Ov.

**pōtātis** -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking-bout; hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.

**pōtātor** -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker, Plant.

**pōtē**, v. potis.

**pōtēs** -entis, p. adj. (from possum). **I.** powerful in, having power over. **A.** neque iubendi neque vetandi, Tac. **B.** 1, capable of; armorum 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 Cyprī, ruling over Cyprus, Hor.; ag., 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.; inasi, having fulfilled the command, Ov.

**pōtentius** -us, m. (potens), political power, supremacy, Cic.

**pōtētē**, adv. (potens). **I.** powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Hor. **II.** according to one's power, Hor.

1. **pōtētia** -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. **Pōtētia** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the river Floris, now, perhaps, Monte Santo.

**pōtēstas** -ātis, f. (possum), power. **I.** Gen., might, strength, efficacy; herbarum, Verg. **II.** power to do something, power over something. **A.** 1, gen., habere potestatem vitas necque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate sanatus, Cic.;

exiisse ex or de potestate (sc. mentis), to lose the control of one's reason, Cic.; 2, esp., a, political power, supremacy, dominion; esse in alius ditione ac potestate, Cic.; b, the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; (a) lit., praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; (b) 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.; (b) to allow access to oneself, grant an interview, Caes.; potestas est, it is possible, with infin., non fugis hinc praecipua dum praecipitare potestas, Verg.

1. **pōtio** -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, draught, potion. I. Geni., Cic. II. a, a draught of poison, Cic.; b, a love-draught, philtre, Hor.

2. **pōtio**, 4. (potis), to put any one in the power of; aliquem servitutis, to reduce to slavery, Plaut.

1. **pōtior**, 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 conj., potitur, Verg.; potēremur, Ov.; potērentur, Liv.).

2. **pōtior**, v. potis.

**pōtis**, **pōtē** (ront POT, whence *δο-τέρως*, compos, etc.). I. Adj., compar., **pōtior** -us; superl., **pōtissimus** -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, Lucr.; neut., *pote est*, Cat.; *pote = pote esse*, hoc quidquam pote impurius, Cic. B. Compar., **pōtior** -us, preferable, better; dives *potiores* quam peregrini, Cic.; *potior* patre, Cic.; mors *servitute potior*, Cic. C. Superl., **pōtissimus** -a -um, best of all, chief, principal; quid *potissimum* sit, Cic. II. Adv., only in compar., **pōtius**, and superl., **pōtissimum**. A. compar., *potius*, rather, more, preferably; magnus (homo) vel *potius summus*, Cic.; *potius* quam, toll. by ut and subj., or simply subj., Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, *amori potius quam servire praestaret*, Cic. B. Superl., **pōtissimum** (**pōtissime**), chiefly, above all, Cic.

**pōtissime**, **pōtissimum**, v. potis.

**pōtito**, 1. (Intens. of poto), to drink frequently, drink hard, Plaut.

**pōtius**, v. potis.

**Pōtiniae** -arum, f. (Hornal), a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, the pastures of which were said to make animals that grazed them mad. Hence, **Pōtiniae** -adis, f. belonging to Potiniae; eque, Ov., quadrigae, Verg., the team of horses which threw out and killed their master Glaucus.

**pōto**, **pōtāvi**, **pōtātum** and **pōtum**, 1. to drink. I. Lit., 1, aquae, Ov.; absol., huc veniunt *potum juvenol*, Verg.; 2, to drink, revel; *totos dies potabatur*, Cic. II. Transf., to absorb, suck in; *potantia veller fucum*, Hor.; partic., a, **pōtus** -a -um, (a) pass., drunk, drunk up, drained; sanguine *poto*, Cic.; *poti faece tenus cadi*, Hor.; (b) act., having drunk, drunken; anus, Hor.; bene *potus*, Cic.; b; **pōturus** -a -um, Prop.

**pōter** -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker. I. aquae, Hor.; Rhodani, a dweller by the Rhone, Hor. II. a tippler, drunkard, Hor.

**pōtrix** -icis, f. (potor), a female tippler, Phaedr.

**pōtulentus** -a -um (poto), drinkable, potable; hence, subst., **pōtumenta** -ōrum, things that can be drunk, drinkables; esculenta et *potulenta*, Cic.

1. **pōtus**, v. poto.

2. **pōtus** -ūs, 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; *scelus*, Cic.; *vocein*, Cic. B. Transf., 1, in comparison with, compared with; *Atticos prae se agrestes putat*, Cic.; *prae nobis beatus*, Cic.; 2, on account of, because of, in consequence of; *nec loqui prae maerore potuit*, Cic.; *prae metu*, Cic.; *prae ira*, Liv.

**praeacūtio** (-ūi) -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point; gen. in partic., **praeacūtus** -a -um, sharpened to a point, pointed; *sudes*, Sall.; *atipites*, Caes.

**praealtus** -a -um. I. very high; *rupes*, Liv. II. very deep; *flumen*, Liv.

**praebeo** -bui -bitum (= *praehibeo*, from prae and habeo). I. to offer, hold out; *crus alterum*, Cic.; *os ad contumeliam*, Liv.; *manum verberibus*, Ov. II. Transf., A. to expose; *se tellis 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.; *utrique se aequum*, Cic. C. to furnish, supply, afford; *alicui naves*, Liv.; *rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium*, Cic.; hence, a, to offer, present, cause, bring about; *speciem horribilem*, Caes.; *modum*, to make music, Ov.; b, to allow; *praebuit ipsi rapa*, Ov.

**praebebo** -bibi, 3. to drink before, to drink to; et cui *venenum praebiberat*, Cic.

**praebior** -ōris, m. (praebeo) = *πράβορος*, a furnisher, supplier, one who in the provinces furnished officials with necessities, Cic.

**praeclidus** -a -um, very hot, Tac.

**praeclivus** -a -um, prematurely grey, Hor.

**praeclivē** -clivi -cautum, 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. Transf., to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; *quod a me ita praecavum est*, Cic.; *peccata*, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

**praeceō** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. I. Lit., 1, intransit., praecedens *consilia 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; *reliques Gallos virtute*, Caes.; *vestros honores rebus agendis*, Liv.

**praeclens** -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 fecunditate*, 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.

**praecipit** -cipitis (prae and caput), *headlong, headforemost*. I. Adj., A. Of motion, 1, lit., a, of persons, (a) aliquem praecipitem delicere, Cic.; praecipit in terram datus, Liv.; (β) in haste, hasty, quick; praecipites columbae, Verg.; praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes.; praecipit fertur, Cic.; b, transf., (a) of things, hasty, precipitate; profectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; (β) of time, declining; praecipit dies, Liv.; praecipit aetas, Sall.; 2, fig., a, of persons, blind, rash, headlong; agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praecipit, Cic.; praecipit ingenio in iram, inclined to, Liv.; b, of things, circumstances, etc., dangerous; libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adolescenti non acriter intelligenti est saepe praecipit, Cic. B. Of rest, 1, adj., of places, steep, precipitous; locus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig., iter ad finitimum malum praecipit ac lubricum, Cic.; 2, subst., **praecipit** -cipitis, n. *a steep place, precipice*; in praecipitum ferri, Liv.; fig., danger; prope totam rempublicam in praecipitum dederat, Liv. II. Adv., vim mortalium praecipit trahit, drags headlong, Tac.

**praecipitio** -ōnis, f. (praecipio), 1, *a pre-conception*, Cic.; 2, *a precept*; Stoolorum, Cic.

**praecceptor** -ōris, m. (praecipio), *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*; vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

**praecceptor** -trix, f. (praecceptor), *she that teaches*; quā (sapientiā) praecceptorice, Cic.

**praecceptum** -i, n. (praecipio), *a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction*; medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latine loquendi, Cic.; praeccepta dare, Cic.

**praecorpo** -corpi -cepturn, 3. (prae and corpi), *to pluck prematurely, gather before the time*. I. Lit., messes, Ov. II. Fig., to lessen or take away; fructum offici tui, Cic.

**praecido** -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 praecidam, I will express myself briefly, Cic.; praecide, make it short, Cic.; 2, to take away, deprive of; alicui redditum, 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 praecidit, Cic.

**praecinctus** -a -um, partic. of praecingo.

**praecingo** -cinsi -cinctum, 3. *to gird, surround with a girdle*; middle, praecingi, to gird oneself, Cic. Partic., recte praecincti pueri, Hor.; altius ac nos praecincti, girded higher up, i.e., more rapid travellers, Hor.

**praecino** -cēcino and -cindi -centum, 3. (prae and cano). I. Intransit., A. *to sing or play before*; a, of musical instruments (esp. the flute), epulis magistratum fides praecinit, Cic.; b, of flute-players, praecinere sacrificiis or sacris, Liv. B. *to sing an incantation*, Tib. II. Trans., *to prophesy, predict*; magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecinere, Cic.

**praecipies** -is = praecipis (q.v.).

**praecipio** -cepi -cepturn, 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, & the heat dries the milk beforehand, Verg.; praecipitur neget, ripens too fast, Ov. II. Trans., A. to

take beforehand, anticipate; praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, I enjoy in anticipation, ap. Cic.; animo 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 praecceptum, Caes.; b, to teach; artem, Ov.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; praecipit cantus, Hor.; absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction; de eloquentia, Cic.

**praecipitantē**, adv. (praecipito), *headlong, headforemost, precipitately*, Lucr.

**praecipito**, 1. (praecipio). I. Trans., *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, stinks beneath the waves, Ov.; 2, transf., partic., praecipitatus, drawing to a close, Ov.; nox praecipitata, Ov. B. Fig., a, to cast down; aliquem 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 traque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; (β) to hasten; moras omnes, Verg.; (γ) to press on; with infin., dare tempus sociis humanidis, 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.; hiems jam praecipitaverat, was drawing to a close, Caes. B. Fig., a, praecipitantem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitium, Cic.; b, to fall into; in amorem, to fall in love, Plant.

**praecipū**, adv. (praecipuus), *especially, chiefly, particularly, principally*, Cic.

**praecipū** -a -um (prae and capio). I. *peculiar, especial*; mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter alios, Cic.; in communibus miseriis praecipuum quodam dolore angit, Cic. Subst., **praecipuum** -i, n. *a special right, a prerogative*, Cic. II. *excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial*; a, quos praecipuum semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; natura ingenerat praecipuum quandam amorem, Cic.; praecipuus toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg. Subst., **praecipuum** -i, n. *pre-eminence, superiority*; homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur., **praecipua** -orum, n. = *apogonia, things* (in the Stoic philosophy) *that come next to the greatest good*; b, *especially suited for*; praecipuus ad pericula, Tac.

**praecise**, adv. (praecisus). I. *briefly, in few words*; id praecise dicitur, Cic. II. *absolutely, decidedly*; negare, Cic.

**praecisus** -a -um, p. adj. (from praecido). I. *steep, abrupt, precipitous*; saxa, Verg. II. Rhet. t. t., *short, brief, broken off*, Cic.

**praeclarus**, adv. (praecularis). I. *very plainly, very clearly*; intelligere, Cic.; explicare, Cic. II. *admirably, excellently*; gerere negotium, Cic.; meminisse, Cic.; facere, to do something remarkable, Cic.

**praeclarus** -a -um, *very bright, very brilliant*. I. Lit., lux, Lucr. II. Fig., 1, noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; gens bello praecularis, Verg.; situs (urbis), Cic.; indoles, Cic.; praecularissimi conatus, Cic.; subst., **praecularis** -orum, n.

valuable, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, notorious; sceleribus ferax atque præclarus, Sall.

**præcludo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (præ and clando). I. Lit., to close in front, to shut up, to close; præcludere portas consuli, Cæs. II. Transf., to close to any one, deprive of access to; sibi curiam, Cic.; maritimos curus, Cic.; vocem alicui, to stop a person's mouth, Liv.

**præco** -ōnis, m. I. a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions); per præconem vendere aliquid, Cic.; fundum subducere præconi, bring to the hammer, Liv. II. Transf., a publisher, herald, one who praises; virtutis, Cic.

**præcogito**, 1. to think meditate, consider carefully beforehand; multo ante facinus, Liv.

**præcognosco** (cognōvi) -cognitum, 3. to learn beforehand; præcognito nostro adventu, ap. Cic.

**præcoſo** -cōlūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate before, fig. I. animi præculti rectis studiis et artibus, Cic. II. to honour highly, to reverse; nova et ancipitia, Tac.

**præcompſitus** -a -um (præ and compo), composed beforehand, studied; os, mien, Ov.

**præconius** -a -um, belonging to a præco or crier. I. Adj., quæstus, Cic. II. Subst., præconium -ii, n. A. the office or business of a public crier; præconium facere, Cic. B. Transf., 1, a public crying, publishing, making known; tibi præconium deferam, Cic.; perago præconia casus, Ov.; 2, a public laudation, commendation; laborum suorum, Cic.

**præconſumo** -consumptus, 3. to consume, exhaust beforehand, Ov.

**præcontracto**, 1. to handle beforehand, Ov.

**præcoquus** -e and **præcoquus** -a -um = præcoq. (q. v.).

**præcordia** -ōrum, n. (præ 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 præcordiis placis inventus, Cic.; quid veneni sævit in præcordiis, Hor. B. the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions); redit in præcordia virtus, Verg.; spiritus remanet in præcordiis, Liv.

**præcorrumpe** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to corrupt, bribe beforehand; me donis, Ov.

**præcox** -cōcis, **præcoquus** -e, and **præcoquus** -a -um (præ and coquo), ripe before the time, premature, Plin.

**præcultus** -a -um, partic. of præcolo.

**præcurro** -dūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. I. A. Lit., to run before, hasten before; præcurrit ante omnes, Cæs.; ad alique, Cæs.; alique equis albis, fig. = to excel, Hor. Partic. subst., **præcurrentia** -ium, n. what goes before, antecedens, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to go on before; eo fama jam præcurrerat de prælio Dyrrhachino; 2, of time, to precede; aliqueum ætate, Cic.; with dat., ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent. II. Esp., to surpass, exceed; aliqueum celeritate, Cæs.

**præcurso** -ōnis f. (præcurro), a going before. I. Gen., sine præcursione visorini, Cic. II. In rhet., the previous preparation of the hearer, Cic.

**præcursor** -ōris, m. (præcurro), a goer before, precursor. I. Lit., A. Milit. t. t., præcursores, the vanguard, advanced guard, Liv. II. Transf., a spy, scout; in omni calumnia præcursorem habere, Cic.

**præcutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (præ and

quatio), to shake before, brandish before; tædas, Ov.

**præda** -æ, f. (connected with præhendo), spoils of war, plunder, booty. I. Lit., præda pars, Cic.; ingentes prædas facere, Liv. II. Transf., A. the spoils of the chase, quarry, prey; cervi luporum præda rapacium, Hor. B. plunder, gain; maximos quæstus prædasque facere, Cic.

**prædābundus** -a -um (prædor), plundering, Sall.

**prædamno**, 1. I. to condemn before; alique. II. to give up; spem, Liv.

**prædātio** -ōnis, f. (prædor), a plundering, pillaging, Tac.

**prædātor** -ōris, m. (prædor). I. Lit., a plunderer, pillager, robber; vexatores ac prædatores, Cic. II. Transf., A. a hunter; caprorum, Ov. B. a gain-loving, greedy person, Tib.

**prædātorius** -a -um (prædator), plundering, pillaging, predatory; classis, Liv.

**prædſasso**, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, Ov.

**prædestino**, 1. to appoint, ordain beforehand; sibi similes triumphos, Liv.

**prædiātor** -ōris, m. (prædium), a buyer of landed estates sold by auction, a dealer in estates, Cic.

**prædiātorius** -a -um (prædiator), of or relating to the sale of land by auction; ius, Cic.

**prædicābilis** -e (I. prædico), praiseworthy, Cic.

**prædicatio** -ōnis, f. (I. prædico). I. a making publicly known, the public announcement of the præco, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a declaration, deposition; nefariæ societatis, relating to, Cic.; 2, a praising, commending, praise, Cic.

**prædicātor** -ōris, m. (I. prædico), a praiser, commender, public eulogist, Cic.

1. **prædico**, 1. to make publicly known, publish. I. Lit., of the præco, dimidias venire partes, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say, tell; paucitatem nostrorum militum suis, Cæs.; with acc. and infin., prædicantem contumeliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse, Sall.; ea juventutis exercendæ causâ fieri prædicant, Cæs.; prædicat se servo 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 prædicant, Cæs.

2. **prædico** -dixi -dictum, 3. I. to say beforehand, speak before; prædicta cornua quæruunt, Ov.; esp. of writers and orators, hæc mihi prædicenda fuerunt, Cic. II. Esp., A. to predict, foretell, prophesy; defectiones solis, Cic.; futura, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil Antonium facturum (esse), Cic. B. a, to fix, appoint beforehand; diem (of the prætor), Tac.; b, to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, Cæs.; Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret, Cic.

**prædictio** -ōnis, f. (2. prædico), a prophesying, predicting, Cic.

**prædictum** -i, n. (2. prædico), a prophecy, prediction, Cic. II. an order, command, Liv. III. a concert, agreement, Liv.

**prædiolum** -i, n. (dim. of prædium), a small landed estate, little farm, Cic.

**prædidſo** -didſi, 3. to learn before; ea quæ agenda sunt in foro, Cic.

**prædispoſitus** -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. (praeda), *a robber, plunderer*; urbis, Cic.; maritimi, pirates, Nep.; praedo maritus, *the husband that carried her off* (of Pluto), Ov.

**praedocēo** -doctus, 2. *to teach before*, instruct before; praedocet ab duce, Sall.

**praedōmo** -dōmūi, 1. *to tame before*, Sen.

**praedor**, 1. dep. (praeda). **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 Maneritinos, 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 alliculus, one's sweetheart*, Ov.; singula de nobis anni praedantur, Hor.

**praedūco** -dūxi -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.

**praeminēo** (praeminēo), 2. *to surpass, excel*; ceteros peritū legum, Tac.

**praeco** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. *to go before, precede*. **I.** Lit., Laevinus Romam praevit, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *naturā 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. c., *to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words*; verba praere, Liv.; **c.** carmen, Liv.; praere aliquid, Cic.; 2, *to order, command*; omnia, ut decemviri praerant, facta, Liv.

**praefatio** -ōnis, f. (praefor), *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.; vigiliū, 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 suarum, Cic. **II.** In political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*. **A.** Gen., annonae, Liv.; castorum and castris, Tac.; praefectus urbis, *governor of the city (Rome), and commander of the five cohorts urbanae*, in the time of the republic only commanding in the place of the consul when absent, Liv.

**praefero** -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** **A.** *to bear, carry before or in front*; ardentem faciem, Cic.; facies praetoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., *clarissimum lumen praetulisti menti meae*, 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 prefer*; aliquem sibi, Cic.; otium labori, Sall.

**II.** *to carry by*; middle, praeferrī = *to hasten by, to ride by*; praeter castra praelati, 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 deficiere praefestinent, Liv. **II.** *to hasten by*; sinum, Tac.

**praeficio** -feci -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, over confident*, Cic.

**praefigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. *to fix in front, fasten before*; ripa sudibus praefixis 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.

**praefiorē**, 1. *to pluck the blossom prematurely*; fig., *to diminish, lessen*; gloria eius victoriae praeflorata apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

**praeflūo**, 3. *to flow past*; infimā valle, Liv.; with acc. of place, Tibur fertile, Hor.; Noricam provinciam, Tac.

**praefoco**, 1. (prae and faux), *to choke, suffocate*; viam animae, Ov.

**praefodiō** -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*; majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabantur, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; *so with acc. of deity, divos, Verg.*; *b.*, *to mention beforehand, to premise*; quae de eorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. **B.** *to prophesy, foretell*, Liv.

**praefractē** (praefractus), *sternly, resolutely*; nimis praefracte vectigalia defendere, Cic.

**praefractus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from praefringo). **I.** Of written style, abrupt, disconnected; Thucydides praefractor, Cic. **II.** Of character, stern, severe, harsh; Aristot 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.

**praefulgēo** -fulsi, 2. *to gleam forth, shine forth*. **I.** Lit., equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Verg. **II.** Fig., triumphali decore praefulgens, conspicuus, distinguished, Tac.

**praefūlidus** -a -um, *very cold*; Alpes, Liv.

**praegestio**, 4. *to desire exceedingly*; praegestit animus videre, Cic.

**praegrans** (prae and root GNA, whence gnascor), *pregnant*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., full of; fusus stamine, Juv.

**praegracilis** -e, *very slim, slender, lank*, Tac.

**praegravis** -e, *very heavy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of weight, onus, Ov. **B.** Of movement, praegravis corpore, 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 gradior). I. to go before, precede; praegrēdientes amici, Cic.; with acc., signa, agmen, Liv.; nuntios, famam, outstrip, Liv. II. to pass by, march by; ea (castra), Liv.

**praegressio** -ōnis, f. (praegrēdiōr), a going before, precedence; causae, Cic.

**praegressus** -ūs, m. (praegrēdiōr), a going on before, Cic.

**praegustātor** -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster, foretaster. I. Lit., Suet. II. Fig., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

**praegusto**, 1. to taste before; cibos, Ov.

**praehibēō** -tī -itum, 2. (prae and habeo), to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, Plaut.

**praehicōō**, 2. to lie before; campus qui castra praesecet, Tac.

**praējūdicātus** -a -um, v. praējūdicō.

**praējūdicium** -ī, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings). I. Lit., a, de quo non praējūdicium sed plane iudicium jam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eodem iudices reus est factus, quum duobus jam praējūdicis damnatus esset, Cic.; b, transf., a premature decision; neminem praējūdicium tantae rei afferre, Liv. II. Meton., as example, precedent; Pompeius vestri facti praējūdicio demotus, by your example, Caes.

**praējūdicō**, 1. to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment; a, legal t. t., re semel atque iterum praējūdicatā, Cic. Partic. perf. subst., **praējūdicātum** -ī, n. = praējūdicium, (I.); b, transf., in partic., **praējūdicātus** -a -um, previously decided; opinio praējūdicata, Cic.

**praehiūvo** -iūvi, 1. to assist before, Tac.

**praelābor** -lāpus 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.

**praelōgo** -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.

**praelucōō** -luci, 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 Hælis praelucet, Hor.

**praelum** = prelum (q. v.).

**praelustris** -e (prae and lustrō), very illustrious; praelustri ab arce, Ov.

**praemandō**, 1. to order beforehand; ut conquireretur, ap. Cic.; hence, **praemāndata** -trum, n. a writ of arrest, Cic.

**praemātūrus** -a -um, too early, premature; hiems, Tac.; canities, Tac.

**praemēdicātus** -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, Ov.

**praemēditatio** -ōnis, f. (praemēditōr), considering beforehand; futurorum malorum, Cic.

**praemēditōr**, 1. dep. to meditate upon, consider beforehand; praemēditari quo animo accedam ad urbem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., id praemēditari ferundum motice esse, Cic.; partic. perf. pass., **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand; mala, Cic.

**praemēthens** -entis, p. adj. (from praemetuo), fearing beforehand, Phaedr.

**praemēthentēr**, adv. (praemetuens), apprehensively, anxiously, Lucr.

**praemēthio**, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive. I. Intransit., alicui, Caes. II. Trans., to fear beforehand; deserti conjugis iras, Verg.

**praemitto** -misi -missum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before. I. Lit., (a) of persons, alicuem, Cic.; legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.; without acc., to send before; ad eos equites, Caes.; (b) of things, alicui odiosas literas, Cic. II. Trans., to send before; haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac.

**praemium** -ī, 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 praepondere 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.

**praemollor**, 4. dep. to prepare beforehand; rem, Liv.

**praemōnēō** -tī -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.

**praemordēō** -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite off; fig., to plier; aliquid ex aliquo, Juv.

**praemoriōr** -mortuus sum -mōri, 3. dep. to die prematurely, Ov.; transf., praemortui janis est pudoris, his modesty is dead, Liv.

**praemunio** (praemoneo), 4. I. to fortify in front; aditus duos magnis operibus, Cic. II. Fig., to fortify, secure, make safe; genus dicendi praemunium, Cic.; quae praemuniant 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 roes, 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.

**praenitēō** -tī, 2. to shine forth; fig., cur tibi junior praeniteat, outshines thee, Hor.

**praenomen** -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** -nōvi -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; stalla calamitatum praenuntia, 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 infin., legem ipsi praecooccupaverant ferro, Liv.

**praecoopto**, 1. I. to prefer, wish rather, desire more; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praecooptet, Liv.; with infin., 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; naves, Cic.; res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditurum) praeparatae, Liv.

**praepedio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (prae and root PED). I. to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter; praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac. II. Transf., to hinder, impede, obstruct; quum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepeditassent, Liv.; singulita medios praepedientes 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. t. 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.

**praepiliatus** -a -um, having a ball or button in front (applied to folis or blunt weapons); missilia, Liv.

**praepinguis** -e, very fat, very rich; solum, Verg.

**praepollēo** -pollūi, 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** -pōdi -pōsitum, 3. to put before, place before. I. Lit., A. Gen., pauca (scribendo), Cic.; transf., praeposita 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 republicae vitae suae, Cic. Partic. subst., **praepositum** -i, n. (translation

of προpositivon), 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 preposition, Cic. II. a preferring, preference, Cic.

**praepositus**, partic. of praepono.

**praepossum** -pōtūi -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Tac.

**praepostērō**, adv. (praeposterus), in a reversed order, perversely, absurdly, Cic.

**praeposterus** -a -um. I. having the last first, inverted, perverse, distorted, absurd; gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic. II. Transf., of persons, perverse, Cic.

**praepotens** -entia, very powerful, very mighty; a, of persons, viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrae 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.

**praepropērūs** -a -um, exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate. I. Lit., festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv. II. Transf., ingenium, Liv.

**praeputium** -ii, n. the foreskin, Juv.

**praequam**, v. prae.

**praequor** -questus sum -quēri, to complain beforehand, Ov.

**praeradio**, 1. to outshine, Ov.

**praerapidus** -a -um, very rapid; gurgēs, Liv.

**praerigesco** -rigūi, 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 destinatum, Cic. II. Esp., a, to carry off before the time; deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.; b, to anticipate, forestall; hostium consilia, Cic.

**praerodo** -rōdi -rōsum, 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 to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia, Cic.; praerogativam referre, Cic.; hence, omen praerogativae, the omen given by the name of the prerogative century, Cic. II. **praerogativa** -ae, f. A. a previous choice, Liv. B. a sure sign, indication, presage; triumph, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.

**praerumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. 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** -ōrum, n. precipices, Liv. II. Transf., juvenis animo praeruptus, violent, Tac.; dominatio, stern, severe, Tac.

**praes**, praedis, m. (praevideo). I. a surety, security; praedem esse pro aliquo, Cic.; praedes dare, Cic. II. Meton., the property of the security; ne L. Pancer praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

**praesaepes** (prasaepia) -is, f., **praesaepes** -is, n., and **praesaepium** -ii, n.

(praesepio), an inclosure. **I.** a crib, manger, Ov., transf., certum praesepae, contemptuously = table, Hor. **II.** a stall, Verg.; transf., praesepibus arcant, from the hives, Verg.; in praesepibus, in low houses, Cic.

**praesepio** -saepi -saepum, 4. to block up in front; omnem aditum, Cic.

**praesāgio**, 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.

**praesāgitio** -ōnis, f. (praesagio), a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, Cic.

**praesāgium** -ii, n. (praesagio). **I.** a presage, presentiment, foreboding; malorum, Tac. **II.** Transf., a prediction, prophesying; Tiberii de Servio Galba, Tac.

**praesāgus** -a -um. **I.** presaging, foreboding; pectora, Ov.; with genit., mens praesaga mali, Verg. **II.** Transf., predicting; fulmen, Verg.; verba, Ov.

**praescisco** -scivi, 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; iura 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., 1. a prescribed limit; intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. **II.** Fig., an order, a precept, rule; legum, Cic.

**praesēco** -sēcū -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 effectuous, effective, powerful; auxilium, Cic.; memoria praesentior, more vivid, Liv.; with infin., praesens imo tollere de gradu, with power to, Hor.; 3. open, visible; ora, Verg.; transf., insidiae, plati, Cic.; 4. pressing, urgent; iam praesentior res erat, Liv.; 5. of character, resolute, determined; animus, Cic.; 6. present, aiding, propitious; deus, Cic.

**praesensio** -ōnis, f. (praesentio), a presentiment, foreboding, premonition; rerum futurarum, Cic.

**praesentia** -ae, f. (praesens). **I.** presence; alculus, Cic.; animi, presence of mind, determination, courage, Caes., Cic.; in praesentia, for the present, now, at present, Cic. **II.** impression, effect; veri, Ov.

**praesentio** -sens -sensum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; animo providere et praesentire, Caes.; futura, Cic.

**praesēpes**, etc. = praesaepe, etc. (q. v.).

**praesēpio** = praesepio (q. v.).

**praesertim**, adv. especially, chiefly; praesertim quum and quum praesertim, Cic.; praesertim si, Cic.; praesertim quod, Cic.

**praesēs** -sidis, c. (praesideo), sitting before (i. e., to protect, take care of); hence, **I.** protecting; usually subst., a protector, protectress; reipublicae, Cic.; templorum, Cic. **II.** a chief, ruler, president; praesēs belli, goddess of war (of Minerva), Verg.; praeside pendet ab uno, Ov.

**praesidens** -entis, m. (praesideo), a president, ruler, Tac.

**praesidiō** -sēdi -sessum, 2. (prae and sedeo). **A.** to sit before, protect, guard; with dat., huius 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. (praesee), a sitting before; hence, **I.** Lit., protection, defence; a, allicui esse praesidium, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., a guard, patrol, escort; legiones quae praesidium impeditis 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 communiare, 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.

**praesonō** -sōnū, 1. to sound forth, resound, Ov.

**praespargo**, 3. to scatter, strew before, Lucr.

**praestābilis** -e (praesto), distinguished, pre-eminent, remarkable; res magnitudinis praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabillorem, Cic.

**praestans** -antis, p. adj. (from praesto), excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent; a, of persons, gen. with abl., or in with the abl., homo prudentis praestans, Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic.; virgibus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic.; b, of things, praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nynphae, Verg.

**praestantia** -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence; si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

**praesterno**, 3. to strew, spread before, Plaut.

**praestēs** -stis, c. (2. praesto) = praeses, a tutelary, protecting deity; Lares, Ov.

**praestigiae** -ae, f., usually plur., **praestigiae** -trum, f. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling; verborum, Cic.

**praestitū** -stīdī -stītūm, 3. (statuō), 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.; quæstores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; fig., praesto esse, to serve; alicui, Cic.; salutē tuæ, Cic.

2. **praesto** -stīdī -stītūm and -stātūm -stātūrus, 1. **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 utd impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin., praestat in eandem recidere fortunam, Cic.; with quam, mori milles praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. **II.** Transit., to become surety or guarantor for, answer for, be responsible for. **A.** Lit., Messallam Caesari, Cic.; damnauit 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 saluos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; d, to show, manifest, exhibit; beneuolentiam, Cic.; e, with acc. of predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as; se inuictam, 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**, 1. dep. (connected with 1. praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat., tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc., huius aduentum ad Clupeam, Cic.

**praestringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind up, tie up; fūcūm laqueo, Ov.; pollicēs nodo, Tac. **II.** to make blunt; aciem oculorum, to weaken, darken, Liv.; oculos, Cic.; fig., aciem animi or mentis, Cic.

**praestruō** -struxī -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 praestruit, procures for itself credibility in little things, Liv.

**praesul** -sūlis, c. one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer, Cic.

**praesultātor** -ōria, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer, Liv.

**praesulto**, 1. (prae and salio), to leap, spring before, Liv.

**praesum** -fūī -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 Brutis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be the chief person, to take the lead in; tameritātī T. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

**praesumo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take beforehand. **I.** remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate; fortunam principatus, 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.

**praesū** -sūtus, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal; praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

**praetempto** = praetento (q.v.)

**praetendo** -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out before, extend backwards; hastas dextris, Verg.; ramum olivæ manu, Verg.; poet., nec coniugis umquam praetendi taedas, i.e., never laid claim to lawful wedlock, Verg. **II.** to place before, hold, spread before. **A.** 1, lit., saepein 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., tenne praetentum litus esse, Liv. **B.** Fig., to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, allego in excusis for, Cic.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

**praetento** (praetempto), 1. 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; nūl praeter canna fuit, Ov. **B.** more than; foll. by quam, praeter sapit 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.

**praetēro**, 3. to drive past, drive by; equum, Hor.

**praetēra** (praeter and abl. eā). **I.** besides, beyond this, further, Cic. **II.** henceforth, hereafter, Verg.

**praetēro** -īvi and oftener -īī -itum -īre. **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.; (b) to omit, not to mention; caedes praetereo, libidines praetereo, 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 praeter-euntur, 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.

**praetēroquīto**, 1. to ride past, ride by, Liv.

**praetēro** -tūī -lātum -ferre, to carry past; pass., praeterferri, to be carried past, to flow, drive, go past, Liv.

**praetēro**, 3. to flow past, flow by; moenia,

Liv.; fig., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterfluere sinere, *vanish from the recollection*, Cic.

**praetergrédior** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (praeter and gredior), *to pass by, go beyond*; castra, Cic.; primos suos, Sall.

**praetérītus** -a -um, partic. of praetereo.

**praeterlābor** -lapsus sum, 3. 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.

**praetermēo**, 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., *neminem*, 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, foll. by quin, or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quominus, Cic.; 3, *in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit*; quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligenter, 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.

**praetervehor** -vectus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to ride by, sail by, be carried past*, Cic.; naves Apolloniam praetervectae, 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.

**praetervolo**, 1. *to fly past*. **I.** Lit., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to slip by, escape*; praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasiois opportunitas praetervolat, Cic.

**praetexo** -texi -textum, 3. **I.** *to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe*; 1, lit., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexti amictus, Ov.; toga or tunica purpura 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 praetextit; **b**, *to fringe, cover*; puppes praetextunt litora, Verg.; fig., *to cover, conceal*; culpam nomine conjugii, Verg.; **c**, *to adorn*; Augusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov. **II.** *to put forward as a pretext*; cupiditatem triumphali, Cic.

**praetexta**, v. praetexo.

**praetextātus** -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo). **I.** *clad in the praetexta*, Cic. **II.** *licentious*; mores, Juv.

**praetextum** -i, n. (praetexto), *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 praeco),

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.

**praetoriānus** -a -um (praetorium), *belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian*, Tac.; plur. subst., **praetoriāni** -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.; jus, 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.; cohors praetoria; (**a**) *the general's body-guard*, Caes.; ironically, *scortatorum praetoria cohors*, Cic.; (**b**) (in imperial Rome) *the emperor's body-guard, the praetorian guard*, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A.** **praetōrium** -li, 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; fit 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.** **praetōrius** -li, m. (sc. vir), *a past praetor*, Cic.

**praetrepidō**, 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*; praetūra se abdicare, Cic. **II.** = στρατάρχη, *the dignity of a general in Greece*, Cic.

**Prætiūli** -ōrum, m. *a people in Italy, in Picenum*. Adj., **Prætiūlianus** -a -um, *Prætiūlian*; ager, Liv.

**præumbro**, 1. *to overshadow*; fig., *to obscure*, Tac.

**prævalens** -entis, partic. of prævaleo (q.v.).

**præuro** -ussi -ustum, 3. *to burn at the end or tip*; hasta præusta, Liv.; stipites ab summo præacuti et præusti, Caes.

**prævāleo** -vālūi, 2. **I.** *to be physically strong*; prævalens 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*; prævalens populus, Liv.; prævalet pugna equestri, *to be stronger in*, Tac.

**prævālidus** -a -um. **I.** Lit., *very strong, very powerful*; juvenis, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a**, of persons, etc., *Blaesus, Tac.*; **urbis**, 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** -i, dep. (varior). 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.

**praevarus** -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 praevenitur 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 huius sermoni 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, preoccupy; praevertēte 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; illic praevertamur, Hor.; b, to go to, make a visit to; in Thessalian, Liv.

**praevideō** -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.

**praeuius** -a -um (prae and via), going before, preceding, Ov.

**praeuolō**, 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.

**prandēo**, 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.; aliquem 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.

**pratium** -i, n. (dim. of pratium), a little meadow, Cic.

**pratūm** -i, n. I. a meadow; pratorum viriditas, Cic. II. Meton., meadow-grass, Ov.

**prāvō**, adv. (pravus), lit., crookedly; hence, ill, wrongly, Cic.

**prāvitas** -ātis, f. (pravus). I. crookedness, irregularity, deformity; inembrorum, Cic.; oris, a distortion of the mouth in speaking, Cic. II. Transf., A. irregularity, impropriety, Cic. B. moral irregularity, wickedness, perversity, pravity; mentis, Cic.; consilium, Liv.

**prāvus** -a -um, crooked, irregular, misshapen, deformed. I. Lit., membra, Cic. II. Transf., morally crooked, perverse, improper, wrong; affectio, Cic.; praevisina 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 Thebes. 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.; orare precariam opem, Liv. II. Transf., uncertain, insecure, precarious; forma, Ov.; imperium, Tac.

**prēcōtio** -ōnis, f. (precor), a begging, entreating, request, prayer; illa sollemnis comiti-orum precatio, Cic.

**preco**, v. prez.

**prēciāe** (prētiāe) -ārum, f. a kind of vine, Verg.

**prēcōr** (praeoor), 1. dep. (prex), to beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke. I. Gen., (a) with acc. of pers., deos, Cic.; (b) 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.).

**prēhēndo**, prēhendi, prēhensum, 3. and syncop., prendo, prendi, presum (prae and HENDO, ὑερόμεν), to lay hold of, seize hold of, catch. I. aliquem manu, Cic.; of the soil, tellus prēhendit 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 moderanter et regentem paene prēderit, observed, Cic.

**prēhēnsō**, and oftener **prēsō** (intens. of prēhendo), 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.; genus, Tac.; veterance, Liv. B. to canvass for an office; homines, Liv.; patres, Liv.; absol., prēsant Galba, Cic.

**prēlūm** -i, n. (premo), a wine-press, olive-press, Verg.

**prēmo**, pressi, pressum, 3. to press. I. Gen., 1. a, lit., ad pectora natos, Verg.; vestigia alicuius, to follow in any one's footsteps, Tac.; frena dente, to champ, Ov.; b, fig., necessitas eum premebat, Cic.; premi aere alieno, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to touch; litus, Hor.; insulam premit annis, surrounds, Ov.; b, to hold; frena 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; canitiem galea premitus, Verg.; ossa, to bury, Ov.; fig., (a) to bury, wrap; me pressat alta quies, Verg.; (b) to conceal, suppress; curam sub corde, Verg.; e, to make something by pressing; caseum, Verg.; lac, to make cheese, Verg.; f, to press hard, to pursue closely, press 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 nota, 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; virgula per agros, Verg.; (y) to strike to the ground; tres famulos, Verg.; D., fig., (a) to slander, depreciate; aliquem, Liv.; humana omnia, to despise, Cic.; (b) to surpass; facta prestant annos, Ov.; (y) to rule, keep within bounds; populus ditione, Verg. **D.** to press together; a., allici fauces, Ov.; collum laqueo, Hor.; b., to draw in; habenas, Verg.; equos currentes, to check, Verg.; c., to pare down, pruna; umbram false, Verg.; fig., to shorten; quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. **E.** to hold back; cursum, to check, Cic.; vocem, to be silent, Verg.

**prendo** = prehendo (q.v.).

**pressatio** -ōnis, f. (presso), the canvassing for an office, Cic.

**presso** = prehendo (q.v.).

**pressō**, adv. (pressus), a, of pronunciation, not broadly, neatly; presee et aequibilibet et leniter, Cic.; b., of style, briefly, concisely; dicere, Cic.; c., accurately, precisely; pressius agere, Cic.

**pressio** -ōnis, f. (premo), in plur., *propa, stays*, 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; soni, Cic.; 2, short, concise; oratio, Cic.; orator, Cic.; 3, accurate, precise; Thucydides verbis pressus, Cic.

2. **pressus** -ūs, m. (premo), a pressing, pressure; ponderum, Cic.

**prestor** -ēris, m. (πρηστέρ), a fiery whirlwind, Lucr.

**pretiosō**, adv. (pretiosus), in a costly manner, splendidly, magnificently; vasa pretiosae caelata, Cic.

**pretiosus** -a -um (pretium). **I.** costly, precious, of great value; equus, Cic.; fulvo pretiosior aere, 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, ΠΡΑΪ, πράϊς), 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**, preces, only in dat., acc., and abl., gen. plur., preces, p̄c̄um, f. a request, entreaty. **I.** Gen., preces adhibere, Cic.; prece humili, Cic.; omnibus precibus petere 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.

**Prīamus** -i, m. (Πρίαμος). **I.** the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc. Hence, A. **Prīamēis** -idis, f. a daughter of Priam, Cassandra, Ov. **B.** **Prīamīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Priam, Verg. **C.** Adj., **Prīamēus** -a -um, belonging to Priam; hospes, Paris, Ov.; conjux, Hecuba, Ov. **II.** grandson of foregoing, son of Polites.

**Prīapus** (-ūs) -i, m. (Πρίαυος), the god of gardens and vineyards, the god of fertility, orig. worshipped at Lampsacus.

**pridem**, adv. (from old form pris, whence prior, pride and -dem). **I.** long ago, long since; jam pridem, long ago, Cic.; non ita pridem, not very long ago, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cic.

**pridie**, 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.

**Prīenō** -ēs, f. (Πριηνή), a sea-port in Ionia, birthplace of Bias, now Samoun Kaleli.

**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.

**primigenius** -a -um (primus and geno = gigno), original, primitive, Varr. Subst., **Primigenia** -ae, f. a surname of the goddess Fortune, Cic.

**primigenus** -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.

**primitiae** -ārum, f. (primus), first-fruits, Ov.; transf., metallorum, the minerals first taken out of a mine, Tac.; spolia et primitiae, first-fruits of victory, Verg.

**primitus**, 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** -dis (primus), the first. **I.** the foremost part, tip, end; primori in acie versari, Tac.; sumere aliquid digitalis 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 (milit t.t.); quum primores caderent, Liv. **II.** Transf., the first in rank, most distinguished; juvenus, Liv. Subst., **primores** -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 primus convocati sumus, Cic. **III.** With ut, ubi, quam, simulac, as soon as, Cic.; quam primum, as soon as possible, Cic.

**primus**, v. prior.

**princeps** -eip̄is, c. (primus and capio), adj. and subst. **I.** Lit., princeps est in agendo, Cic.; principes inveniendi, first to discover, Cic.; principes senatūs, 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 principes, 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, principes, orig. the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the hastati and triarii; hence, princeps, a, a manipulus of the principes; signum primi principis, Liv.; b, a centurion of the principes; principes 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, m. (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.; Fautia curia fuit principium, Liv.; 2, the beginner, founder; moris, Ov. **C.** Milit. t. t., principia -ōrum, 1, the front ranks, Sall.; 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 head-quarters; in vestrorum castrorum principia, Cic.

**prior** -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **primus** -a -um (from old form pris, whence pridem, pridie, priusquam). **I.** Compar., **A.** Lit., the first, 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.; subet., **priores** -um, m. ancestors, Verg.; 2, better, preferable, more excellent; res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; nihil prius nec potius est quam (coll. by infn.), Liv. **II.** Superl., **primus** -a -um, the first. **A.** Of place, the first, foremost; a, adj., Eburonium fines, Caes.; primis labris, with the tips of the lips, Cic.; b, subet., 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 incepta aestas, Verg.; (β) partitive, primā nocte, in the first part of the night, Caes.; b, subet., 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; homines 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.; primas, the first prize; primas ferre, deferre, Cic.; in primis, especially, Cic.

**prisoē**, adv. (priscus), after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely; agere, Cic.

**priscus** -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. *ᾤσπρ*). **I.** ancient, antique; priscis 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, previous; Venua, Hor. **B.** severe, stern, Cat.

**pristinus** -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. *ᾤσπρ*, as crastinus from cras), former, previous, early, pristine. **I.** Gen., dignitas, Cic.; suus, Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes. **II.** just past, of or relating to yesterday; diei pristini, Caes.

**pristis** -is, f. and **pistrix** -trix, f. (*ᾤσπρις*). **I.** any sea monster, a whale, shark, saw-fish, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, the constellation of the Whale, Cic.; b, a small, swift-sailing ship of war, Liv.; name of a ship, Verg.

**prius**, adv. (prior). **I.** before, previously, Cic.; foll. by quam, before that, before, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cat.

**privatim**, adv. (privatus), privately, as a private person, in private life. **I.** Lit., privatim aliquid gerere, Cic.; si privatim mandasset, Cic. **II.** Transf., at home; privatim se tenere, to remain at home, Liv.

**privatio** -ōnis, f. (privo), a freeing from; doloris, Cic.

**privatus** -a -um (privo), private, of or relating to a private individual. **I.** a, of things, privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; neut. subet., 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 conferre, from one's private property, Liv.; b, of persons, as a private man, Cic.; vir privatus, Cic.; and subet., privatus, a private person, Cic.; reges, augures, privati, Cic. **II.** Esp., in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tac.

**Privernum** -i, n. a town in Latium, now Piperno. Hence, **Privernās** -ātis, relating to Privernum, Cic.; in Privernati, in the county of Privernum, Cic.

**privigna** -ae, f. (stem 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**, 1. (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; bibus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. **B.** particular, special, one's own; priva tiremis, Hor.

1. **pro** (old abl. neut. of \*prus -a -um, cp. praē, connected with *ᾤσπρ*), before, for. **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 suis 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; pro proconsule, Cic.; pro quaestore, Cic.; b, as, as good as; pro damnato esse, as good as condemned, Cic.; se pro civē gerere, to behave as a citizen, Cic.; 3, for, as a reward, or as wages for; (alicui) pro meritis gratiam referre, Cic.; pro

vectura solvere, Cic.; aliquem pro scelere suo ulcisci, 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.; aere 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 se quisque, *each one according to his strength*, Cic.; pro eo, *just as*, *quasi*, *quantum*, etc.; *pro eo quanti te facio, according to my estimation of you*; 5, *through*; ut pro suffragio renuntiaretur, Cic.

2. **pro!** (*proh!*), interj. *oh! ah!* pro dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Iuppiter, Cic.

**prōgōrus** -i, m. (*πρωγόρος*), *the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities*, Cic.

**prōavitus** -a -um (*proavus*), *of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral*; regna, Ov.

**prōavus** -i, m. **I.** *a great-grandfather*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., an ancestor, forefather*, Cic.

**prōbābilis** -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.

**prōbābilis** -ātis, f. (*probabilis*), *probability, credibility*; captiosa, Cic.

**prōbābiliter**, adv. (*probabilis*), *probably, credibly*; dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.

**prōbātio** -ōnis, f. (*probo*). **I.** *a proving, testing, test, trial, examination*; athletarum, Cic. **II.** *an approving, approval*, Cic.

**prōbātor** -ōris, m. (*probo*), *one who approves, an approver*; facti, Cic.

**prōbātus** -a -um, p. adj. (*from probo*). **A.** *approved, excellent*; ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. **B.** *pleasant, agreeable*; ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic.

**prōbē**, adv. (*probus*), *well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently*; scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dicis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

**prōbitas** -ātis, f. (*probus*), *honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty*, Cic.

**prōbo**, 1. (*probus*). **I.** *A.* *to try, test, prove, examine*; a, lit., *munera, Tac.*; opera quae locassent, Liv.; b, *transf., amicitiae utilitate*, Ov. **B. *to approve, be satisfied with, esteem good and serviceable*; (a) lit., *domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi*, Cic.; (β) *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.*; obscurius 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 pa.s., *probari alicui, to appear worthy of approval*, Cic.; b, *to show, prove, demonstrate*; crimen, Cic.; causam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *probare iudicibus Verrem pecunias cepisse, Cic.*; absol., *difficile est probatu*, Cic.**

**prōbrōsus** -a -um (*probrum*), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, ignominious*; crimen, Cic.; carmen, Tac.

**prōbrum** -i, n. **I.** *a shameful, infamous deed*; 1, gen., *alicui probrum obiectare*, Cic.; emergere ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; 2, esp., *unchastity*; probris insinulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. **II.** *Transf., shame, disgrace, infamy*; 1, gen., *probro esse*, Cic.; pro-

brum inferre alicui, Cic.; alicui ut probrum obicere quod, etc., Cic.; 2, esp., *abuse, insult, libel*; epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic.; multa obicere probra, Cic.

**prōbus** -a -um, *good, excellent, fine*; a, *physically or intellectually*, res, Cic.; navigium, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.; b, *morally, good, upright, virtuous, honourable*; filius, Cic.; homo probior, Cic.

**Prōca** (*Prōcās*) -ae, m. *an old king of Alba*.

**prōcāctas** -ātis, f. (*procax*), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

**prōcāctēr**, adv. (*procax*), *shamelessly, impudently*, Liv.

**prōcax** -cācis (*proco*), *shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent*; a, *of persons, in lacescendo*, Cic.; procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.; b, *of things, sermo*, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, *blustering*, Verg.

**prōcēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go forth, go before, proceed*. **I.** *Lit. and transf.*, **A.** *Gen.*, 1, lit., a, *e tabernaculo in selem*, Cic.; alicui obvium 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 naves 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 vecordia 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*; beneficia mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall.; c, *of time, dies procedunt*, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diei 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.

**prōcella** -ae, f. (*procello*), *a storm, tempest, gale*; 1, lit., *nimbi, procellae, turbine*, 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.

**prōcello**, 3. (*pro and cello*), *to throw down, cast down*, Plaut.

**prōcellōsus** -a -um (*procella*), *stormy, tempestuous*, Verg., Liv.

**prōcer** -ēris, m. *an illustrious person*; usually plur., **prōceres** -um, m. *chiefs, nobles, princes*; audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.

**prōcērē**, adv. (*procerus*), *far outstretched*; compar., *brachium procerius projectum*, Cic.

**prōcērītas** -ātis, f. (*procerus*), *height, slenderness*. **I.** *Lit.*, *cameli adjuvantur proceritate collorum, by the length of their necks*, Cic.; arborum, Cic. **II.** *Transf., length (of a syllable or foot in poetry)*; pedum, Cic.

**prōcērus** -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.

**prōcēssio** -ōnis, f. (*procedo*), *a military advance*, Cic.

**processus** -us, m. (procedo), a going forth, advance, course, progress; gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus efficiebat ut, etc., Cic.

**Prochyta** -ae, f. and **Prochyta** -is, f. (Προχύτη), an island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

**prociō** -cidi (pro and cado), s. to fall down forward, fall forward; preceps procidit ante proram, Liv.

**prociñctus** -us, m. (prociñgo), a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle; in prociñctu ac castris habitū, Tac.; testamentum in prociñctu 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 filium iure caesam iudicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), to defend a person, Liv.

**Procles** -is, m. (Προκλῆς), son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, founder of the family of the Proclidae.

**proclino**, 1. act. to bend, incline forwards, to bend; mare in littora, Ov.; transf., proclinatā jam rem, approaching consummation, Caes.; adjuvare rem proclinatam, tottering to its fall, Caes.

**proclivē** (proclivī), compar., proclivius, adv. (proclivis), downwards; proclivi currere, labi, Cic.

**proclivis** -e and **proclivus** -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 comitatem, Cic.; 3, easy to do; illa facilia, proclivis, jucunda, Cic.; aliquid est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, it is easy to say, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**proclivitas** -ātis, f. (proclivis), a slope; fig., inclination, tendency, proneness; ad morbos, Cic.

**proclivus** = proclivis (q.v.).

**Procnē** (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Προκνή), 1. daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow. II. Meton., a swallow, Verg.

**proco**, 1. and **procor**, 1. dep. to ask, inquire, Cic.

**proconsul** -stilis, m. a proconsul, one who after his consulship (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, Cic.

**proconsulāris** -e (proconsul), of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, Liv.

**proconsulātus** -ūs, m. (proconsul), the office or dignity of a proconsul, Tac.

**procrastinatio** -ōnis, f. (procrastino), a putting off from day to day, procrastination, Cic.

**procrastino**, 1. (pro and crastino), to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, Cic.

**procreatio** -ōnis, f. (procreo), begetting, procreation, Cic.

**procreator** -ōris, m. (procreo), a begetter; mundi, Creator, Cic.; procreatores = parents, Cic.

**procreatrix** -icis, f. (procreator), one that brings forth, mother; transf., artium, Cic.

**procreo**, 1. I. to beget, procreate; of animals, to bring forth; multiplices fetus, Cic. II. Fig., to bring forth, produce, cause, make; inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

**procreo**, 3. I. to grow forth, arise, Lucr. II. Fig., to increase, Lucr.

**Procris** -eridis, f. (Προκρίς), daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who killed her in a forest, mistaking her for an animal.

**Procrustes** -ae, m. (Προκρουστής), 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.

**procūbo**, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie along; ubi saxa procubet umbra, Verg.

**procūdo** -ctui -ctum, 3. I. 1, to thrust or drive forward, Lucr.; 2, to forge; enses, Hor. II. Fig., linguam, to form, train, Cic.

**procul**, adv. (from procello). I. a far off, at a distance, far away; non procul, sed hic, Cic.; tolli by a, ab, far from; procul a terra abripit, Cic.; by abl. alone, procul coetu hominum, Liv. II. Transf., far from, far away; with abl., procul dubio, without doubt, Liv.; laud procul est, with quin and subj., it is not far from, Liv.; of time, haud procul occasu solis, not long before, Liv.

**proculeo**, 1. (pro and calco), to tread, trample upon; 1, things, is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculeat in herba, Ov.; 2, persons, to trample to the ground, to tread down; aliquem, Tac.

**Proculāius** -i, m. a Roman knight, friend of Augustus.

**procumbo** -cūbui -cūbitum, 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 imbribus procubuerant, were laid low, Caes. B. Fig., to sink, fall; res procubere meae, Ov.

**procuratio** -ōnis, f. (procuro), a taking care of, management, administration. I. Gen., reipublicae, 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 sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic.

**procurator** -ōris, m. (procuro), a manager, administrator, agent, factor, deputy. I. Gen., regni, a vicary, 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.

**procuratrix** -triciis, f. (procuro), she that governs; fig., sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

**procuro**, 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.

**procurro** -curri and -ēcurri -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, put out, run forward; infelix saxis in procurentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

**procuratio** -ōnis, f. (procuro), a running forward, charge; vellitum, Liv.

**procurator** -ōris, m. (procursor), one who runs forward; milit. t. t., procuratores, skirmishers, Liv.

**procursus**, 1. (intens. of procuro), to run forward, spring forward; as milit. t. t., to skirmish, Liv.

**procursus** -ūs, m. (procuro), a running forward; and esp., in military language, an advance, charge; procurus militum, Liv.

**procurvus** -a -um, bent forward, curved forward; falx, Verg.; litora, winding, Verg.

**procus** -i, m. (proco), a wooer, suitor; transf., impudentes proci, candidates, Cic.

**Procyon** -ōnis, m. (Προκύων), a constellation which rises before the Dog-star, Cic.

**prod** = pro (q. v.)

**prodeō** -ī -itum, 4. to go, come forth. **I.** A. 1. lit., obviam mihi est proditum, Cic.; prodire ex portu, 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 Dama turpis, Hor. **II.** to advance, go forward. **A.** 1. lit., longius, Caes.; 2. transf., to project; rupes prodit in aequor, Verg. **B.** Fig., sumptu extra modum, to exceed the mark, Cic.

**prodeō** -dixi -dictum; 3. **I.** to say before, Cic. (?) **II.** to fix for a later time, put off; diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

**prodictator** -ōris, m. one who acts as dictator, Liv. (?)

**Prodicus** -i, m. a Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary of Socrates.

**prodige**, adv. (prodigus), prodigally, extravagantly; vivere, Cic.

**prodigētia** -ae, f. (prodigo), profusion prodigality, Tac.

**prodigiāliter**, adv. strangely, wonderfully, Hor.

**prodigiōsus** -a -um (prodigium), unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious, Ov.

**prodigium** -ī, 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; prodigium triplex, Cerberus, Ov.; fatali portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (of Clodius), Cic.

**prodigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. (prod and ago), **I.** to drive forth; sues, Varr. **II.** Transf., to spend, waste; aliena, Sall.

**prodigus** -a -um (prodigo), prodigal, profuse, extravagant. **I.** a. lit., Cic.; with genit., aeris, Hor.; b. fig., with genit., animae, not sparing his own life, Hor.; arcani, revealing a secret, Hor.; with in and the abl., in honoribus decernendis nimis et tamquam prodigus, Cic. **II.** Transf., rich, abounding in; locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

**proditio** -ōnis, f. (prodo), a betraying, betraying, treachery, treason; amicitiarum proditiōes et rerum publicarum, Cic.

**proditōr** -ōris, m. (prodo), a betrayer, traitor; consilia, Cic.; transf., risus latentis puellae proditōr, Hor.

**prodeō** -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to put forth, bring forth. **A.** Gen., to bring forth; fumoso condita vina eado, Ov.; suspiria pectore, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1. a, to give, show, publish; decretum, Cic.; exemplum, Liv.; b, to proclaim elected, to appoint; faminem, interregem, Cic.; c, to relate;

quae scriptores prodiderant, 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 suis posteris, Cic.; esp. in writing, memoriae prodere, to commit to writing, Cic.; memoriae prodiderunt, with acc. and infin., Cic. **B.** to propagate; genus, Verg.

**prodeō**, 2. to teach, inculcate, Hor.

**prodrōmus** -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.

**prodūco** -dūxi -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 navein longius, Caes.; to draw out, stretch out, extend; a, ferrum incede, 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; rem in hiemem, Caes.; c, to put off, delay; conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, producit, Cic.

**productē**, adv. (productus), in a lengthened manner, long (of pronunciation); producte dici, Cic.

**productio** -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.

**productus** -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 *πορυμένα*), preferable things (in the Stoic philosophy, things which, while not absolutely good, were to be preferred, e.g., beauty, health), Cic.

**proellator** -ōris, m. (proellor), a warrior, combatant, Tac.

**proellor**, 1. dep. (proellum), to give battle, fight; ad Syracusas, Cic.; pedibus, Caes.; transf., vehementer proellatus sum, striven, Cic.

**proellum** -ī, n. a battle, fight. **I.** a. lit., proellum facere, Cic.; redintegrare, Caes.; inire, Liv.; proello abstinere, Caes.; b, transf., of a fight in words, proella mea causa sustinere, Cic. **II.** Meton., proelia = fighters, combatants, Prop.

**Proetus** -i, m. (Προῖτος), king in Tiryns, brother of Acrisius. Hence, **Proetia** -idis, f. a daughter of Proetus; plur., Proetides, the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows.

**profano**, *1.* (profanus), *to profane, desecrate*; sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

**profanus** -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.; subat., **profanum** -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.

**profectio** -ōnis, f. (proficiscor), *1.* a departure, Cic.; *2.* transf., source, origin; pecunias, Cic.

**profecto**, adv. (pro and factus), *truly, really, indeed*, Cic.

**proféro** -tūll -lātum -ferre, *1.* *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, Oratione; 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.; nominatim multos, Cic.; exempla omnia 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 rogam, Cic.; b, *to put off, postpone*; diem auctionis, Cic.

**professio** -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.

**professorius** -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Tac.

**professus** -a -um, partic. of profiteor (q.v.).

**profestus** -a -um, *not kept as a festival, common*; dies, work-days, ordinary days, Liv.

**proficō** -feci -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.

**proficiscor** -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.

**profiteor** -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.; jus, Cic. B. indicium, *to turn king's evidence*, Sall., Tac.; *to offer, promise*; operam, Cic.; profiteor 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. **professus** -a -um, pass., known, acknowledged, avowed; culpa, Ov.)

**profigitor** -ōris, m. (profigo), a spend-thrift, prodigal, Tac.

**profigitatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from profigo), *1.* cast down, ruined, wretched, Cic.; *2.* dissolute, profigate; tu omnium mortalium profigatissime, Cic.

**profigo**, *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, abase*; judicia senatoria, Cic.; c, *to bring almost to an end, nearly finish*; profigatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic.; profigata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, Cic.

**profo**, *1.* *to blow forth, breathe forth*; flammam, Ov.; fig., *to proflab* pectore somnum, Verg.

**profluens** -entis, p. adj. (from profluo), *flowing*. *I.* Lit., aqua, Cic. Subst., **profluens** -entis, f. *running water*, Cic. *II.* Transf., of discourse, *flowing, fluent*; genus sermonis, Cic.

**profluentér**, adv. (profluens), *flowingly, easily*, Cic.

**profluo** -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.

**profluvium** -ii, n. (profluo), a *flowing forth*; sanguinis, Lucr.

**profor** -fatus sum, *1.* dep. *1.* *to say, speak*, Verg.; *2.* *to foretell, predict*, Lucr.

**profore**, v. prosum.

**profigo** -fugi -fugitum, *3.* *I.* Intransit., *to flee away, escape*; ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Cic.; absol., Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit, Cic. *II.* *to flee away from*; agros, Hor.

**profigus** -a -um (profigo), *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.; (y) 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.; subat., **profugus** -i, m. a fugitive, exile, Ov.

**profundo** -fudi -fusum, *3.* *to pour forth, shed abundantly, cause to flow*. *I.* A. Lit., sanguinem suum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; reflex., se profundere, and middle, profundi, *to stream 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 fragibus atque bacis 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.

**profundus** -a -um. **I.** deep, profound; **1.** lit., mare, Cic.; subst., **profundum** -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.

**profusus**, adv. (profusus). **I.** in a disorderly manner; profusus tendere in castra, Liv. **II.** Fig., lavishly, extravagantly; profusus sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

**profusus** -a -um, p. adj. (from profundo), immoderate, extravagant; **1.** gen., hilaritas, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, immoderate in expēditūre, extravagācia, Cic.; with genit., sui profusus, Sall.; **b.** transf., costly; epulae, Cic.

**progener** -i, a grand-daughter's husband, Tac.

**progenero**, **1.** to engender, produce, Hor.

**progenies** -is, f. (prognio). **I.** descent, race, lineage, Cic. **II.** Meton., progeny, offspring, descendants; veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.

**progenitor** -oris, m. (prognio), the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor, Ov.

**progigno** -gendi -gēnitum, **3.** to engender, bring forth, bear, Cic.

**prognatus** -a -um (partic. of \*prognoscor), born, sprung from; deo, Liv.; ex Cimbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.

**Prognē** = Proene (q.v.).

**prognostica** -orum, n. (προγνωστικά), signs of the weather, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero, Cic.

**progrēdiōr** -gressus sum -grēdi, **3.** dep. (pro and gradior). **I.** to go forth, go out; ex domo, Cic. **II.** to go forward, 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.

**progressio** -ōnis, f. (progredior), an advancing, progress, increase; a, progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., a gradual strengthening of expression, climax, Cic.

**progressus** -us, m. (progredior), a going forwards, advance. **I.** Lit., aliquem progressu arce, 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! (q.v.).

**prohibeo** -bui -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., potestati prohibere ne fieret, 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.; conatus aliquid, Cic. **B.** to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit; lex recta imperans, prohibenaeque contraria, Cic. **II.** to preserve, defend, protect; a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam, Cic.

**prohibitio** -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), a hindering, prohibition; tollendi, Cic.

**proicio** = projicio (q.v.).

**proin** = proinde (q.v.).

**proinde**, adv. **I.** just as, in the same manner, in like manner; foll. by atque (ac), ut, quasi, quam, tamquam, Cic. **II.** therefore, then, hence, accordingly; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc., Cic.

**proiectio** -ōnis, f. (projicio), a throwing forward, stretching out; brachii, Cic.

**1. proiectus** -us, m. (projicio), a projecting, jutting out, Lucr.

**2. proiectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from projicio), stretching out, jutting forward, projecting; urbs, Cic.; saxa, Verg. **I.** Fig., a, prominent; audacia, 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.

**projicio** -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 praee 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 aliquid, Cic.; projecta villorū aliquid, cast upon the shore, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** to throw away; arma, Caes.; fig., a, se projicere, to lower 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.

**prolābor** -lāpus sum -lābi, **3.** **I.** to glide forward, slide forward, slip along. **A.** Lit. (elephanti) clunibus substantes prolābentur, Liv. **B.** Fig., **1.** to come to, fall into; huc libido est prolapsa, Cic.; **2.** to slip out, escape; verbum a cupiditate prolapsum, Liv. **II.** to fall down. **A.** Lit., ex equo, Liv.; prolapsa Pergama, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** to fall, to err; cupiditate, timore, Cic.; **2.** to fall, go to ruin, sink; ita prolapsa est juvenus ut, etc., Cic.

**prolāpsio** -ōnis, f. (prolabor), a slipping, sliding, Cic.

**prolātio** -ōnis, f. (profero). **I.** a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning; exemplorum, Cic. **II.** **1.** an extension; finium, Liv.; **2.** a putting off, deferring; iudicii, Cic.

**prolāto**, **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.

**prolēcto**, **1.** (intens. of prolicio), to entice, allure; egentes aie largitionis, Cic.

**proles** -is, f. (pro and \*aleo, alesco). **I.** offspring, descendants, posterity; a, of gods and men, illa tutorum 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.

**prolētārius** -ii, m. (proles), a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children, Cic.

**prolēcio**, **3.** (pro and lacio), to lure forth, entice, Ov.

**prolixē**, adv. (prolixus). **I.** abundantly, copiously; id prolixae cumulateque fecit, Cic. **II.** freely, willingly; in delectu parum prolixae respondere, Cic.

**prolixus** -a -um (pro and latus), widely extended, wide, broad, long. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.**

Fig., 1, willing, obliging; tua proluxa beneficiaque natura, Cic.; 2, prosperous, fortunate; cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic.

**prölögus** -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, Ter.

**prölögur** -lögütus (-lögütus) sum -lögüi, 3. dep. to speak out, say out. I. Gen., quod proloqui piget, Liv. II. Esp., to prophesy, predict, Prop.

**prölüde** -ludi -ludum, 3. to play beforehand, to prelude, to practises beforehand. I. Lit., ad pugnam, Ov. II. Fig., ut ipsi sententia, quibus proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.

**prölüo** -ludi -lutum, 3. I. to wash forth or out. A. to cast up, to wash out; genus omne natantium litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Verg. B. to wash off; tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. II. to wash; in vivo proluere rore manus, Ov.; leni praecordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

**prölüsio** -önis, f. (proludo), a prelude, preliminary exercise, essay, Cic.

**prölüvies** -ei, f. (proluo). I. an inundation, Lucr. II. excrement; ventris, Verg.

**prömërëo** -di -lutum, and **prömërëor** -itus sum -ëri, 2. dep. to deserve. I. reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; suo beneficio promeruit, ne ut ames, Cic.; partic. subst., **prömëritum** -i, n. deserti, meriti; vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic. II. (Gen. in form promeror), to deserve (well) of; promereri bene de multis, Cic.

**Prömëthëus** -ei and -ëos, 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., **Prömëthëus** -a -um, Promethean; Jaga, Prop.; rupes, the Caucasus, Mart. B. Subst., **Prömëthiädës** -ae, m. son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

**prömïnens** -entis (promineo), jutting out, projecting; subst., **prömïnens** -entis, n. a projection; in prominenti litoris, Tac.

**prömïno** -minüi, 2. to stand out, jut out, project. I. Lit., collis prominens, Liv.; prominet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominens, Caes. II. Fig. (justitia) foras tota promineat, to step forth, be prominent, Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, extendit, Liv.

**prömïso**, adv. (promiscus) = promiscue, Cic.

**prömïsoüë**, adv. (promiscuus), promiscuously, without distinction, Caes.

**prömïscus** = promiscuus (q. v.).

**prömïscütus** -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.

**prömïssio** -önis, f. (promitto), a promise; auxilli, Cic.

**prömïssor** -öris, m. (promitto), a promisee, esp., one who promises boastfully, a boaster, Hor.

**prömïssum** -i, n. (promitto), a promise; promissum facere, to make a promise, Hor.; promissa servare or promissis stare, to keep promises, Cic.; praemiorum promissa, Cic.

**prömïssus** -a -um, p. adj. (from promitto). I. long, hanging down; of hair, capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Liv. II. producing much expectation; carmen, Hor.

**prömïtto** -misi -missum, 3. to let go forward, send forth. I. to grow; capillum et barbam, to let grow, Liv. II. 1, to promise, cause 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 promittëbam, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.; B. to vow, promise to a god; donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic.; C. promittere ad aliquem, ad cenam, to accept an invitation to dine with; ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

**prömïo**, prompei, promptum, 3. (for proimo, from pro and emo), to bring forth, bring out, produce. I. Lit., 1, gen., medicamenta de nartheccio, Cic.; 2, esp., A. to bring money out of a coffer, to produce; aurum ex aerario, Cic.; esp. of the quaestor, alicui pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; B. to bring wine up out of the cellar; vina, Hor.; C. to bring weapons out; tela e pharetra, Ov. II. Transf., 1, gen., to bring forth, draw forth; animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectat, Cic.; 2, to bring forward, utter, express, mention; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

**prömïnoë**, 2. to warn; t. t. of augury, de periculis promoveri, Cic.

**prömöntörïum** -ii, n. (promineo). I. a mountain-peak, Liv. II. a promontory, Cic.

**prömötä** -örum, n. (promoveo), (translation of the Greek σπονγύατρα), preferable things, next in degree to the absolute good, Cic.

**prömövëo** -mövi -mötum, 2. to move forwards, push onwards. 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.

**prömptë**, adv. (promptus). I. promptly, quickly, readily, Tac. II. easily, Juv. III. frankly, freely; dicam paulo promptius, Cic.

1. **promptus** -a -um, p. adj. (from promo). I. visible, apparent, manifest; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic. II. Transf., ready, at hand, prepared. A. Of things, 1, gen., fidem suam populo Romano promptam, at the disposition of, Cic.; 2, esp., easy; defensio, Cic. B. Of persons, ready, prepared, resolute, quick, disposed for; promptissimus homo et experiens, Cic.; with ad or in and the acc., ad vim promptus, Cic.; with abl., ingenio, lingua, Liv.; with genit. (of place), bellum (in war) promptissimos, Sall.

2. **promptus** -a, m. (promo). I. a being visible, visibility, only in the phrases: in promptu esse, to be visible, manifest, etc., Cic.; in promptu ponere, to make manifest, etc.; 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.

**prömülgätio** -önis, f. (promulgo), a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation (of a proposed law), Cic.

**prömülge**, 1. (pro and mulco), to publish, promulgate. I. Lit., legal t. t., to publish a proposed law (on three market-days); leges, Cic.; promulgarè de aliquo, Cic. II. Transf., to publish, make known; proelia, Cic.

**promulsis** -idis, f. (pro and mulsam), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), a whet.

**promuntarium** = promontorium (q.v.).

**pronus** -i, m. (promo), the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, butler, Hor.

**promutius** -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand, Caes.

**prone**, adv. (pronus), downwards, on an incline; prone ac fatigat, Cic.

**pronēpos** -pōtis, m. a great-grandson, Cic.

**pronēptis** -is, f. a great grand-daughter, Pers.

**prōnis** = pronus, (q.v.).

**prōnoea** -ae, f. (πρόνοια), providence, Cic.

**prōnuba** -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.

**pronuntiatio** -ōnis, f. (pronuntio). I. making known publicly, publication, Caes.; esp., the decision of a judge, a judgment, Cic. II. In logic, a proposition, Cic.

**pronuntiātor** -ōris, m. (pronuntio), a relater: rerum gestarum, Cic.

**pronuntiātum** -i, n. (pronuntio), in logic, a proposition, Cic.

**pronuntio**, 1. to make publicly known, publish. I. Gen., to proclaim, announces; 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 affeci pronuntiavit, Cic.; pronuntiare aliquem praetorem, Liv.; so of a command given to the soldiers in a camp; pronuntiatum primis 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 Calpidi pronuntiatorum se negavit, Cic. B. Legal t. t., a, of judges, etc., (a) to express; graviolem sententiam, Caes.; (b) to decide, pronounce a judgment; de tribunali pronuntiavit 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.

**pronus** -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, motu prono, Cic.; c, of things, amnis, 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 prout habere, Cic. II. Fig., A. inclined towards; 1, to something good or bad; ad novas res, Tac.; 2, in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv.; 3, inclined, well-disposed, favourable; in aliquem, Tac. B. Meton., easy; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; id pronus ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

**prōecium** -ii, n. (προοίμιον). I. a preface, introduction, prelude, Cic. II. a beginning, Juv.

**propagatio** -ōnis, f. (1. propago). I. an extension, enlargement. A. In space, imperil nostri, Cic. B. In time, prolonging, extending; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic. II. planting, propagation, Cic.; transf., of a race, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

**propagator** -ōris, m. (1. propago), an extender, enlarger; provinciae, Cic.

1. **propago**, 1. (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 republicae, to prolong the existence of the state by many centuries, Cic. II. Esp., to propagate, plant; transf., of a race, stirpem, Cic.

2. **propago** -ōnis, f. (1. 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., elarorum virorum propagines, genealogies, Nep.

**propalam**, adv. publicly, in public; dicere, Liv.; collocare, Cic.

**propatulus** -a -um, open, uncovered. I. Adj., in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. II. Subst., **propatulum** -i, n. an open place, unroofed space; hence, in propatulo; a, openly, Cic.; transf., visibly, publicly, Sall.; b, esp., in propatulo aedum; in the open fore-court of a house, Liv.

**propē** (from pro and pe, or else the neuter of an unused adj., prophe), Compay.; **propius**; superl., **proxime**. I. Adv., A. near; 1, of space, near; volebam propius 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 at occideretur, Cic.; (b) nearly, almost; annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adeo, to be close at hand, Cic.; (y) more closely, more accurately; propius res aspicie nostras, Verg.; (b) of similarity, proxime atque (ac) ille, Cic.; b, of order, near; proxime a Lycide, 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 grammatico accessi, 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 secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proxime morem Romanum, Liv.

**propediem**, adv. at an early day, very soon, Cic.

**propello** -pūll -pulsus, 3. to drive before one, drive forth, drive away. I. Lit., 1, of things, a, to drive away, push away; crates pro munitione obiectas, Caes.; b, to hurl down; corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum, Ov.; c, to drive forward; navem in altum, Ov.; 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.

**propemodō**, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Liv.

**propemodum**, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Cic.

**propendēo** -pendi -pensum, 2. to hang down. **I.** Lit., tantum propendere illam boni lancem ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig., bona propendent, to *proponderate*, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, to be inclined to, *favourable towards*, Cic.

**propensē**, adv. (propensus), *readily, willingly*; gen. compar., propensius, Liv.

**propensio** -ōnis, f. (propendēo), an inclination towards, *propensity*, Cic.

**propensus** -a -um, p. adj. (from propendēo), 1. inclined to, disposed to; ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; 2, coming near to; ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

**propērantēr**, adv. (propēro), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.; propērantius, Sall., Ov.

**propērantia** -ae, f. (propēro), *haste, rapidity*, Sall.

**propēratio** -ōnis, f. (propēro), *haste*, Cic.

**propēratō**, adv. (propēro), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.

**propēro**, 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.** Transi., to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly; iter, Sall.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

**Propertius** -ii, m., Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria, educated in Rome (about 49-15 B.C.).

**propērus** -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty, bustling*; circumstanti properi aurigae, Verg.

**propexus** -a -um (pro and pecto), combed forwards, hanging down; propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

**propinatio** -ōnis, f. (propino), a drinking to one's health, Sen.

**propino**, 1. (propinquo). **I.** to drink to any one; propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transi., to give drink to any one, Mart.

**propinquē**, adv. (propinquus), *near, close by*, Plaut.

**propinquitās** -ātis, f. (propinquus). **I.** *nearness, proximity*; loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. **II.** Transi., *relationship*; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

**propinquo**, 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 alicui propinquat, Tac. **B.** Transi., of time, to draw near; Parcarum dies et via inimica propinquat, Verg. **II.** Transi., to bring near, hasten; augurium, Verg.

**propinquus** -a -um (prope), *near*. **I.** Of space or position, *neighbouring, bordering*; provincia, Cic.; with dat., propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; subet. (in sing. only with a prep.), in propinquo esse, to be near, Liv.; oppido propinqua, the neighbourhood of the town, Sall. **II.** Transi., **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.; subet., a kinsman, Cic.

**propior** -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **proximius** -a -um (prope). **I.** Compar., **propior**, *nearer*. **A.** Lit., of place, portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat., propior patriae, Ov.; neut. plur. subet., propiora, the nearer re-

gions, Verg. **B.** Transi., 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*; sceleris propiora, Cic.; propius 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., **proximius** -a -um, *very near, nearest*. **A.** Lit., of place, oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat., huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc., proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; subet., **a, proximi**, those standing next, Caes., or those standing nearest, Caes.; b, **proximum** -i, n. the nearest, the neighbourhood; e proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. **B.** Transi., 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.; proximi 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.; subet., **proximi** -ōrum, m. near relations, Cic.; 5, nearest in resemblance, most like; deo proximum, Cic.

**propitio**, 1. (propitiis), to soothe, propitiate, appease; Venerem, Plaut.

**propitiis** -a -um (pro and peto, Gr. *ὑποτίτης*), *favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious*; dil, Cic.; hunc propitium sperant, Cic.

**propius**, comp. of prope (q.v.).

**Propeetides** -um, f. maidens of Cyprus who denied the divinity of Venus and were changed into stone.

**propōla** -ae, m. (προπωλήτης), a forestaller, retailer, huckster, Cic.

**propoliō**, 3. to pollute greatly, Tac.

**propōno** -pōsti -pōstum, 3. **I.** to put forth, places 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; quaestione, Nep.; 7, to propose to oneself, purpose, intend; consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with ut or ut ne and subj., quum mihi proposuisset ut commoverem, Cic.; with infin., quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic. **II.** to state the premisses of a syllogism, Cic.

**Propontis** -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντίς), the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora; hence,

**Propontiacus** -a -um, of or relating to the Propontis.

**propōrō**, adv. further, moreover, Lucr.

**propōrtio** -ōnis, f. proportion, relation, analogy, similarity, Cic.

**propositio** -ōnis, f. (propono). **I.** a setting before oneself; 1, the representation which a man forms in his own mind of something; animi, Cic.; vitas, Cic.; 2, the subject or theme of a discourse, Cic. **II.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism, Cic.

**propositum** -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.

**propraetor** -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**, a praetor, a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province without a military command, Cic.

**proprie**, adv. (proprius). **I.** Lit., peculiarly, exclusively for oneself; proprie parvā parte frui, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, peculiarly, characteristically, personally; quod tu ipse tum amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; b, specially, expressly; culus causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie suscepit, Cic.; c, accurately, in a proper sense; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

**proprietas** -ātis, f. (proprius), a property, peculiarity; rerum, Cic.; plur., frugum proprietates, Liv.

**propritim** (proprius), properly, peculiarly, Lucr.

**proprius** -a -um, one's own, special, particular, peculiar. **I.** Lit., a, opp. to communis; ista calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic; often with possess. pron., proprius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic.; b, one's own, as opp. to alienus; assumpto altitudo 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 allicuius, 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; discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suā, Cic. **B.** Esp., lasting, permanent; munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.

**propter** (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.).

**propterea**, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; foll. by quia, Cic.; quod, Cic.; ut or ne and the subj., Cic.

**propudiosus** -a -um (propudium), covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, Plant.

**propudium** -ii, n. (= quasi porro pudendum). **I.** a shameful action, Plant. **II.** Meton., a wretch, villain, rascal; propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

**propugnaculum** -i, n. (propugno), a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence. **I.** Lit., moenium, 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; armisquo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

**propugnatio** -ōnis, f. (propugno), defence, defending; fig., nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

**propugnator** -ōris, m. (propugno), a defender, combatant, soldier. **I.** Lit., a, duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; b, a marine; dimissio propugnatorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a defender; patrimonii sui, Cic.

**propugno**, 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, transit., to fight for something, to fight in defence; pro fama allicuius, Cic. **II.** Transit., to defend; munimenta, Tac.

**propulso**, 1. (intens. of propello), to drive back, repel, ward off. **I.** Lit., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. **II.** Transf., frigus, famem, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.

**propylaeon** -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway, entrance; plur., **Propylaea** -ōrum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), the celebrated entrance to the Parthenon at Athens, built by Pericles.

**pro-quaestore**, a quaestor, a quaestor in a Roman province, who attended to the finances and pay of the army, Cic.

**proquam**, conj. according as, Lucr.

**prora** -ae, f. (πρόρα), the prow, bow of a ship. **I.** Lit., Caes.; prorae tutela = proreta, Ov. **II.** Meton. = a ship, Verg., Ov.

**prorepe** -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep forward, crawl forth, Hor.

**proreta** -ae, m. (προρῆτης), the look-out man at the prow of a ship, Plant.

**Proreus** -ei, m. (Προρεύς), a Tyrrhene sailor, Ov.

**proripio** -ripi -reptum (pro and rapio), 3. to snatch, tear, drag forth; hominem, Cic.; se proripere, to rush forward, hurry; se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Cic.; se porta foras, Caes.; quo proripis (sc. te)? Verg.; fig., quae libido non se proripiet, Cic.

**prorogatio** -ōnis, f. (prorogo), 1, a prolongation of a term of office, Liv.; 2, a deferring of a fixed time, prorogation, Cic.

**prorogo**, 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 versum), forwards. **I.** Lit., a, Plant.; b, straight/forwards, straight on, Plant. **II.** Transf., at all, Plant., Tac.

**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.

**prorumpo** -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 dedecora, Tac.

**prorūo** -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.; Albani fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profigare ac proruere, Tac.

**prōsāpia** -ae, f. a family race, stock (an archaic word), Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

**proscenium (proscenium)** -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, stage, Liv.

**proscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to rend. **I.** Lit., to break up fallow land, plough up; poet., to plough; terram, Verg.; meton., aequor, to plough the waters, Cat. **II.** Transf., to censure, defame, satirize, 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** -drum, m. the proscribed, Sall.

**proscriptio** -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.

**prosecō** -secūl -sectum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, esp., to cut off the portions of a victim to be sacrificed; exta, Liv.

**prosecutum** -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 ostras, Cic. **II.** Fig., to disseminate, propagate, Cic.

**prosequor** -citas (-quitus) 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, omnibus, lacrimisque, Caes.; 2, a, to honour, adorn, or present with, treat with; aliquem verbis honorificis, Cic.; aliquem beneficiis, Cic.; misericordia, 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.

**Proserpina** -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).

**prosencha** -ae, f. (προσενχή), a place of prayer for the Jews, Juv.

**prosillo** -illi (-ivi or -ili), 4. (pro and sallo). **I.** to spring, leap forth. **A.** 1, lit., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; finibus suis, Verg.; 2, of things, flumina prosiliunt, Ov. **B.** Fig., vaga prosiliit frenis natura remotis, Hor. **II.** to spring forward to a place; in contemionem, 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 fectis fenestrisque, Liv. **B.** Transf., of places, to look towards, be situate 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 prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. **II.** Pass., view, sight; cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, were within sight, Caes.

**prospēcūlor**, 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 (prosperus)** -a -um (pro and spero), according to one's hope; hence, **I.** fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous; fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; subet., **prospera** -drum, n. prosperity, good fortune, Ov. **II.** Transi., bringing good fortune, propitious; Bellona, Ov.; with genit., prospera frugum, Hor.

**prosperē**, adv. (prosper), prosperously, fortunately, favourably; procedere prospere, Cic.

**prospargo** -spersi -sparsum, 3. (pro and spargo), to sprinkle, Tac.

**prosperitas** -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune; vitae, Cic.; plur., improborum prosperitates, Cic.

**prospero**, 1. (prosper), to make fortunate or prosperous, to cause to succeed, to give a favourable issue to; alicui victoriam, Liv.

**prosperus** = prosper (q.v.).

**prospicientia** -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution, Cic.

**prospicio** -speri -spectrum, 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., consulte 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 situate 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 -stratum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down. **A.** Lit., a, circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes stulticus, Cic.; hence, **prostratus** -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 prosternere, to debase oneself, Cic.; 2, to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin; omnia furore, Cic.; aliquem, Cic. (syncop. infin. perf., prostrasse = prostravisse, Ov.).

**prostitūto** -stitūti -stitutum, 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.

**prosubigo**, 3. to dig up, throw up; terram, Verg.

**prosum**, proſui, prodesse, to be useful, advantageous to; illa quae prosumt aut quae nocent, Cic.; with dat., qui nec sibi nec alteri prosumt, dicere quod causae prosit, Cic.; with infin., multum prodest ea quae metumtur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

**Protagoras** -ae, m. (Προταγόρας), a Greek philosopher, of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, banished from Attica on a charge of atheism.

**protēgo** -teri -tectum, 3. **I.** to cover in front. **A.** Lit., tabernacula protecta hederi, Caes.; aliiqum scuto, protect, Caes. **B.** Transf., to cover, protect; jaculent, Cic.; regem, Liv. **II.** to furnish with a roof; aedes, Cic.

**protēlo**, 1. (pro and telum), to drive off, put to flight, Ter.

**protēlum** -i, n. (protendo), a yoke of oxen; fig., a series, succession, Lucr.

**protēdo** -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out; brachia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; temo protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

**protēnus** (protinus), adv. forward, further, further on. **I.** Lit., protenus ago capellas, Verg.; quum ad alias angustias protenus pergerent, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** without delay, straightaway, 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 sacrum, Verg.; 2, immediately, at once; **a.** protenus Carthagine ituros, Liv.; protenus de via, Liv.; **b.** immediately, at the beginning; oratio protenus periciens auditorem benevolum, Cic.

**protēro** -trivi -tritum, 3. **I.** to trample under foot, tread down. **A.** **a.** lit., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; **b.** hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat; Poonos, Hor. **B.** Fig., to trample on, despise; aliiqum, Cic. **II.** to drive away, push aside; ver proterit aestas, Hor.

**protērrēo** -terrū -territum, 2. to frighten away, scare away; Themistoclem patriā pulsum atque protērritum, Cic.; aliiqum verbis gravissimis, Cic.

**protērvē**, adv. (protervus), boldly, impudently, shamelessly, Ov.

**protērvitas** -ātis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence, Cic.; and in a milder sense, wantonness, pertness, Hor.

**protērvus** -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.

**Protēstānus** -i, m. (Πρωτεστιάνας), 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., **Protēstānus** -a -um, belonging to Protestānus.

**Protēus** -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; Protei columnæ, poet., the borders of Egypt, Verg.; appellat., a changeable or a crafty man, Hor.

**protinam** (protēnam), adv. (protinus), immediately, directly, at once, Plant.

**protinus** = protenus (q. v.)

**Protēgēnes** -is, m. (Πρωτεύνης), a famous Greek painter of Cynos on the coast of Caria, flourishing about 300 B.C.

**protēlo**, 3. **I.** to put forth, stretch forth, Plant. **II.** to extend, lengthen, prolong, Plant.

**protētrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw, drag forth. **I.** to drag to a place. **A.** Lit., aliiqum hinc in convivium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to draw forth; **a.** aliiqum in lucem, Lucr.; **b.** to bring to light, to reveal, make known; auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.; 2, to compel, force; aliiqum ad

indiciū, Liv. **II.** Transf., to extend in point of time, procrastinate, defer, Suet.

**protētrūdo** -trūsi -trāsum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth. **I.** Lit., cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to put off, defer; conlita in Januarius mensem, Cic.

**protēturbo**, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel; **a.** of persons, equites, Caes.; hostes tells missilibusque saxis, Liv.; **b.** of things, pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov.

**prōit**, conj. according as; prout res postalat, Cic.

**prōvectus** -a -um (p. adj. from proveho), advanced in age; longius ætate provectus, Cic.

**prōvehō** -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry forward, to lead forward. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., ad a tergo quasi provehi, 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 provexit orationem meam, Cic.; gaudio provehente (me), Liv.; studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; 2, to bring forwards, to advance, raise, promote; aliiqum 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 freto Siciliæ 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.

**prōveniō** -veni -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.

**prōventus** -ūs, m. (provenio). **I.** a coming forth, growing. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Metou., growth, product, crop; proveniunt oneret anulos, Verg. **II.** Fig., the result, issue; pugna, Caes.; secundi rerum provenus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success, Liv.; temporis superiora, Caes.

**prōverbium** -ii, n. (pro and verbum), a proverb; in proverbii consuetudinem venit, nos becomes a proverb, Cic.; veteri proverbio, after the old proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Græciæ hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.

**prōvidens** -entis, p. adj. (from providen), provident, prudent, Cic.; quod est providentiū, Cic.

**prōvidētār**, adv. (providens), providently, with forethought, Sall.; providentissime constituere aliquid, Cic.

**prōvidentiā** -æ, f. (provideo). **I.** foresight, foreknowledge; providentiā est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. **II.** forethought, providence; deorum, Cic.

**prōvidēo** -vidi -vīsum, 2. to look forward to, see at a distance. **I.** Lit., aliiqum 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.; (**b**) with de and the abl., de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa ora, Cic.; (**c**) with dat., salutis hominum, Cic.; (**d**) with ut or ne and the subj., ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic.; (**e**) absol., actum de te est, nial provides, Cic.

**prōvidus** -a -um (provideo). **I.** *foreseeing; rerum futurarum*, Cic. **II.** *caring beforehand; 1, providing for, taking measures for; natura provida utilitatum*, Cic.; **2, cautious, provident, prudent; orator, Cic.**

**prōvincia** -ae, f. (perhaps pro and VIC, root of vices). **I.** *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office; illam officiam provinciam ut me 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, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; of a command at sea, provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; **b.** of non-Roman magistrates, Hannonicis 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; prius 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 provinces of Asia, Caes.

**prōvinciālis** -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.*, **prōvinciāles** -ium, m. *inhabitants of the provinces, provincials*, Cic.

**prōvisio** -ōnis, f. (provideo), **1.** **a.**, 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. prōvisio**, s. *to look out for, go to see*, Ter.

**2. prōvisio**, adv. *with forethought, circum-spectly*, Tac.

**prōvisor** -ōris, m. (provideo), **1.**, *one who foresees; dominationum*, Tac.; **2.**, a *provider; utilium*, Hor.

**prōvisus** -ūs, 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.

**prōvivo** -vivisse, s. *to live on, continue to live*, Tac.

**prōvocatio** -ōnis, f. (provoco), *a calling forth, an appeal to a higher court of law; provocatio ad populum*, Cic.; *magistratus sine provocations, from whose decision there is no appeal*, Liv.; *est provocatio, an appeal is possible*, Liv.

**prōvocātor** -ōris, m. (provoco), *one who challenges or summons to fight, esp., a kind of gladiator*, Cic.

**prōvoco**, **1.** *to call forth, call out. I.* *Gen.*, a, lit., *herum*, Plaut.; **b.** *transf.*, of things, *to cause to come forth; roseo oro diem (of Aurora)*, Ov. **II.** *Esp.*, **A.** *to call forth, to excite, rouse, and in a bad sense = to provoke; 1, munificentia nostrā 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.

**prōvolo**, **1.** *to fly forth; transf.*, of men, *to rush forth, hasten forth; subito*, Caes.; *ad primores*, Liv.

**prōvolve** -volvi -volutum, **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.; *provoli ad genus alicuius*, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*, a, *multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined*, Tac.; **b.**, *middle = to abuse oneself*, Tac.

**prōvomo**, **2.** *to vomit forth*, Lucr.

**proxime**, superl. of prope (q.v.).

**proximitas** -ātis, 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.).

**prudens** -entis (contr. from providens), *foreseeing. I.* *Paric.* = *knowing, with intention; quos prudens praetereō*, Hor.; *prudens et sciens sum profectus*, Cic. **II.** *Adj.*, **a.**, *versat, skilled, experienced, practised in anything; rei militaris*, Nep.; *locorum*, Liv.; *with infin.*, *prudens dissipare*, Hor. **B.** *prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious; vir naturā 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.

**prudentē**, adv. (prudens), *prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely; facere*, Cic.; *intel-ligere*, Cic.

**prudentia** -ae, f. (prudens). **I.** *knowledge of any subject; juris publici*, Cic.; *physicorum*, Cic. **II.** *prudences, sagacity, practical wisdom, discretion; prudentia est rerum expectandarum fugiendarumque scientia*, Cic.; *prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum*, Cic.

**prūna** -ae, f. **I.** *hoar-frost, rime*, Cic. **II.** *Plur.*, *prulnae*, meton., **a.**, = *winter*, Verg.; **b.**, = *snow*, Verg.

**prūnosus** -a -um (prūna), *full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost; nox*, Ov.; *axis (Aurorae) prunosus = matutinus*, Ov.

**prūna** -ae, f. *a live coal*, Hor.

**prūnosus** -a -um, *of plum-tree wood*, Ov.

**prūnum** -i, n. *a plum*, Hor.

**prūnus** -i, f. (πρύνη), *a plum-tree*, Plin.

**prūrigo** -inis, f. (prurio), *the itch*, Mart.

**prurio**, **4.** *to itch*, Juv.

**Prūsias** -ae, m. *king in Bithynia, who received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans*.

**prytaneum** -i, n. (πρυτανειον), *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.

**prytanis**, acc. -in, m. (πρυτανis), *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 psaltery*, Cic.

**psaltria** -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), *a female player on, or singer to the cithara*, Cic.

**Psamathe** -ēs, f. **I.** *daughter of the Argive king Crotopus*, Ov. **II.** *a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus*, Ov.

**1. psōchē** -ēdis, f. (ψεάς), *the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair*, Juv.

**2. Psōchē** -ēdis, f. *name of a nymph among the attendants of Diana*.

**psēphisma** -ētis, n. (ψήφισμα), *a decree of the people among the Greeks*, Cic.

**Pseudōkto** -ōnis, m. a sham Cato, Cic.

**Pseudōdāmāsippus** -i, m. a sham Damasippus, Cic.

**Pseudōlus** -i, m. *The Liar* (title of a comedy by Plautus), Cic.

**pseudōmōnos** -i, m. (ψευδομῶνος), a sophistical syllogism, Cic.

**Pseudōthrippus** -i, m. (ψευδοθήριππος), a sham Philip, i.e., Andricus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

**pseudōthyrum** -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 -ae, f. (sc. vitis), Verg.

**psittacus** -i, m. (ψιττακος), a parrot; loquax, Ov.

**Psōphis** -idis, f. (Ψωφίς), a town in Arcadia.

**psōra** -ae, f. (ψώρα), the mange, itch, Plin.

**psychōmantium** -ii, n. (ψυχωμαντήριον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, a place where necromancy is practiced, Cic.

**psythius** = psithius (q.v.).

**-ptō**, enclit. particle appended to pers. and poss. pronouns in the abl., self, our; suopte pondere, Cic.; snūpte manu, Cic.

**Ptlōon** (-um) -i, n. (Πτολεόν), a town in Thessaly, over against Euboea, now Pella, Liv.

**ptisanarium** -ii, n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice, Hor.

**Ptolōmaeus** (Ptolōmaeus) -i, m. (Πτολεμαῖος), the first king of Egypt after Alexander's death with the surname Lagi (sc. filius, i.e., son of Lagus); after him each king of his line was called Ptolōmaeus. Hence, 1, **Ptolōmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy, poet. = Egyptian; 2, **Ptolōmaia** -idis, f. name of several towns, one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene.

**pūbens** -entis (\*pubeo), arrived at puberty; transf., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, Verg.

**pūber** -bēris = 2. pubeo (q.v.).

**pūbertas** -ātis, f. (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. 1. Lit., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. 2. Meton., A. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cic. B. virility, Tac.

1. **pūbes** -is, f. 1. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Plin. 2. Meton., A. the pudenda, Verg. B. a, the youth, adult population; omnis Italiae pubeo, Verg.; b, transf., people, folk; agrestis, Verg.

2. **pūbes** -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult. 1. Lit., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; subst., **pūberes** -um, m. the men, the adult population, Caes. 2. Transf., downy, ripe; folia, Verg.

**pūbesco** -būi, 3. (inchoat. of pubeo). 1. to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty. A. Lit., Hercules, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. B. Transf., to grow up, arrive at maturity; quae terra gignit, maturata pubescent, Cic. 2. Esp., to be covered with the signs of puberty; transf., to be covered or clothed with something; prata pubescent variorum flore colorum, Ov.

**publicānus** -a -um (publicum), relating to the farming of the public taxes, Cic.; gen. subat., **publicānus** -i, m. a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order), Cic.

**publicatio** -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation; bonorum, Cic.

**publico**, adv. (publicus). 1. 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. 2. generally, all together, without distinction; publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

**publicitās**, adv. (publicus). 1. at the public expense, in the public service, Plaut. 2. Transf., publicly, before all the world, Plaut.

**Publicius** -a -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). 1. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate; regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. 2. to give over to the public use. A. Gen., Aventium, Liv. B. Esp., to make public, publish, Tac.

**Publicola** -ae, m. (also written Poplicola and Poplicula, from populus (= populus) and colo), 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. 1. 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 commonwealth, Liv. B. Subst., **publicum** -i, n., a, the property of the state, public territory; Campanum, Cic.; b, the public revenue, the treasury; convivium 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 conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic.; d, publicly, an open place, the open street; prodire 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. 2. 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 carinaria, Ov.

**Pubilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous of which were: Pubilia, the second wife of Cicero; Pubilius, her father; and Pubilius Pubilius Lochius Syrus, a celebrated mime and writer of mimes towards the end of the republic; adj., relating to the Pubilian gens, Liv.

**Publius** -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

**pūdendus** -a -um (partic. of pudeo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful; vita, Ov.; vulnera, Verg.

**pūdēns** -entis, p. adj. (from pudeo), modest, ashamed; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.; te videri pudentem fuisse, Cic.; femina pudētissima, Cic.

**pūdētēr**, adv. (pudens), modestly, bashfully, Cic.; pudētius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.; pudētissime hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.

**pūdō** -ūi -itum, 2. 1. to be ashamed; induci ad pudendum, Cic.; partic. subat., pudentes, modest persons, Caes. 2. to cause shame, fill with shame. A. Pers., ne autem quid pudeat, qui, etc., Cic. B. Impers., I (you, he, etc.) am ashamed, with acc. of the pers.; ceteros

**puđet**, Cic.; and with genit. of the thing causing the shame; to huius templi puđet, Cic.; with genit. alone, *pudet deorum hominumque, it is a disgrace before God and men*, Liv.; with infin., *pudet dicere*, Cic.; dep., *pudítum est*, *nonne esset pudítum si, etc.? ought they not to be ashamed that, etc.? Cic.*

**puđibundus** -a -um (pudeo), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*; matrona, Hor.

**puđicós**, adv. (pudicus), *modestly, virtuously, chastely*, Cat.

**puđicitia** -ae, f. (pudicus), *bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue*, Cic.; *Puđicitia*, personif. as a goddess (patrician and plebeian), Liv.

**puđicus** -a -um (pudeo), *modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous*; a, of persons, Cic.; b, transf., of things, mores, preces, Ov.

**puđor** -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.; *famae*, Cic.; *pudor est* or *pudori est* with infin., *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*; *famulus*, 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 Lucrécia, Ov.; *puella Phasias, Medea, Ov.; Lesbis, Sappho, Ov.; Lyda, Omphale, Ov.; Cressa, Phaedra, Ov.*

**puellāris** -e (puella), *of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly*, Ov.

**puellūla** -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 *wp̄* = *wp̄is*). 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 sive iam adolescens*, Cic.; a *puero*, *a pueris*, *from boyhood*, Cic.; *ex pueris excedere*, *to pass out of boyhood*, Cic.; b, *boy* = *son*; *Ascanius puer*, Verg.; *Latoniae, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledaee pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor. B. Transf., 1, (like *wp̄is*), *a waiter, serving-lad, a servant, slave*; *tuns*, Cic.; *pueri regii, royal pages*, Liv.; 2, *an unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov.

**puerilis** -e (puer), *youthful, boyish*. I. Lit., *aetas*, Cic. II. Transf., *puerile, childish, silly*; *consilium*, Cic.; *si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.

**puerilitér**, adv. (puerilis). I. *boyishly, like a boy*; *blandiri*, Liv. II. Transf., *childishly, foolishly*; *haecore*, 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.

**puertia** = *pueritia* (q.v.).

**puertulus** -i, m. (dim. of puer), *a little boy, a young slave*, Cic.

**pūga** (pūga) -ae, f. (pūg), *the rump, buttocks*, Hor.

**pūgil** -ilis, m. (connected with pugnus), *a boxer, fighter* *wp̄* *gnus, pugilist*, Cic.

**pūgilatio** -ōnis, f. (pūgil), *a fight with the cestus*, Cic.

**pūgilātus** -ūs, m. (pūgil), *a fighting with the cestus*, Plaut.

**pūgillāris** -e (pūgillus), *that can be grasped with the fist*, Juv.; *subst., pūgillāres* -ium, m. (sc. libelli or codicilli), *writing-tablets, waxen tablets*, Cat.

**pūgillus** -i, m. (dim. of pugna), *a handful*, Plin.

**pūgio** -ōnis, m. (pungo), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*. I. Lit., *cruentum pugionem tenens*, Cic. II. Fig., *plumbeus pugio, a weak argument*, Cic.

**pūgiunculū** -i, m. (dim. of pugio), *a little dagger*, Cic.

**pugna** -ae, f. (connected with pugna), *a fight, either of one man against another, or of several* (proellum), *a fight between armies*, ep. *diuturnitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant*, Caes.). I. A. Lit., a, gen., *equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pugnān committere*, Cic., *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnā decertare*, Caes.; b, esp., *athletic games*; *pugna quinquennis Graia Elide*, Ov. B. Meton., a, *the line or array of battle*; *pugnān mediū tueri*, Liv. II. Transf., *contest, contention*; *doctissimorum hominū*, Cic.

**pugnācitās** -ātis, f. (pugnax), *desire of fighting, pugnaclty*, Tac.

**pugnācītēr** (pugnax), *pugnaciously, obstinately*; *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

**pugnātor** -ōris, m. (pugno), *a fighter, combatant, soldier*, Liv.

**pugnax** -ācis (pugno), *fond of fighting, combative, contentious, martial*. I. Lit., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. II. Transf., A. *combative, contentious, polemical*; *exordium dicendi*, Cic.; *oratio pugnaciōr*, 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 commodis patriae*, Cic.; *pugna summi contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers*, *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; *partic. subst., pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes. II. Transf., A. *to struggle, to contend, fight*; *pugnāt Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; *sed ego tecum in eo non pugnabo, quominus utrum velis eligas*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*, Cic.; *transf., of things, pugnāt diu sententia secum*, Ov. B. Esp., a, *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 entere ut, etc.*, Cic.

**pugnus** -i, m. (root PUG, Gr. ΠΥΓ, whence *wp̄*), *the fist*; *pugnum 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 **pulcēr** -era -crum (connected with pol-ire, *parcere*, 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.; *sacrum pulcherrimum*, Sall.; *pulchrum est, it is noble, glorious, fine*; with acc. and infin., *illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tradere*, Cic.; b, *lucky, happy*; *dies*, Hor.; *ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret*, Cic.

**2 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.; pulchre est mihi, all's well with me, Cic.; used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done! Hor.

**pulchritūdo (pulcritūdo)** -inis, f. (pulcher), beauty, excellence. **I.** Lit., corporis. **II.** Fig., excellence; virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Cic.

**pulejum (pulegium)** -ii, n. *Scabiosa, pennyroyal*, Cic.; fig., ad culus rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, sweetness, Cic.

**pulex** -icis, m. a flea, Plant.

**pullarius** -ii, m. (pullus), the feeder of the sacred chickens, Cic.

**pullatus** -a -um (2. pullus), clad in dirty or black garments (of mourners); proceres, Juv.

**pullūle**, 1. to shoot up, sprout out. **A.** a, of plants, etc., Verg.; **B.** poet., transf., tot pullulat atra columbis, hyrcoons 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 milvinus, 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 staminis (of the threads of the Parcae), sad, gloomy, Ov.; subst., **pullum** -i, n. a dark-coloured garment, Ov.

**pulmentarium** -ii, n. (pulmentum), a relish, anything eaten with bread; pulmentaria quære sidando, 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 πνεῦμα = πνεύμα), the lung; usually pl., pulmones, the lungs, Cic.

**pulmonēus** -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, Plaut.

**pulpa** -æ, f. flesh; **a.** lit., Mart.; **b.** meton., pulpa acclerata, the flesh as sign of sensuality, Pers.

**pulpamentum** -i, n. (pulpe). **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**, pulsis, f. (πῦλος), a porridge or potage of flour, pulse, used as food for the sacred chickens, Cic.

**pulsatio** -ōnis, f. (pulso), a knocking, striking, beating, Cic.; scutorum, Liv.

**pulso**, 1. (intens. of pello), to strike, beat, knock. **I.** Gen., 1. 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 beat, ill-treat; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; transf., of the wind, storm, etc., piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Verg.; **d.** to knock against, reach to; Ipse 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** -ūs, m. (pello), a 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; externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

**pulto**, 1. (= pulso), to knock, beat, strike; jannam, Plaut.

**pulverēus** -a -um (pulvis). **I.** full of dust, dusty; nubes, dust-clouds, Verg.; solum, Ov. **II.** Act., raising dust; palla (Boreae), Ov.

**pulverulentus** -a -um (pulvis), full of dust, dusty. **I.** Lit., via, Cic. **II.** Fig., won by hard work; præmia militiæ, Ov.

**pulvillus** -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), a little pillow, Hor.

**pulvinar** -aris, 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 decreta est, at all the temples, Cic. **II.** Transf., a state couch for any distinguished person, Cic.

**pulvinarium** -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 calcibus pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, or simply pulvis, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams, Cic.; numquam eruditum illum pulverem attingitis, 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., sulcos 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; domitant 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.

**pumex** -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.

**pumiceus** -a -um (pumex), made of pumice-stone, Ov.

**pumico**, 1. (pumex), to polish with pumice-stone, Cat.

**pumilio** -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 tuleria, Cic.; hence, transf., approval, applause; discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne tulit 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, puncto tempore, in a moment, Lucr. **II.** Fig., to sting, vex, annoy, mortify; epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut eorum mihi ademerit, Cic.; si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, Cic.

**Pūnīōs**, v. Poenī.

**Pūnīōs**, Pūnīe, v. Poenī.

**pūnio** (poenīo) -īvi and -īī -itum -īre, and dep. **pūnior** (poenīor) -itus sum -īri (poena). **I.** to punish; sones, Cic.; maleficia, Cic.; aliquem supplicio, Cic.; dep., peccatum, Cic. **II.** to avenge; dolorem, Cic.; dep., necem, Cic.

**pūnītor** -ōris, m. (pūnio), a punisher, avenger; doloris, Cic.

**pūpa** -ae, f. (pupae). **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. *ρῆν*), the pupil of the eye, Cic.

**pūpillāris** -e (pupillus), of or relating to a ward; pecuniae, Liv.

**pūpillus** -ī, m. (dim. of pupulus), an orphan, ward, Cic.

**Pupīnia** -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 Pupia, proposed by Pupius, a tribune, that the senate should not hold a meeting on the day of the Comitia.

**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** -ī, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy, Cat.

**pūpus** -ī, m. a boy, child, used as a term of endearment, Suet.

**pūre** and poet. **pūritēr**, adv. (purus). **I.** A. Lit., a, purely, cleanly; pure lauta corpora, Liv.; b, brightly; splendens Paro 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 tranquillit, Hor.

**purgāmen** -inis, n. (purgo). **I.** Alth., 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** -ī, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, swept away, sweepings, rubbish, Alth.; urbis, Liv.

**purgātio** -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleaning out, cleansing. **I.** 1, lit., alvi, purging, Cic.; 2, meton., plur., purgationes, purgatives, Cic. **II.** Transf., excusing, justification, Cic.

**purgo** 1. (purigo, from purus), to clean, cleanse. **I.** Lit., 1, locum, to clean out, make ready for ploughing, Cic.; arva longis iligibus, 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; educ tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem, Cic.; 2, to cleanse morally; a, to excuse, defend, justify; aliquem de luxuria, Cic.; civitatem facti dictique, 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.

**pūritēr** = pure (q.v.).

**purpūra** -ae, f. (porphūra). **I.** the purple-fish, Plin. **II.** Meton., A. the purple dye, purple, Verg. **B.** any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, Cic.

**purpurāsco**, 3. to become purple or dark, Cic.

**purpurātus** -a -um (purpura), clad in purple. **I.** Adj., mulier, Plaut. **II.** Subst., a high dignitary among eastern princes (clad in purple); plur., courtiers; purpuratis tuis ista minitare, Cic.

**purpurēus** -a -um (porphūreus). **I.** purple, and so of shades resembling purple, blackish, dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet; vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, purple; 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, Plaut.; 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, unadorned, plain; parma, Verg.; argentum, without reliefs, Cic.; of dress, without ornament; esp., among the Romans, without a purple stripe; vestia, 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.; (b) untrodten, 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.

**pus**, **pūs**, n. corrupt matter; fig., gall, venom, Hor.

**pūssillus** -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. **I.** Lit., testis, Cic.; Roma, Cic.; epistola, Cic. Subst., **pūssillum** -ī, 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.

**pūsiō** -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.

**putēsis** -e (puteus), of or relating to a well; undae, Ov.; lymphae, Lucr.

**putēsiarius** -ī, m. (puteus), a well-sinker, Liv.

**putēo**, 2. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence *puto*, *puto*), to stink, Cic.

**Putēoli** (**Putēoli**) -ōrum, m. a town in Campania on the coast, with many mineral springs, favourite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuolo. Hence, **Putēolānus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli. Subst., a, **Putēolānum** -ī, n. an estate of Cicero, near Puteoli; b, **Putēolani** -ōrum, m. the people of Puteoli.

**puter** -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.

**putresco** (**putresco**) -tū, 3. (puteo), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, Cic.

**putūs** -ī, m. (root PUT, connected with **BOŌ**, whence **BOŌPOR**), a pit; a, in agriculture, a pit, trench, Verg.; b, a well, spring, Cic.

**putida**, adv. (putidus), of discourse, affectedly, disgustingly; dicere, Cic.; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

**putidissimus** -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, pedantic, affected; haec satis spero vobis molesta et putida videri, Cic.; putidum est, with infin., it is pedantic, etc., Cic.; of orators, affected, ornate; Demosthenes, Cic.

1. **puto**, 1. (root PU, whence *purus*, *putus*), to cleanse; hence, to lop, to prune trees; vites, Verg.

2. **puto**, 1. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence *puto*, *puto*), to reckon, calculate, compute, to estimate, value at; with genit. of value, magni putare 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, esse 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 comitis studium esse populi, non iudicium, Cic.

**putor** -ōris, m. (puteo), bad smell, stink, Lucr.

**putrescō** -fēci -factum, 3., pass., **putrescō** -factus sum -fieri (puteo and facio). **I.** to make rotten, and pass., to become rotten, decay: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrescentium, Liv. **II.** to make pliable, to soften: ardentia saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

**putresco** -trū, 3. (putreo), to become rotten or decayed, Hor.

**putridus** -a -um (puteo), 1, rotten, decayed, putrid; dentes, Cic.; 2, loose, flabby, Cat.

**putror** -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lucr.

**putus** -a -um (root PU, whence *puto*, *puto*), pure, unmixed, unadulterated; usually found in connexion with *purus*, Plant.; without *purus*, mea putissimae orationes, brilliant, Cic.

**pyta** (-es) -ae, m. (πύτης), a boxer, pugilist, Phaedr.

**Pydna** -ae, f. (Πύδνα), a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, 168 B.C., perhaps modern Ayon. Hence, **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pydna.

**pyga** = *puga* (q.v.).

**pygargus** -ī, m. (πυργαργός), 1, the fish-eagle, Plin.; 2, a species of antelope, Juv.

**Pygmaei** -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαίοι), 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.

**Pygmalion** -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). **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.

**Pyliades** -ae and -is, m. (Πυλάδης), son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes; hence, prov. for a faithful friend, Ov. Hence, adj., **Pyliadeus** -a -um, Pyliadean; amicitia, i.e., faithful, tender, Cic.

**pylae** -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), passes between mountains, defiles. **I.** Gen., Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia, Cic. **II.** Esp., **Pylae** = Thermopylae, Liv. Hence, **Pyliæus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae; concilium, convention, congress held at Thermopylae, Liv.

**Pylaemenes** -is, m. an old king of the Heraei in Paphlagonia, killed before Troy.

**Pylus**, **Pylus**.

**Pylus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus, now Ali-Navarino; the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestores, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pylus** -a -um, a, relating to Pylus; subst., **Pylus** -ī, m. the Pylian, i.e., Nestor; b, poet. = of Nestor; dies, Ov.

**pyra** -ae, f. (πύρα). **I.** a funeral pyre, Verg. **II.** As a proper name, **Pyra** -ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burnt himself.

**Pyraemon** -ōnis, m. (Πυράμων), one of the Cyclopes of Vulcan.

**Pyraemon** -ī, m. one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

**pyramidalis** -a -um, pyramidal, Cic.

**pyramis** -idis, f. (πυραμῖς), a pyramid, Cic.

1. **Pyramus** -ī, m. (Πύραμος), the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed herself in the belief that he was dead.

2. **Pyramus** -ī, m. (Πύραμος), a river in Cilicia, now Geihun.

**Pyrene** -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), daughter of Bebrus, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain called after her; hence, **Pyrenaeanus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene; Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenæes, the mountains between Gaul and Spain; so simply, **Pyrenaeanus** -ī, m., Liv. (Pyrenē, in Tib.).

**pyrethrum** -ī, n. (πυρέθρον), a plant, pelitory, Ov.

**Pyrgi** -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι = turres), a town in Etruria, now the village of St. Severo. Hence, **Pyrgensis** -e, belonging to Pyrgi.

**Pyrgo** -ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children.

**Pyriphlegethon** -ontis, m. (Πυριφλεγέθων), the fire-stream, a river in the lower world; gen. simply Phlegethon.

**Pyrōis** (-eis) -entos, m. (πυρόεις), fiery, one of the horses of the Sun, Ov.

**pyropus** -ī, m. (πυρόπης), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, Ov.

**Pyrrha** -ae, f. (Πύρρα). **I.** daughter of Epimetheus, wife of Deucalion. **II.** a town in Lesbos, now Caloni. Adj., **Pyrrhīas** -adis, f. relating to the town of Pyrrha.

**Pyrrho** (Pyrrho) -ōnis, m. (Πύρρῳ), 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.

**Pythagōras** -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, **Pythagōreus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst., a Pythagorean.

**Pytho** -ūs, f. (Πύθω), 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. Pythia** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Πύθια), the Pythian games, celebrated every five years in the Cumaean 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. (πίσιμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting), Juv.

**pytiaso**, l. (πυτίσσω), to spit out wine (in tasting), Ter.

**pyxis** -idis, f. (πύξις), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.; veneni, Cic.

## Q.

**Q**, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, only used before u followed by a vowel. It not infrequently represents the Greek π; e.g., quinque *πέντε*, equus *ἵππος*, sequor *ἔχω*. 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., e . . . 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; illic qua veniam? Cic.

**quacumque**, adv. (sc. *parte*, from *quicumque*). **I.** wherever, whosoever; 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.

**quadrāgeni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadrāginta), forty each, Cic.

**quadrāgesimus** -a -um (quadrāginta), the

fortieth; subst., **quadrāgesima** -ae, f. the fortieth part; esp., as a tax, Tac.

**quadrāgēs**, adv. forty times, Cic.

**quadrāginta**, forty, Cic.

**quadrans** -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.

**quadrantal** -ilis, n. a liquid measure containing 8 congi, Plaut.

**quadrantarius** -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.

**quadrātus** -a -um (quadro), quadrangular, square. **A.** Adj., saxum, Liv.; agmen, a square of soldiers, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quadrātum** -i, n.; a, a square, Cic.; b, t. t. of astronomy, quadrature, Cic.

**quādrīdnum** (quātrīdnum, quatridnum) -i, n. (quatuor and dies), a space of four days; quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.

**quādrīennium** -ii, n. (quatuor and annus), a period of four years, Cic.

**quādrīfariā**, adv. (quatuor), fourfold, in four parts, Liv.

**quādrīfidus** -a -um (quatuor and fido), split into four portions, Verg.

**quādrigae** -arum, f. (= quadrigae, 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 equorum, Liv.; esp., of racing chariots, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. **II.** Fig., equis aut quadrigis poeticis, Cic.

**quādrīgarius** -ii, m. (quadriga), the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, Cic.

**quādrīgatus** -a -um (quadriga), stamped with the figure of a quadriga; nummi, silver denarii, Cic.

**quādrīgulae** -arum, f. (dim. of quadriga), a little team of four horses, Cic.

**quādrījūgus** -e (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Verg.

**quādrījūgus** -ā -um (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Ov.; currus, Verg.; subst., **quādrījūgi** -ōrum, m. a team of four horses, Ov.

**quādrīmus** -a -um (quatuor), four years old, Cic.

**quādrīngēnarius** -a -um (quadrīngeni), of four hundred each, Cic.

**quādrīngēni** -ae -a (quadrīngenti), num. distrib., four hundred each, Liv.

**quādrīngētēni** -ae -a, four hundred each, Liv.

**quādrīngētēsimus** -a -um (quadrīngenti), the four hundredth, Liv.

**quādrīngētī** -ae -a (quatuor and centum), four hundred, Cic.

**quādrīngētīes**, four hundred times, Cic.

**quādrīpartītō**, in four parts, Co.

**quādrīpartītus** (quādrīpartītus) -a -um (quatuor and partio), divided into four parts, fourfold; distributio, Cic.

**quādrīrēmīs** -e (quatuor and remis), with four banks of oars; quadrirēmis navis, and

subst., **quadrivium** -is, f. a ship with four banks of oars, Cic.

**quadrivium** -ii, n. (quatuor and via), a place where four roads meet, Cat.

**quādro**, 1. (quadrus). I. Transit., to make square, to square; transf., to join properly together, complete rhythmically; quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. II. Intransit., 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.

**quadrūm**, v. quadrus.

**quadrūpēdāns** -antis (quatuor and pes), going on four feet, galloping; a, adj., Echelus, 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.

**quadrūplex** -plices (quatuor and plico), fourfold, quadruple, Liv.

**quadrūplor**, 1. dep. to be an informer, Plaut. (cf. quadruplator).

**quadrūplus** -a -um (quatuor and plus = τετραπλούς), fourfold. Subst., **quadrūplum** -i, n. four times the amount, four times as much; iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

**quadrūs** -a -um (quatuor), square. Subst., **A. quadrā** -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. quadrūm** -i, n. a square; transf., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

**quasrto**, 1. (intens. of quæro). I. to seek eagerly, Plaut. II. to inquire eagerly, Plaut.

**quæro**, quæsivī, quæsītum, 3. I. to seek, search for; 1, lit., (a) of persons, suos, Caes.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; portum, Caes.; (β) of things, te 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 auspiciam cogitationem, Cic.; (δ) to look round about for, think of; omisso veteri consilio novum, Sall.; (e) with infin., to seek to, wish to; abruptum 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 or de aliquo, gen. with rel. sent., de te quaero utrum . . . an, Cic.; quæsivī si (whether) in oculis evasisset, Liv.; partic. subst., **quæsītum** -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.; jam diu nihil quæsivisse, Cic.; partic. subst., **quæsītum** -i, n. and plur., **quæsita** -ōrum, n. that which is gained, acquisition, Ov.; b, to look round for in vain, to miss; Siciliam in Sicilia,

Cic.; quaerit Boeotia Dirce, Ov.; c, to demand, make necessary; dictatoriam majestatem, Liv.

**quæsitiō** -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation by torture, Tac.

**quæsitōr** -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquirer, esp., a judicial investigator, Cic.; criminum, Liv.

**quæsītum**, v. quaero.

**quæsītus** -a -um, p. adj. (from quaero). I. sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary; leges quæsītiores (opp. simplices), Tac. II. unnatural, affected; comitas, Tac.

**quæso** -ivi, 3. (another form of quaero). I. to seek for, strive to obtain, Plaut. II. to beg, beseech, entreat; with acc., venturum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj., a vobis quaeso ut, etc., Cic.; absol., I beg, I entreat; tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic.

**quæsticiūlus** -i, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit, Cic.

**quæstio** -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 questionem 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, has 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), fctam quaestionem conscribere, Cic.

**quæstioncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question; ponere alicui quaestunculam, Cic.

**quæstor** -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestores, magistrates in Rome, originally two in number, who inquired into and punished capital crimes; in full, quaestores paritidii; gen., simply quaestores, Cic.; in later times there were other quaestores, quaestores aerarii and urbani, the magistrates who took charge of the public treasury and expenditure; other quaestores 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.

**quæstōrius** -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., **quæstōrium** -i, 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., **quæstōrius** -ii, m. one who had been quaestor, Cic.

**quæstīōsus** -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.

**quæstūra** -ae f. (quaestor), the office or dignity of the quaestor, quaestorship, Cic.

**quæstus** -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 on occasion of profit, Cic.; furtis quæstum facere, Cic.; quæstu judicario pasci, to live on the pay of a judge, Cic.

**quâlibet** (**quâlibet**), adv. (abl. of **quilibet**). **I.** wherever you like, everywhere, Plaut. **II.** in any way you please, Cat.

**qualis** -e (from **quam**, as **talis** from **tam**) = **quis**, 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** to præbuit, **talem** te impertias, Cic.; ut res non **tales**, **quales** ante habita sint, habendæ 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 **quæ** appellant **qualia**, Cic.

**quâlescumquæ**, **quâlescunque**. **I.** Rel., of whatever kind, of whatever sort; homines **quâlescumque** sunt, Cic. **II.** Indef., any, without exception, any whatever; sin **quâlescumque** locum sequimur, Cic.

**quâlibet**, **quâlibet**, of what sort you will; formæ litterarum vel aureæ vel **quâlibet**, Cic.

**qualitas** -atis, f. (**qualis**), a quality, property, Cic.

**quâlibet**, adv. (**qualis**), as, just as, Ov.

**quâlus** -i, m. and **quâlum** -i, n. a wicker-basket, Verg.

**quam** (acc. of **quæ**, 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, quam** isti sunt, gloriosus, Liv.; **quam** si = **tamquam** si, as if, Cic.; often with **superl.**, **quam** maximâ 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** sæpiissime, 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, sævisimo, Liv.; with verbs implying a comparison, such as **malle**, potius **malle**, præstat, etc., Caes.; and other words of similar meaning, as **æque**, **supra**, **ultra**, **secus**, **alius**, **aliter**, **alibi**, **dissimilis**, **diversus**, etc.; **quam** pro, **folli**. by **abl.**, after a comparison; proelium atrocius **quam** pro numero pugnantium editur, fieret than you would expect from the number of the combatants, Liv. **B.** In phrases relating to time, after **that**, **that**; postero die or postridie **quam**, Cic. **II.** To express degree, **how**, **how great**, **how little**; **a**, in indirect speech, (**a**) with **adv.** and **adj.**, **memoria** tenetis **quam** valde admurmuravit, Cic.; (**b**) 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** multis, **quam** paucis, Cic.; (**b**) with verbs, **quam** hoc non curo, Cic.

**quandâ**, so long as, as long as, until; **quandiu** potuit tacuit, Caes.; disces **quandiu** voles, Cic.

**quâlibet**, adv. **I.** as you please, as you will, Iner. **II.** however, ever so much; manus **quâlibet** infirmæ, Ov.

**quâobrem** (**quam ob rem**), on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why. **I.** Interrog., Cic. **II.** Rel., si res reperietur **quam ob rem** videatur, Cic.

**quâprimum**, adv. as soon as possible, forthwith, Cic.

**quâquam**, 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 **quâquam**; medici **quâquam** intelligunt sæpe, tamen numquam ægris dicunt, Cic.; at the beginning of a sentence, **quâquam** quis ignorat, Cic.; with a **partic.**, omnia illa quæ sunt extra, **quâquam** expetenda, summo bono continerentur, Cic.

**quâvis**, **I.** Adv. **A.** Gen., as you will, as much as you please, ever so much; **quâvis** multos nominatim proferre, Cic.; et præter eos **quâvis** enumerare multos licet, Cic. **B.** as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; **quâvis** copiose, Cic. **II.** Conj. however much, although, albeit, gen. with **subj.**; **quâvis** prudens sis, tamen, etc., Cic.; with an **adj.** or **partic.** without a verb, **quâvis** iniqua passi, Cic.

**quânam** (abl. of **quân**), where indeed, where, Liv.

**quândo**, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., when. **A.** when = at what time; **a**, interrog., **quando** enim me ista curasse arbitramini? Cic.; **b**, rel., non intelligitur, **quando** obrepit senectus, Cic.; **c**, indef., at any time, ever; quæstio num **quando** amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi, 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 quædam nati sumus, Cic.

**quândocumquæ**, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as; **quândocumque** trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. **II.** Indef., at some time or other; **quândocumque** mihi poenas dabis, Ov.

**quândoquæ**, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as, Cic. **II.** Indef., at some time or other, Cic.

**quândoquidem**, conj. since, because, Cic.

**quantillus** -a -um (dim. of **quantulus**), how little! how small! how insignificant! Plaut.

**quanto**, v. **quantus**.

**quântopere** (**quanto opere**), 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.

**quântulus** -a -um (dim. of **quantus**), how little, how small, how unimportant; **quantulus** sol nobis videtur! Cic.; **quantulum** judicare possemus, Cic.

**quântulacumquæ** -æcumquæ -umcumquæ, how little soever, however small; de hæc mea, **quântulacumque** est, facultate, Cic.; neut. subst., how little soever; **quântulacumque** dicebamus, Cic.

**quantum**, v. **quantus**.

**quantumvis**, **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. = **græc.** **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; **1.** **adj.** (a) with **tantus** or **tam**, v. **tantus**, **tam**; (**b**) with **correl.**

left out, ut acciperent pecuniam quantum vellet, Cic.; nox acta, quanta fuit, *as long as it lasted, the whole long night*, Ov.; quantā maximā celeritate potui, *with the greatest possible speed*, Liv.; 2, neut. subst., quantum; a, with genit. or abel., quantum est ex Sicilia frumenti, Cic.; quantum ego sentio, Cic.; quantum in me est, *as far as in me lies*, Cic.; in quantum, *in so far*, Ov.; b, genit. of price, *how dear, at what price*; quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam solvendam, 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., *as far as*; nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret, Liv.; b, = quam, to strengthen a superl., quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.; c, parenthet., *exa, quantum potui, fect, to the best of my power*, Cic. **II.** Interrog. = *quous, how great?* A. Gen., 1, adj., (a) in direct questions, in exclamations, quanta notitia antiquitatis? Cic.; (b) 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 Tulliam 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.; (b) in indirect speech, quantum tu spes peripicio, Cic.; b, genit., quanti est ista hominum gloria quae, etc., Cic.

**quantuscumque** -cumque -umcumque, I. *how great soever*; bona, quantacumque erant, Cic.; emphat., quantacumque victoria, Cic. **II.** *as much soever as*; quantacumque possum, Cic.

**quantulibet** -tallibet -tumlibet, *as great as you will, however great, however much*; ordo, Ov.; magnitudo hominis, Liv.

**quantusvis** -avis -numvis, *as great as you please, how great or how much soever*; quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum satis amplum quantavis classis, Liv.

**quapropter**, *on which account, wherefore*, Cic.

**quāquā** (abl. of quisquis), *wherever, whither-soever*, Plaut.

**quāre**, 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 neceesse fuerit, Cic.

**quartidécimāni** -ōrum, m. (quartus decimus), *soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac.

**quartāna**, v. quartanus.

**quartānus** -a -um (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** -ōrum, 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, Caes. **II.** Subst., 1, **quartus** -i, m., (a) (sc. liber), *the fourth book*; in quarto accusationis, Cic.; (b) (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, perinde, proinde, et idem*, with subj., sensu amisso fit idem quasi natus non esset omnino, Cic.; with partic., quasi navi abdit 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*; medio tria millia jugerum (dedisti) 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 poma 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*; philosophia procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; 2, *transf., as it were, almost, all but*; quasi in extrema pagina, Cic.

**quæstillus** -i, m. and **quæstillum** -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*; rempublicam, Cic. **II.** **Reflex.**, *to shake oneself, shake*; siliquā quassante, Verg.

**quassus** -a -um, partic. of quatio.

**quatenus**, 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.

**quater**, adv. numer. (quatuor), *four times*, Verg.; ter et quater, again and again, often, Hor., Verg.

**quaterni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quatuor), *four each*; quaternae centesimae, interest at four per cent. monthly, Cic.

**quatio**, quassi, quassum, 3. to shake. I. Lit., 1, gen., caput, Liv.; alas, Verg.; hastam, to brandish, Verg.; 2, esp., a, *to convulse*; risu populum, *make their sides shake with laughing*, Hor.; b, *to strike, beat*; cymbala, Verg.; c, *to crash, shatter*; muros arietibus, Liv.; esp. partic., quassus; quassae naves, leaky, shattered, Liv. **II.** **Transf.**, a, *to shake, agitate, trouble*; quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic.; b, *to harass*; oppida bello, Verg.

**quatrīdūm** = quadrīdūm (q. v.).

**quātor** (quattōr), adj. num. (quatuor or tētrapes), *four*, Cic.

**quātordecim**, adj. num. (quatuor and decem), *fourteen*; quatuordecim ordines, or simply quatuordecim, *the fourteen rows of seats reserved in the circus for the equites, or knights, at Rome*; in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, *to be a knight*, Cic.

**quātorvirātus** -ūs, m. (quatuorviri), *the office of the quatuorviri*; ap. Cic.

**quātorvirī** -ōrum, 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. ve) (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

temeritatibusque invitamenta, Liv.; b, and indeed, Caes.; c, and accordingly, Cic.; d, and rather; non nobis solum nati sumus ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.; e, also, moreover; Trebatioque mandavi, Cic.; f, or, uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.

**queis**, 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.

**queo**, quivi and quii, quiltum, quire, to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can; often with the negative non queo, esp. with Cicero, who never uses the 1st pers. nequeo; non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.

**queroetum** -i, n. (quercus), an oak-wood, Hor.

**queroeus** -a-um (quercus), oaken; coronae, of oakleaves, Tac.

**queros** -us, f. **I.** the oak, Cic. **II.** Poet., meton., i, that which is made of oak; queros civilis, a crown of oak-leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war, Cic.; 2, an aaron, Juv.

**querēla** (querēlla) -ae, f. (queror), a complaint. **I.** as an expression of pain; a, wailing, cry; maestas implere juga querelis, Ov.; b, a cry or plaintive sound of animals, Verg. **II.** as an expression of sadness, complaint, complaining; epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullum habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.

**queribundus** -a-um (queror), complaining, plaintive; vox, Cic.

**querimōnia** -ae, f. (queror), a complaining, complaint; de tuis injuriis, Cic.

**queritor**, 1. dep. (intens. of queror), to complain excessively, Tac.

**quercus** -a-um (for quercus from quercus), of or relating to the oak, oaken; frondes, Prop.

**quernus** = quernus (q.v.).

**queror**, questus sum, 8. dep. to complain, bewail. **I.** Gen., a, of birds, Hor.; b, of musical instruments, fletibile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. **II.** to lament or bewail something; suum fatum, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; de Milone, Cic.; eum patribus conscriptis, to have a cause of complaint of, to complain of, Liv.; with acc. and infin., se tum extingui, Cic.; with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; Oceano furta mariti, Ov.

**querquētillanus** -a-um (querquetum), of or belonging to an oak-wood; Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caetius mons at Rome, Tac.

**querquētum** = 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 maior dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; b, of the nightingale's song, Verg.

**1. qui**, quae, 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 noun as the antecedent in its own clause, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderat-

ionem nos soli habemus, Cic.; b, qui takes a substat. as an attribute, ab Romanis cui uni fidebat auxilio, Liv.; often used parenthetically with esse, spero, quae tua prudentia et temperantia est, te valere, such is your temperance, Cic.; c, with an adj. as attribute, ad suas res revocat, quas aut tulit acerbas aut timeat, Cic.; d, qui often introduces a new sentence, and this; res loquitur ipsa; quae 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. substat. in its own clause, agrum, quae postea sunt Macia prata appellata, Liv.; (b) quod with neut., referring to the whole previous sentence, Lacedaemonii 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 praemittit qui videant, Cic.; (b) when the rel. sent. is more general than the antecedent clause, si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae 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, mors quae naturā debita est, Cic.; 2, by the subj., a, to express purpose, that; eripiant aliis quod alii largiuntur, 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 mihi 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, substat., qui primus Ameriam nuntiavit, Cic. **B.** In indirect speech, a, adj., scribis te velle scribi, qui sit reipublicae status, Cic.; b, substat., tu te collige, et qui sis considera, Cic. **III.** Pron. indef., qui, quae and quod; a, adj., any, some; nisi qui dens subveniret, Cic.; b, substat., any one; si qui Romae esset deinortuus, Cic. (old form, abl. qui with cum, quicum = quocum, Cic.; plur. dat., quois, Verg.; quis, Sall., Hor.).

**2. qui** (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? denum nisi sempernum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. **B.** In indirect questions, Plaut.

**quidā**, 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 verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.; under the phrases, a, quiane, in questions, is it because? quiane juvat ante levatos, Verg.; b, quianam = cur, why, Verg.

**quicumque**, quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever, whichever, whatever. **I.** Gen., quicumque is est, etc., Cic.; quaecumque potui 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 videas, the whole, Verg. **II.** = qualescumque, of whatever kind; quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.; separated, quā re cumque possemus, Cic.

**quidam**, quaedam, quoddam, and substat., quiddam, a certain person or thing. **I.** Lit., a, quaedam vox, Cic.; quoddam tempore, at a certain

*time*; subet., quidam de collegis nostris, Cic.; neut., quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with genit., quiddam mali, Cic.; b., quidam or quasi quidam, tamquam quidam, velut quidam, *a kind of, so to speak*; incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingenii, 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 mirifice quidem, Cic.

**quidam?** *why not?* Cic.

**quies** -ētis, f. rest. **I.** Gen., *repose, quiet*; 1, lit., mors laborum ac miserrimum 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*, Luer. **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, transf., of things, calm, Verg.

**quiesco** -ēvi -ētum, s. (quies), *to rest, repose*. **I.** Gen., *to rest from work, etc.*; a, of living beings, ipse dux (gruum) revolat, at ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; b., transf., of things, prae gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to rest, to lie down*, Cic. **B.** *to rest = to sleep*; a, of the living, renatus quiescebat, Cic.; b, of the dead, *to rest in the grave*; placidā compositus pace quiescit, Verg. **C.** *to keep quiet*; 1, lit., a, *to be silent*; quiescebant voces hominum castrumque, 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.; (γ) *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 aequora, Verg.; b, of the soil, *to remain fallow*; ager qui multos annos quiescit, Cic. **D.** *to remain free from trouble, to be peaceful, undisturbed*; numquamne quiescit civitas nostra a suppliciis? Liv. **E.** *to rest*; a, *to cease from some 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. (synecp. form, quierunt, quierim, quierint, quiescem, quiesce).

**quiescē**, adv. (quietus), *quietly, peacefully*; vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

**quiescēs** -a -um (quies), *quiet, peaceful*. **I.** Lit., *resting from activity*. **A.** Gen., *at rest*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, *resting, sleeping*, Tac.; 2, *resting from tumult, uproar, combat, etc.*; a, *quiet, inactive*; (a) of persons, quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, Liv.; (b) of places, *free from tumult, quiet, at peace*; quiesca Gallia, Caes.; with ab and the abl., *a seditione et a bello quiesca rebus*, Liv.; neut. plur. subet., quiesca movere, Sall.; b, *neutral, quiet*, Liv.; 3, *keeping aloof from politics, retired, living in peace*; (a) of persons, major cura efficiendi rempublicam gerentibus quam quiesca, Cic.; (b) of situations, vita privata et quiesca, Cic. **II.** Transf., of character, 1, *quiet, peaceful, mild*; homo quiescissimus, Cic.; 2, *deliberate, slow*, in a bad sense (opp. acer); quiesca, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.

**quolibet**, quaelibet, quodlibet and subet., *quidlibet, any you will, any one, anything*; **I.** Gen., quaelibet minima res, *any the least thing*, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv.;

subet., quidlibet, *anything and everything*, Hor. **II.** Esp., with a contemptuous meaning, *the first that comes, any*; certo genere, non quolibet, Cic.

**quin** (for quine, from qui and ne). **I.** In dependent sentence with a preceding negative. **A.** *that not, so that not, without*; numquam tum male est Siculis quin aliquid facere et commodum dicant, Cic.; esp., with phrases nemo est, nihil est, quis est, quid est, nemo fuit qui 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 intermisi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.; nihil abest quin sim miserrimus, Cic.; b, after verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., *that, but that*; non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae, Cic.; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? *who does not know that?* Cic. **II.** In principal sentences. **A.** To express encouragement, exhortation, etc., *why not?* quin consociandus equos, Liv. **B.** To add emphasis, *rather, yea rather*; quin contra si, etc., Liv.; quin etiam, quin immo, Cic.

**quinam**, quanam, quodnam, pron. interrog., *who, which, what then?* **I.** In direct questions, sed quinam est ille epilogus, Cic. **II.** In indirect questions, quaevisit quanam formosae virgines haberet, Cic.

**Quinctius (Quintius)** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, 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 unciae, 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.

**quindécies**, adv. (quinque and decies), *fifteen times*, Cic.

**quindécim**, num. (quinque and decem), *fifteen*, Caes.

**quindécimprimi** -brum, m. the fifteen chief senators of a municipium, Caes.

**quindécimvir** -i, m. and **quindécimviri** -brum and (gen.) -ūm, a college of fifteen magistrates; esp., quindécimviri sacris faciundis or quindécimviri sacrorum, or simply quindécimviri, one of the three great priestly colleges, having the superintendence of the Sibylline books; separated, quindécim Diana praesens virorum curet, Hor.

**quindécimviriālis** -ae, of or relating to the quindécimviri, Tac.

**quingēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingenti), *five hundred each*, Cic.

**quingētesimus** -a -um (quingenti), the five hundredth, Cic.

**quingēti** -ae -a, num. (quinque and centum), *five hundred*, Cic.

**quingēties**, 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.

**quingagēni** -ae, num. distrib. (quingaginta), *fifty each*, Cic.

**quingagēsīmus** -a -um, num. (quingaginta), the *fiftieth*, Cic.; subst., **quingagēsima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), a *fiftieth part*, as a tax, Cic.

**quingagēs**, adv. *fifty times*, Plin.

**quingaginta**, num. (quingaginta), *fifty*, Cic.

**quingātrus** -ūm, f. and **quingātrīa** -iūm, n. a festival of *Minerva*; majores (celebrated from the 19th to the 23rd of March); minores, minuscule (on the 13th of July), Cic.

**quinqū**, num. (quinqū), *five*, Cic.

**Quingogentīlī** -ōrum, m. a people in *Cyrenaea* (Pentapoli), Cic.

**quingūennālīs** -e (quingūennī). I. happening every five years, *quingūennīal*; celebratis ludorum, Cic. II. lasting for five years; censura, Liv.

**quingūennīs** -e (quinque and annus). I. five years old; vinum, Hor. II. Transf., poet., celebrated every five years; Olympias, the Olympic games, Ov.

**quingūennīum** -ī, n. (quinque and annus), a period of five years; quingūennī Imperium, Cic.; filius quingūennī major, more than five years old, Liv.

**quingūepertitus** (quingūepartitus) -a -um, divided into five portions, *fivefold*, Cic.

**quingūepīmī** -ōrum, m. the five chief senators in a municipium, Cic.

**quingūerēmīs** -e (quinque and remus), having five banks of oars; navis, Liv.; oftener as subst., **quingūerēmīs** -is, f. a ship with five banks of oars, a *quinguereme*, Cic.

**quingūevīr** -ī, m., plur. quingūevīri, a commission or college of five persons, e.g., the agrarian commission for distributing the public land, Cic.; for repairing fortifications, Liv.; for helping the tresviri in the night-police, Liv.

**quingūevīrātus** -ūs, m. the office or dignity of a quingūevīr, Cic.

**quingūes**, adv. *five times*, Cic.

**quingūiplicō**, l. to make fivefold, Tac.

**quintādēcīmānī** -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 manipulus and the fifth turma from the sixth, Liv. II. belonging to the fifth legion; subst., **quintānī** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the fifth legion, Tac.

**Quintiliānus** -ī, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Fabius Quintiliānus, the famous rhetorician, born at Calagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome, teacher of Pliny the Younger and of Juvenal.

**Quintilis** (Quintilis) -is, m. (with or without mensis), the fifth month (reckoning from March as the first), afterwards called *Julius*, in honour of *Julius Caesar*, Cic.

**Quintilius 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**, fem., **Quinta**, a common Roman praenomen, the masc. usually abbreviated Q.

**quintadēcīmus** -a -um, the fifteenth, Liv.

**quippe**, conj. (quis-pe, as nempte from nempte), certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure.

I. Gen., a te 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.

**quippinī** (quippinī), adv. why not? Plaut.

**Quirīnus** -ī, m. (from Sabine curis, a spear, the wielder of the spear, the scutiger one). I. the name of *Romulus* after his apotheosis; populus Quirīnī, the *Romans*, Hor.; gemini Quirīnī, *Romulus* and *Remus*, Juv. II. *Janus*, Suet. III. *Augustus*, Verg. IV. *Antonius*, Prop.; hence, A. **Quirīnus** -a -um, of or relating to *Romulus*; collis, the *Quirinal*, Ov. B. **Quirīnālīs** -e, relating to *Quirīnus* or *Romulus*; trabes, Verg.; collis, the *Quirinal Hill* (now *Monte Cavallo*), Cic.; sub., **Quirīnālīs** -iūm, n. a festival in honour of *Romulus*, celebrated on the 17th of February, Cic.

1. **Quirīs**, v. *Quirites*.

2. **quirīs** -is, f. (curis) (a Sabine word), a spear, Ov.

**quirītātio** -ōnis, f. (quirito), a shriek, scream, cry of distress, Liv.

**Quirītes** -iūm 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 Quiritescus*, *Quirites Romani*, Liv.; for a general to address his soldiers by the term *Quirites* was equivalent to a discharge, Tac.; *jus Quiritium*, full Roman citizenship; sing., **Quirīs** -itis, m. a Roman citizen, Cic.; plur., **Quirītes**, poet., transf., of the bees in a hive, Verg.

**quirito**, l. and **quiritor** -āri, l. 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 picturam tabularum, Cic.; b, adv., (a) to express surprise, quid! what! how! quid! eundem nonne destitisti? Cic.; (β) why? wherefore? sed quid argumentor? 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., rogat, 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 tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.; frequently joined with num, num quisnam novi (sc. accidit)? Cic.; sometimes separated with nam placed first or afterwards, quid se nam facturum 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 cuiuspiam pecuniam ademūt, 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 ques-

tions; esse quisquam qui, etc.? Cic.; nec quisquam, and no one, Cic.; with genit., vestrum quisquam, Liv.

**quisque**, quaeque, quidque and adj., quodque, each, every, every one, everybody, everything; often used with the plur. of verbs; pro se quisque nostrum debemus, Cic.; generally used with sui, sibi, se, suus; suo cuique iudicio est utendum, every one must use his own judgment, Cic.; suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac.; with comp., quo quisque est solertior, 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.; (ß) one after the other, Cic.

**quisquillae** -arum, f. (perhaps from quisque, any sort of thing), rubbish, sweepings, refuse, offscourings; applied to persons, quisquillae seditiosis Clodianae, Cic.

**quisquis**, quaequae, quidquid (quicquid), 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 amicos Afris, Hor.; (ß) 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, whoever, 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 perpeti, all possible evil, Cic.

**quiviscumque**, quaeviscumque, quodviscumque, who or whosoever you will, Lucr.

**quo**, adv. (orig. quot, dat. and abl. of neut. of rel. pron., qui). I. indef., A. any whither; si quo erat prodeundum, 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 pecuniam, Cic. B. Causal, 1, because, as if; non quo ipse audieris, Cic.; 2, with comp., to the end that, that the (more), Cic.; 3, wherefore, 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.

**quodā**, adv. I. Of space, how far, as far as; videte nunc quoad fecerit iter, Cic.; quoad possem, 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.; (ß) with subj., quoad te videam, Cic. (quoad one syllable, in Hor.).

**quodcirca**, conj. therefore, on that account Cic.; in tmesis, quo, bone, circa, Hor.

**quocumque**, 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 gratulor, Cic.; at the beginning of a new sentence, therefore, thereby; quod vobis venire 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, Caes. 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.

**quodāmodō**, adv. in a certain way, in a certain measure, Cic.

**quolibet**, adv. (orig. quolibet, dat. of quilibet), whithersoever you please, Ov.

**quomīnus**, v. quo.

**quomōdō**, adv. in what manner, how. I. Interrog., a, in questions, quomodo? Cic.; b, in exclamations, quomodo mortem filli tulit? Cic. II. Rel., haec negotia quomodo se habent ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo, Cic.; corresponding with sic or ita, Cic.

**quomōdōcumque**, adv. in what way soever, howsoever, Cic.

**quomōdōnam**, adv. how then? Cic.

**quonāam**, whither then, whither pray, Cic.; quonāam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? what end tend they to? Caes.

**quondam**, 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, Veig.

**quoniam**, conj. (quom = quum and iam), since, seeing that, whereas, because, Cic.

**quoquam**, 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 . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem, Liv.

2. **quōquē**, a, from quisque (q.v.); b, = et quo, Liv.

**quōquē**, v. quisquis.

**quōquōversus** (quōquōversus) and **quōquōversum** (quōquōversum), adv. in every direction, Cic.

**quorsum** (quorsus), 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.

**quōtānnis**, v. quot.

**quōtuncumque**, as many as, how many soever, Cic.

**quōtēni** -se -a (quot), how many each, Cic. **quōtidianus** (quōtidianus, quōtidianus) -a -um (quōtidie). I. every day, daily; aspectus, Cic.; exercitatio, Caes.; vita, Cic.; adv., quōtidiano, daily, Cic. II. Transf., every-day, common, ordinary; verba, Cic.; vis, Cic.

**quōtidie** (quōtidie, quōtidie), adv. daily, every day, Cic.

**quōtīes** (quōtīes), adv. (quot). I. Interrog., how often? Cic. II. Rel., in correlation, as often . . . so often; toties . . . quoties, Cic.

and with toties omitted, quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.

**quōdiescumquē**, adv. *how often soever*, Cic. **quotquōt**, num. indecl. *however many*, as many soever as, Cic.

**quōtus** -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many?* quōtus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quōta est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.; tu, quōtus esse velis, rescribe, *how many guests you would like to be invited with you*, Hor.; quōtusquisque, *how many*, ironically = *how few*; quōtus enim quisque disertus, Cic.

**quōtuscumquē** -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatever in number, how great or how small soever*, Tib.

**quōtusquisque**, v. quōtus.

**quōtusquē**, adv. *until when, how long, how far*; quōtusque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? 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 infin., Liv., Cic.; **2.** as often as, whenever; quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferbatur, Cic.; **3.** since; multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. **B.** **1.** used in a relative sense after a subet., when, at which; fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur, Cic.; with the subj., fuit quum arbitraret, Cic.; **2.** used in a causal sense, when; praecleara facis quum puerum diligis, Cic.; quum . . . tum, when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also; volendi 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, quiesivit, Cic.; **2.** although; quum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic.

## R.

**R**, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, bet, corresponds with the Greek rho (P, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* 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; quæro for quæro; hesternus, from heri, etc.; *r* is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive Hbellus from liber, in intelligo from inter-lego, etc. For abbreviations in which *R* is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

**rābīdō**, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely*; omnis appetere, Cic.

**rābīdus** -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *ferce, raging, 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*; oēs,

**rābīes** -is, 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 acribitas quædam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; b. transf., of things, *fury, rage*; fatalis temporis, Liv.; cæli marisque, Verg. **B.** Esp., of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

**rābīo**, 3. to be mad, Varr.

**rābīōsē**, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously*, Cic.

**rābīōsulus** -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *some-what 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, *furious, 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.

**rābō** = arrhabo (q.v.).

**rābūla** -ae, m. (rabio), a bawling advocate, petty-fogger, Cic.

**rācēmīfer** -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.

**Rācīlius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Rācilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero. **Rācīlla** -ae, f. wife of the dictator L. Q. Cin-cinnatus.

**rādiātus** (radius), *provided with rays, beaming*; sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.

**rādicītūs**, adv. (radix), *with the root*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., *roots and all, utterly*; extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

**rādicūla** -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 lumine valvae, Ov.; partic., *radians, gleaming*; luna, Verg.

**rādīus** -ii, m. a staff, rod. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., acuti atque alius per alium immissi 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 pīga), a root. **I.** Gen., **A.** **1.** lit., the root of a tree or plant; cortices at radicibus, Cic.; arbores ad 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 Caucasæ, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, origin, source; patientia, Cic.; ex radem, 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, rāi, 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. Raetionis** -a -um, Raetian. **C. Raetus** -a -um, Raetian.

**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 radmentum, from rado, as caementum from caedo). **I.** a shaving, splinter, chip, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a bit, morsel; aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.

**rāmōus** -a -um (ramus), of or relating to branches; fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.

**rāmex** -icis, m. **I.** a rupture, Plin. **II.** ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.

**Rammes** -ium, m. (from ROM -us, Romulus), and **Rammenses** -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.

**rāmūs** -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., 1, 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; Samili rami, Pers.

**rāna** -ae, f. a frog. **I.** Lit., Verg.; rana turpis, a toad, Hor. **II.** Transf., rana marina, a sea-fish (Lophius piscatorius, Linn.), Cic.

**rānceo**, to stink, only in partic., **rānceus** -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.

**rāncidūlus** -a -um (dim. of rāncidus). **I.** somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. **II.** Transf., loathsome, Pers.

**rāncidus** -a -um (rānceo), stinking, rank. **I.** Lit., aper, Hor. **II.** Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.

**rāncidūlus** -i, m. (dim. of rana). **I.** a little frog, a tadpole, Cic.; in jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pomptine Marshes, Cic. **II.** a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Plin.

**rāpe** -ae, f. = rapum (q. v.).

**rāpācida** -ae, m. (rapax), a robber, Plaut.

**rāpācitas** -ātis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.

**rāpax** -ācis (rapio). **I.** seizing to oneself, bearing off snatching away, furious, violent. **A.** Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. **B.** Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, similis suli, 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.

**rāpāninus** -a -um (rapānivos), of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.

**rāpānitis** -idis, f. (rapānitis), a sword-lily, Plaut.

**rāpānus** -i, m. and f. (rapānos), a radish, Cat.

**rāpido**, adv. (rapidus), hurriedly, quickly, rapidly. **I.** Lit., rapide dilapsum fluvius, Cic. **II.** Transf., quod quam rapido fertur, Cic.

**rāpīditas** -ātis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.

**rāpīdus** -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing. **I.** a, of living beings, violent, savage; feras, 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.

**rāpina** -ae, f. (rapio). **I.** Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur., Cic. **II.** Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.

**rāpio** -rāpti -raptum, 3. (stem RAP, Gk. ΑΡΗ in ἀράς), to snatch. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextra, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consilia, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex, serapere hinc octius, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad eadem optimi culisque, 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.; c, to carry off; ad palum et ad necem, Cic.; d, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virgines, Cic. Subst., (a) **rāpta** -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (b) **rāptum** -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; rāpto gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armeniam, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti vi rāpit gentes, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to seize for oneself; commodā ad se, Cic.; b, to carry off, take away; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; c, to carry away, lead astray; ipse res verba rāpuit, Cic.; rāpi in invidiam, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rāpi, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rāpsit, ap. Cic.).

**rāptim**, adv. (raptus, from rapio), violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi rāptim, Cic.

**rāptio** -ōnis f. (rapio), a carrying off, abduction, Ter.

**rāpto**, 1. (intena. of rapio). **I.** to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illic vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, me Parnasi deserta per ardua rāptat amor, Verg. **II.** to carry off from, drag away violently. **A.** Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hecora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tao. **B.** Fig., a, to drag along;

quid raptum in crimina divos, accusae, 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., raptore 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.

**rārēfacio** -feci -factum 3. (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarely, Lucr.

**rārēscō**, 3. (rarus). **I.** to become thin, to lose density; humor aquali ab aestu, Lucr.; ubi angusti rarecent caelstra Pelori, open themselves, expand, Verg. **II.** Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen; paulatim rarecent montes, Tac.

**rārītās** -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 angusti in locis, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., 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 rariore arte canendi, Ov.

**rāsīlis** -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

**rastrer** -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastrī** -orum, 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.; (B) 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 judicique rationem Messala suscepit, public and legal business, Cic.; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage; rationes meae vestrae salutis anteposuissem, 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, references 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.; mens 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.; (B) rhet. t. t., 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.

**rātīocinatio** -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I.** a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II.** a reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

**rātīocinativus** -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

**rātīocinātor** -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

**rātīocinor**, 1. dep. (ratio), 1, to compute, calculate, Cic.; 2, to argue, infer, conclude; inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**rātīōnālis** -e (ratio), reasonable, rational, Quint.

**rātīōnārium** -ii, 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.

**rātīuncula** -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I.** a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** a poor, insufficient reason; huc 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 astorum ordines, Cic.; b, valid, fixed, legal; id iussum ratum ac firmitum futurum, Cic.; ratum facere, to ratify, confirm, make valid, Cic.; ratum habere, ducere, to consider valid, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, I approve, Cic.

**raucōsonus** -a -um (raucus and sonus), hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lucr.

**raucitās** -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Plin.

**raucus** -a -um (for ravidus, 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.; palumbus, cooing, Verg.; b, of sound, vox ranarum, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull-sounding; cornu, Plaut.; murmur undae, Verg.

**Raudius** -a -um, Raudian; Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi, a plain in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

**randus** (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough

mass or lump; esp., a piece of brass used as a coin, Liv.

**raudusculum** -i, n. (dim. of raudus), a small sum of money; transf., de raudusculo Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

**Raurici** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

**Ravenna** -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Ravennas** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

**rāvio**, 4. (ravis), to talk oneself hoarse, Plaut.

**rāvis** -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.).

**reapō**, adv. (re and capō, i.e., eā and suff. -pō), indeed, in truth, really, Cic.

**Rēatē**, n. (defect, with same form for nom., acc., and abl.), an old town in the Sabine country, now Rieti. Adj. **Rēatinus** -a -um, Rentine; subet., **Rēatini** -ōrum, m. the people of Reate.

**rēātus** -ūs, m. (reus), the state or condition of an accused person, Mart.

**rēbellātio**, = rebellio (q.v.).

**rēbellātrix** -icis, f. (rebellō), renewing war, rising again; Germanica, Ov.

**rēbellio** -ōnis, f. (rebellis), a renewal of war by a conquered people; rebellione facere, Caes. Plur., Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

**rēbellis** -e (re and bellum), renewing a war, insurgent; 1, lit., colonia, Tac.; 2, fig., amor, Ov.

**rēbellum** = 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.

**rēcalēfācio** = recalafacio (q.v.).

**rēcalēō**, 2. to be warm again; recalent nostro Tiberina fluentia sanguine, Verg.

**rēcalēresco** -cālū, 3. (recaleo), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione recalcant corpora, Cic.; fig., mens recalescit, Ov.

**rēcalfācio** (**rēcalēfācio**) -fēcī -factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

**rēcandescō** -candū, 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. Trans., A. to recall, recount; recantata opprobria, Hor. B. to charm away; curas, Ov.

**rēcōdo** -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 discississe, 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; proveh-

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 eervice, 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 quicum contraxisset, recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, Cic.

**rēcōllo**, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

**rēcōns** -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, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic. B. Transf., of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers, integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses, Liv.; of things, animus (consulū), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recente; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). II. Adv., lately, recently; aule recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

**rēcōnsō** -censū -censitum 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; fatique fortunaeque virtutem, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; fortia facta, Ov.

**rēcōnsio** -ōnis, f. (recenseo), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

**rēcōnsus** -ūs, m. (recenseo) = recensio, a reviewing, mustering; equitum recensum habere, of the censor, Liv.

**rēcōptāculum** -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.

**rēcōptio** -ōnis, f. (recipio), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

**rēcōpto**, 1. (intens. of recipio). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit., hastam, Verg.; 2, reflex., se receptare, to retire; Saturni aese quo stella receptet, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucr. II. to receive frequently; mercatores, Liv.

**rēcōptor** -ōris, m. (recipio), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; praedarum, Tac.; transf., ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

**rēcōptrix** -trix, f. (receptor), a receiver (of stolen goods); furtorum, Cic.

**rēcōptus** -ūs, m. (recipio). I. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig., re-

*tractation, recantation; nimis pertinacis sententia, Liv. II. A. a, a retreat; non tutissimum 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 habebant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani iussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptui a miseris, Cic.*

**recessum**, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plant.

**recessus** -tus, 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 ultimis non dabant, chances of retreating, Caes.; 2, fig., accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, disinclination for, Cic.; ut metus recessum quandam 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 animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, corners, intricacies, Cic.

**recedivus** -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, rebuili, Verg.

**1. recido** -cidi -clastrus, 3. (re and cado). **I.** to fall back. **A.** Lit., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a, to relapse, sink; in gravorem 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 elusque familiam recidat, Cic.; 2, to come to, fall to, sink 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; quorundam recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; 2, to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

**2. recido** -cidi -cism, 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, retrench; ambitionis ornamenta, Hor.

**recingo** -cinsi -cinctum, 3. to unbind; tunicae, 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.** Transsit., to cause to resound; a, of echo, cuius recinet iocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; b, of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvâ lyrâ Latonam, Hor.

**recipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (re and capio). **I.** to take back. **A.** to draw back, fetch back; 1, lit., a, of things, ensem, 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, detach oneself to any place; se ex hinc 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 antisissimo 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; antiquum 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 tale recipi, Caes.; of animals, frenum, Hor.; of rivers, Moesa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta quae, etc., Caes.; b, to receive into a place; (a) with acc. alone, of persons, Xerxen, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; of places, hos tutissimum portus recipiebat, Caes.; (b) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (y) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (b) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (c) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (g) with supine, senem sessum, Cic.; (y) 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 virtutis recipit, admittit, allows of, Cic.; c, to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam Siculorum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; d, hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, de responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; e, quae tibi promitto ego recipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, n. an engagement, guarantee; e, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

**reciproco** -onis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

**reciprocō**, 1. (reciproco). **I.** Transsit., to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; animam, to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe, Liv.; quinquere 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 statim reciprocant, ebb 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** -onis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

**recisus** -a -um, partic. of recido.

**recitatio** -onis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; a, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; b, of literary works, Plin.

**recitator** -oris, 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.; (b) to read out the name of a person; testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.; (y) to read the words of an oath, to dictate, Tac.; b, to read or recite one's literary works before friends, Hor.

**reclamatio** -onis, f. (reclamo), a crying out against, loud disapprobation, Cic.

**reclamito**, 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.; (g) with-dat. of pers., alicui, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alicuius promissis, Cic.; (y) with ne and the subj., unā voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. **B. Fig.** quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. **II. Poet.** transf., to reverberate, re-echo, resound; with dat., scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

**reclinis** -e (reclino), leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, Ov.

**reclino**, 1. (re and \*clino), to bend back, cause to lean back. **I. Lit.**, se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; **reclinatus** -a -um, bent back, reclined, Caes. **II. Transf.**, nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me from labour, Hor.

**reclūdo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (re and claudō), 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.; ensēm, to draw from the scabbard, Verg.; 2, to open with a weapon = to pierce; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II. Fig.**, ebrietas operata recludit, reveals, Hor.; fata, to relax, Hor.

**recoḡito**, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon; de re, Cic.

**recoḡnitio** -ōnis, f. (recognosco). **I.** re-collection; scelerum suorum, Cic. **II.** investigation, inspection, examining; agri Campani, Liv.

**recoḡnosco** -nōvi -nītum, 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.

**recoḡllo** -lēgi -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.

**recoḡlo** -cōlūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate again. **I. Lit.**, desertam terram, Liv. **II. Fig.**, **A. Gen.**, 1, to practise again, resume; artes, Cic.; studia, Cic.; 2, to set up again, renew, repair; imagines subverfas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to honour again; aliquem sacerdotis, 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.

**recoḡminisacor**, 3. dep. to recollect, Plaut.

**recoḡpōno** -(pōtūi) -pōitum, 3. to re-adjust, re-arrange; comas, Ov.

**recoḡciliatio** -ōnis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a restoration, re-establishment; concordiae, Cic. **II.** reconciliation; irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic.

**recoḡciliātor** -ōris, m. (reconcilio), a restorer, re-establisher; pacis, Liv.

**recoḡcillo**, 1. **I. A.** to make good again, restore, repair; diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertis 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.

**recoḡcinno**, 1. to restore, renovate, repair; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

**recoḡditus** -a -um, p. adj. (from recoḡdo), 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; naturā tristī ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

**recoḡdo** -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to lay back, put back; gladium in vaginam, Cic.; poet., 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, a 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 curvā valle, Verg.; b, to thrust, etc.; ensem in pulmone, Verg.; c, to devour; volucres avidā alvo, Verg.; 2, fig., to conceal; voluptates, Tac.

**recoḡduco** -duxi -ductum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, Plin.

**recoḡso**, 1. to rekindle, Lucr.

**recoḡquo** -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil again; Pellam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to melt, smelt, forge again. **A. Lit.**, enses, Verg. **B. Fig.**, recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, neomoulded, Hor.

**recoḡratio** -ōnis, f. (recorior), a recollection, remembrance; ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

**recoḡror**, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to remember, recollect; (a) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (g) with acc., majorum diligentiam, Cic.; (y) with acc. and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbus cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (g) with rel. sent., non recordor, unde cecidim, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (g) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to think of something in the future, to ponder over; quae sum passura recordor, Ov.

**recoḡrastino**, 1. (re and crastinus), to put off from day to day, Plin.

**recoḡratio** -ōnis, f. (recreo), a restoration, a recovery, Plin.

**recoḡrementum** -i, n. (cerno), dross, slag, refuse, Plin.

**recoḡreo**, 1. **I.** to create again, Lucr. **II.** to restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive; reflex., se recreare and middle, recreari, to revive, to recover, to be refreshed; a, physically, voculae recreandae causā, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.; b, politically, provinciam afflicta et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; c, mentally, afflicto animo, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to recover from, Cic.

**recoḡro**, 1. to echo, resound, Cat.

**recoḡresco** -crevi -cretum, 3. to grow again, Liv.

**recoḡrudesco** -crūdūi, 3. to become raw again. **I.** Of wounds, to open afresh; quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescent, Cic. **II. Fig.**, to break out again; recrudescente Manliā seditione, Liv.

**rectā**, adv. (sc. viā), straightway, straight-forward, right on, directly, Cic.

**rectē**, 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, iudicare, 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** -ōnis, 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 deum, 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.** 1, 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 est 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.

**recubo**, 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.

**recuperatio** -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery; libertatis, Cic.

**recuperator** -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.

**recuperatorius** -a -um (recupero), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

**recupero**, 1. (recipio), to get again, regain, recover. **I.** Lit., a, of things, villani 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.

**recuro**, 1. to restore, refresh, Cat.

**recurre** -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 recurrendo, 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 conditionis condiciones, Caes.

**recorso**, 1. (intens. of recuro), to run back, hasten back, return. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recursat, Verg.

**recursum** -ūs, m. (recurro), 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, make to flow back, Ov.; undae recurvatae, winding, Ov.

**recurvus** -a -um, bent or curved backwards; cornu, Verg.; tectum, labyrinth, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexus hederarum, winding, Ov.

**recusatio** -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** a refusal, Cic.; adinere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., a protest, Cic.

**recuso**, 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.; (b) 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.; (c) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (c) absol., non recuso, non abno, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., to object, take exception, plead in defence; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

**recussum** -ū, m. (recutio), a striking back, rebound, recoil, Plin.

**recutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and cutio), to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.

**recutitus** -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** circumcised; 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.

**redāme**, 1. to love again, return love for love, Cic.

**redardesco**, 3. to break out again (into flames), Ov.

**redarguo** -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 redarguant vires deorum, Cic.

**redarius** -ii, m. (reda), the driver of a reda, coachman, Cic.

**redauspicio**, 1. to take fresh auspices; jecting = to return, Plaut.

**reddito** -ōnis, f. (reddo), the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis, Quint.

**reddo** -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to give back, restore; 1, to restore (the same object); (a) 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, veras 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.; rationem alicui, to render an account, Cic.; so also (a) of the dying, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; (ß) of persons sacrificing, to offer; liba deae, Ov.; (γ) of persons writing or speaking, to communicate; sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare et redde 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.; (ß) to grant, allow, leave; Thermitanis urbem, agros 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 istidem, 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.** ransoming, redemption; captivorum, Liv.

**redemptio**, 1. (freq. of redimo), to ransom, redem; captivos, Tac.

**redemptor** -ōris, m. (redimo), a buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes), Cic.; frumentii, Liv.

**redemptura** -ae, f. (redimo), a contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.); redempturis auxiliae patrimonialia, Liv.

**redō** -il (-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 redit, Liv.; with 1. sup., spectatum e senatu, Cic.; b, of things as subjects, redeunt humerique manusque, 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 plantium 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 gratiam, to be reconciled with, Cic.; redire ad se, to return to one's senses, physically, Liv., and mentally, 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, pills 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** -ti -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; quantum (pecuniam) ex bonis patris 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; Horcelli bona verbo redigere, re dis-

sipare, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to bring or reduce to a state or condition; to make, render such; Aednos in servitutem, Caes.; civitatem in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; ad certum, to make certain, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et irritum, make fruitless, Liv.; aliquem or aliquid eo ut, etc., to bring to such a point that, etc., Liv.; with double acc., quae facilia ex difficilimis animi magnitudo redegerat, had made difficulties 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 orillet, frontlet, necklace, Cic.

**redimio** -il -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. imperf., redimibat, Verg.).

**redimo** -ēmi -emptum (-emtum), 3. (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 obdidibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., polit. and legal t. t., 1, to farm, hire; vectigalia, Caes.; plicarias, 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.; litum, to compromise, Cic.

**redintegrō**, 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, redintegravit luctum in castris consulum adventus, Liv.

**redipscoor**, 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.

**redivia** = reduvia (q.v.).

**redivivus** -a -um (redi = re and vivus), renewed, renovated; applied to old building materials used a second time; lapis, Cic.; subet., **redivivum** -i, n. and **rediviva** -ōrum, n. old building materials used again, Cic.

**redolēo** -ti, 2. to emit an odour, diffuse an odour. **I.** Lit., redolent myrrae, Ov.; with abl., redolere thymo, smell of thyme, Verg.; with acc., vinum, to smell of wine, Cic. **II.** Fig., ita domus ipse fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipse 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.

**redordior**, 4. dep. to unravel, unwind, Plin.

**redormio**, 4. to sleep again, Plin.

**redormitio** -ōnis, f. (redormio), a going to sleep again, Plin.

**reduco** -duxi -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 OCC. reduxit, Caes.; 2, fig., a, to rescue; socios a morte reduxi, Verg.; b, to keep back from; meque ipse reduco a contemplatu dimoveoque 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 lucem, Verg.; b, esp., (a) to accompany, to escort, as a mark of respect; aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) to restore an exile; aliquem de exilio, 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.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv.; 2, fig., a, aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.; in memoriam, to recall to recollection, Cic.; b, to re-introduce; legem maiestatis, Tac. **II.** to bring or reduce to a certain state or condition; (carnem) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.

**reductio** -ōnis, f. (reduco), a bringing back; regis Alexandrini, restoration, Cic.

**reductor** -ōris (reduco), one who brings back; plebis Romanae in urbein, Liv.

**reductus** -a -um, p. adj. (from reduco), withdrawn, retired. **I.** Lit., of places, retired, sequestered; vallis, Verg. **II.** Fig., virtus est medium vitiorum et utriusque reductum, distant from both extremes, Hor.; applied to a painting, reductora, the background, Quint.; subest, **reducta** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀνωπορῶν), in the language of the Stoics, things which though not evil were to be regarded as inferior (opp. producta), Cic.

**reduncus** -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; foll. 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 ad amicos redundat, Cic.; b, of orators, Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, copiosus, diffuse, Cic.; 2, to be very abundant, abound; ut neque in Antonio desisset hic ornatu orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; with abl., to abound in; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.

**reduvia** (redūvia) -ae, f. (from \*reduo, as exuvia from exuo), a hangnail, whitlow, a loosening of the skin round the nail; prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, attend to a trifle, Cic.

**redux** -dūcis (reduco). **I.** Act., bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter, Ov. **II.** Pass., brought back, returned; reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem esse voluitis, 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.

**refello** -felli, 3. (re and fallo), to refute, confute, disprove; aliquem, Cic.; refellere et rearguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; crimen commune ferro, Verg.

**refero** -feri -fertum, 4. (re and fero), 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 perargute refert in oratione sua, Cic.

**referio**, 4. **I.** to strike back, strike again, Plaut. **II.** to reflect; speculi referitur imagine Phoebo, Ov.

**refere** -tūli -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 spit out; cum sanguine mixta vias, 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 vocesque 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 si Juppiter annos, Verg.; (ββ) to direct again one's look, energy, etc.; oculos animunque 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 iudicam, Cic.; (ee) 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 refert, Cic.; 2, to bring back from a place, as a trophy, present, discovery; a, tabulas reperias ad Caesarem, Caes.; pro re certa falsam spem 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 Volcam bellum, Liv.; 3, to bring back as equivalent, return, requite; a, vicem, Ov.; alicui plurimam 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 repeat, 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 senore pecuniam populo, deliver into the public treasury, Cic.; rationes ad aerarium, Cic.; esp., a, to pay off; otonis idibus aera, Hor.; b, to offer as a sacrifice; sollemnia 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 deorū, to raise to, Cic.; with acc. and infin., referunt Suebos ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes.; e, to place before for advice, apply to, refer to; de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum col-

legium, Cic.; esp., 1, *referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate*; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; 2, *to register, record, enter*; iudicium in tabulis publicis, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptione, 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. rettuli and retulatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

**refert**, refertit, referre, impera. (from re, for ex re and fert), *it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest*; with mea, tua, nostra, vestra, cuius; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; a, with possess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic.; non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., Cic.; b, without poss. pron., refert magno opere id ipsum; with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, quia me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudere factum? Cic.; c, with dat., quid refert intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille ariet? Hor.; d, with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall.; e, absol., tamquam referret, as if it were of any consequence, Tac.

**refertus** -a -um, p. adj. (from refectio), *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 proeniis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (d) absol., aerarium refertum, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.

**refervéo**, 2, *to boil over*; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

**refervescó**, 3. (refervéo), *to boil up, bubble up*; sanguis refervescit, Cic.

**reficó** -feci -fectum, 3. (re and facio). **I.** *to make again*. **A.** *to make afresh, prepare again*; arma, Sall.; ea quae sunt ommissa, Cic. **B.** *to choose again*; tribunos, 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 refit, repair*; naves, classem, Caes.; aedes, 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*; Thronis reficiendi spes, Cic.; f, *to restore* (physically, politically, mentally), *to refresh, revive*; reficere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viam ac 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.

**refige** -fixi -fixum, 3. *to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten*. **I.** Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templa, 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** -û, 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 ungues, 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*; etas etasine valde reflant, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to blow out, breathe out*, Lucr.

**refloresco** -florei, 3. *to begin to bloom again*, Plin.

**refluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow back, to overflow*; Nilus refuit campis, Verg.

**refluus** -a -um (refluo), *flowing back*; mare, Ov.

**refodio** -fodi -fossus, 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*; Iolens reformatus in aunos primos, Ov.

**refervéo** -fervi -fotum, 2. *to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh*. **I.** Lit., corpus, Ov.; vires, Tac.; ignes tepidos, Ov. **II.** Fig., *provincias internis certaminibus fessas*, Tac.

**refractorius** -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 refragata 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.; adol-  
escentes a gloria, Cic.

**refricó** -fricui -fricatûrus, 1. *to rub again, scratch again, gall*. **I.** Lit., alieuius vulnera, *to tear open, Cic.*; cicatricem, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to excite again, renew*; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tuis sceleribus reipublicae 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 vicissum aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.

**refrigeratorius** -a -um (refrigero), *cooling*, Plin.

**refrigeratrix** -icis, f. *cooling*, Plin.

**refrigéro**, 1. *to make cool*. **I.** Lit., a, physically, stella Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; b, of animal heat, membra undâ, 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.

**refrigescó** -frixî, 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.; vercor ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.; of persons, Scaurus refrixerat, Cic.

**refrango** -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.

**refugio** -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 caulis 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.

**refugium** -li, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge; silvae dedere refugium, Liv.; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.

**refugus** -a -um (refugio). **I.** flying, fugitive, receding; quidam in castra refugit, Tac. Subst., refugit, fugitives, Tac. **II.** Poet., transf., receding, receding; unda, Ov.

**refulgeo** -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.

**refundo** -fudi -fusum, 3. **I.** to pour back; vapores eadem, Cic.; aquor 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.

**refutatio** -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation, refutation, Cic.

**refutatus**, abl. -ū = refutatio (q.v.).

**refuto**, 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 confute, refute, disprove; sceleratorum perjurii testimonia, Cic.; aliquos domesticis testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! may fate avert! Verg.

**regallolus** -i, m. (dim. of regalis), a small bird, perhaps the wren, Suet.

**regalis** -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.

**regaliter**, adv. (regalis), royally, regally; a, in good sense, centum hostis sacrificium regali Minervae conficere, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically; precibus minas regali ter addere, Ov.

**regelo**, 1. to thaw, warm, Mart.

**regēro**, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Plin.

**regērmīnatio** -ōnis, f. (regermīno), a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Plin.

**regermīno**, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Plin.

**regēro** -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.

**regia**, v. regius.

**regiē**, adv. (regius), royally; a, in a good sense, Plaut.; b, in a bad sense, arbitrarily, despotically, tyrannically; crudeliter et regiē fieri, Cic.; ea quae regiē seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

**regificus** -a -um (rex and facio), royal, princely, splendid; luxus, Verg.

**regino**, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lucr.

**Regillus** -i, m. **I.** a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome. Hence, **Regillensis** -e and **Regillanus** -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, **Regillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius. **III.** surname of the gens Aemilia.

**regimen** -inis, n. (rego). **I.** guiding, leading. **A.** Lit., equorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; cohortum, Tac. **B.** Fig., guidance, rule, government, direction; totius magistratūs, Liv.; absol., the government of a state, Tac. **II.** that which guides. **A.** Poet., the rudder, Ov. **B.** Fig., a ruler, governor; rerum, of a state, Liv.

**regina** -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.

**Reginus**, v. Regium.

**regio** -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 rectā regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; rectā 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., eae 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., eae regionibus officii continet, Cic.; 2. esp., a, t. t. of augurs' language, the line of sight; per litum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; b, a region of the heavens or earth; regio aequilonis, 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 ius dicunt, Caes.; b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome, Tac.

**regiōnātum**, adv. (regio), according to districts, provinces; tribus describere, Liv.

**Regium** -li, n. **I.** a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio. Hence, **Regienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Regium. **II.** a town of the Brutii, at the south of Italy, near Sicily, now Reggio. Hence, **Reginus** -a -um, belonging to Regium.

**regius** -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.** regii -orum, m. 1. the troops of the king, Liv.; 2. the satraps of the king, Nep. **B.** regia -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,

**Ole.**; so atrium regium, Liv.; **O.**, meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; **2.**, = basilica, a public hall, Suet.

**regiūtino**, *l.* to unguis, separate, Cat.

**regnator**-ōris, *m.* (regno), a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.

**regnatrīx**-trīcis, *f.* (regnator), ruling; domus, Tac.

**regno**, *l.* (regnum). **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, to be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; Impers., post Tatili 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, to get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor elendi per viscera regnat, rages, Ov.; of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Trans., to rule; only in pass., regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; with abl. of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quas 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, Ov.; 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.

**regō**, rexi, rectum, *3.* to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., **A.** equum, Liv.; regis beluam 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 summā iustitiā, 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 progressi 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, Ov. 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, latch, stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; iuris, 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 Atilia, 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.; landationem Lollii, Cic.

**reicio**=reicio (q. v.).

**rejectionis**-a -um (reicio), to be rejected; subst., **Rejectionis**-orum, transl. of the Stoic ἀπορρηγμένα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

**rejectionis**-ōnis, *f.* (reicio). **I.** Lit., a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up; sanguinis, a spitting 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.

**rejectionis**, *1.* (Intens. of reicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

**reicio**-jēci-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 behind; 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; **a.**, in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; (b) to place behind; accensos 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, Ov.; oculos Rutulorum arvis, terra from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ov.; sagulum, Cic.; (b) 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.; (b) 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 proserpionem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspersari, 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.; (b) to refer to; aliquem ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (c) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv.; (d) to put off; totam rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., relce, dissyll., Verg.).

**relabor**-lapsus sum, *3.* dep. to slide, glide, flow, fall back. **I.** Lit., preno rudente relabi, Ov.; relabi montibus, Hor. **II.** Fig., tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor.; nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, come back to, Hor.

**relanguescō**-languis, *3.* to become faint, languid. **I.** Physically, Ov. **II.** Morally or intellectually, **a.**, to be weakened, be made effeminate; his rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; **b.**, to become relaxed, to abate; taedio impetus relanguescit regia, Liv.; relanguisae 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.

**relaxatio** -ōnis, f. (relaxo), a *relaxation*, easing; animi, Cic.

**relaxo**, 1. **I.** to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax; alvum tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fontibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, unfasten. **A.** Lit., claudere, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (a) transit, continuationem verborum modo relasat, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astrinxit 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 relaxantur, 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.

**relégatio** -ōnis, f. (1. relego), a banishing, banishment, the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights, Cic.

1. **relego**, 1. to send away. **I.** Lit., 1, tauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; 2, as a punishment, to remove, banish; filium ab hominibus, Cic.; aliquem in exsilium, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dior (the relegatio being the mildest form of banishment), Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to remove far away; terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic.; b, to reject; Samnitiū dona, Cic.

2. **relego** -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to gather up, collect again. **A.** Lit., filo 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; suos sermone labores, Ov.

**relentescō**, 3. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

**relève**, 1. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviores collectione, Cic.; relevari locustā 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.

**relictio** -ōnis, f. (relinquo), a leaving, deserting; reipublicae, Cic.

**reliōnis** and **reliōnis** = reliquus (q.v.)

**religatio** -ōnis, f. (religo), a tying up, training; vitium, Cic.

**religio** (religio) -ōnis, f. (perhaps from re-ligo). **I.** Gen., conscientiousness, scrupulousness, conscientious exactness; hac 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 alieni venit, is a matter of conscience to, Cic.; religio alieni 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, inculta iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv.; in plur., hostia 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 jurisjurandi, Cic.; (β) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, fanī, sacrari, 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 poets the first syllable is long, hence written religio).

**religiosus** (religiosus), adv. (religiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

**religiosus** (religiosus) -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 pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegere sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (β) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Tex.

**religo**, 1. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rito equos, Verg.; trabes aribus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; funera in stipite, Ov.; faniolum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alieni, 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 (prudens) sit extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

**relino** -lēvi -litum, 3. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

**relinquo** -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alienius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., heredem testamento reliquit 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, alieni ne paucis quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alieni, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes reliquitur, remansit, Cic.; Caes.; urbem direptioni ac incendio, Cic.; reliquitur 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 integrum, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquoque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis reliquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; reliquitur aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signs, 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; caedēs relinquo, libidines praeterco, Cic.; (β) to leave unfinished; artem inventiendi totam, Cic.; (γ) to leave unavenged, unpunished; injurias suas, Cic.

**reliquinus** (reliquinus) -um, f. (reliquinus), remains, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., conjunctions, Cic.; Troas

**Danaum reliquias**, remnant left by the Greeks, Verg. **B. Esp.**, **a.** the fragments of food, remnants of a feast, Plaut.; fig., vellem me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasset, 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 reliquias 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.; (**b.**) **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. 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.

**reiligio**, reiligiosus, etc. = religio, etc. (q.v.)

**reliquiae** = reliquiae (q.v.).

**reliuceo** -luci, **2.** to gleam back, to glitter, shine, Cic.

**reliuceo** -luci, **3.** (inchoat. of reluceo), to become bright again, begin to shine again; imago solis relaxit, Ov.

**reluctor**, **1.** dep. to strive against, struggle against; draco, Hor.

**remacresco** -crui, **3.** to grow thin again, Suet.

**remaledico**, **3.** to revile again, Suet.

**remando**, **3.** to chew the cud, ruminate, Plin.

**remaneo** -manui -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.

**remano**, **1.** to flow back, Lucr.

**remaneo** -onis, f. (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place, Cic.

**remedium** -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; injuriarum, Cic.; remedia incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.

**remeo**, **1.** to go back, come back, return; remest victor, Verg.; aer, Cic.; with acc., urbes, Verg.; aevum peractum, to live over again, Hor.

**remetior** -mensum 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.

**remex** -migi, m. (remus and ago), a rower, Cic.; collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, Verg.

**Remi (Rhemi)** -orum, m. a people of N. Gaul, between the Matrona (Marne) and the Aona (Aisne), whence modern *Rheims*; sing., Ictius Remus, Caes.

**remigatio** -onis, 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.

**remigo**, **1.** (remex), to row, Cic.

**remigro**, **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.

**remisisco**, **3.** dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember; absol., de quaestoribus remisiscunt recordari, Cic.; with genit., veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.; with acc., eas res, Cic.; with rel. sent., quae tradantur mysteriis, Cic.

**remisceo** -miscui -mistum (mixtum), **2.** to mix, mix up, mingle; Lydis remixtum carmen tibiis, Hor.

**remisio**, adv. (remissus). **I. loosely**; orationem non astricte, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. **II. gently, mildly**; remissius disputare, Cic.

**remissio** -onis, 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; morbi, Cic.; usui, Cic.; **2.** a remitting; tributum in triennium, Tac.; **3.** remissio animi; **a.** relaxation, recreation, Cic.; **b.** quiet, tranquillity; in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; **c.** mildness, Cic.

**remissus** -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 remissione 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 aliovi, Caes.; nuntium, to send a divorce to, Cic.; **so 1.** to throw back; pila, Caes.; **2.** to give back, return; aliovi 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.; cautus remittant animum, relieve, lighten the mind, Cic.; reflex, se remittere, or simply remittere, to abate, become milder, cease; quum remiserant dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; **3.** to give free scope to; animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, 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.

**remöllor**, 4. dep. to *press back, push back, move back*; pondera terrae, Ov.

**remollesco**, 3. to *become soft again*. I. Lit., cera remollescit sole, Ov. II. Fig., a, to be *moved by*; precibus, Ov.; b, to *become effeminate*; ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

**remollis**, 4. to *make soft again*; fig., to *make effeminate, to weaken*; artus, Ov.

**remōra** -ae, f. a *delay, hindrance*, Plaut.

**remōramen** -inis, n. (remoror), a *delay*, Ov.

**remordēo** -mordi -morsum, 2. to *bite again*; fig., to *annoy, disquiet, harass*; te cura remordet, Verg.

**remōror**, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to *remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter*; in Italia, Liv. II. Trans., to *delay, obstruct, hinder*; aliquem, Cic.; iter alicuius, Sall.

**remōtā**, adv. (remotus), *afar off, at a distance*; aliae (stellae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia cōficiunt, Cic.

**remōtio** -ōnis, f. (removeo), a *putting away, removing*; criminis, repelling, Cic.

**remōtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from removeo). I. Lit., *distant, afar off, remote*; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic. II. Fig., *removed 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., **remōta** -ōrum, n. = ἀπορρηγνίνα, of the Stoics, *things to be rejected*, Cic.

**remōvēo** -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.

**remūgio**, 4. I. to *bellow again, bellow back*; ad verba alicuius, Ov. II. Transf., to *roar back, resound, echo*; vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.

**remulco** -mulsi -mulsum, 2. to *stroke back*; caudam, Verg.

**remulcōm** -i, n. (ῥιμουλκῆς, for ῥυμὸν ἔλας), a *low-rope, towing cable*; navem remulco adducere, Caes.

**Remūlus** -i, m. I. a *king in Alba*, Ov. II. the *name of a hero*, Verg.

**remūnērātio** -ōnis, f. (remuneror), a *recompense, repaying, return*; benevolentiae, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

**remūnērōr**, 1. dep. to *recompense, repay, reward*; (a) with acc. of pers., aliquem similimō munere, Cic.; aliquem magno praemio, Caes. (b) with acc. of thing, beneficia alicuius officis, Cic.; (y) absol., in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

**Remūria** = Lemuria, v. Lemures.

**remurmūro**, 1. to *murmur against, murmur back*; nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

1. **remus** -i, m. (ῥεμυός), an *oar*. I. A. Lit., *navium remis incitare*, Caes.; prov., remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by *cars and sails, by all means in our power*; res velle, ut alunt, 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. **Remus** -i, m. the *twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, who slew him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city*.

3. **Remus**, v. Remi.

**renarro**, 1. to *relate again*; fata divum, Verg.

**renascor** -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 laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.; b, of *abstr.*, bellum istuc renatum, Cic.

**renāvigo**, 1. to *sail back*; in haec regna, Cic.

**renēo**, 2. to *unspin, unravel that which has been spun*; dolent fila reneri, that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

**renēs** -um and -ium, m. the *kidneys*, Cic.

**renideō**, 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.; adiectae praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.

3. **renidesco**, 3. (renideo), to *glitter*, Lucr.

**renitor**, 3. dep. to *oppose, withstand, resist*, Liv.

1. **renō**, 1. to *swim back*, Hor.

2. **renō** (rhēno) -ōnis, m. an *animal of northern Europe, perhaps the reindeer*, Caes.

**renōdo**, 1. to *unbind, untie*; comam, Hor.

**renōvāmen** -inis, n. (renovo), a *renewal, new condition*, Ov.

**renōvātio** -ōnis, f. (renovo), a *renewing, renewal, renovation*. I. Lit., mundi, Cic.; esp., renovatio singulorum annorum, compound interest, Cic. II. Transf., renovatio timoris, Cic.

**renōvo**, 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.; centesima quotannis renovatae, Cic. II. Transf., a, to *renew*; socius suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventutis, Liv.; animos ad odium renovare, to *inflame afresh* to, Cic.; b, to *renew in thought or words, to repeat, recall*; renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic.; c, to *refresh, restore, renew in strength*; reficere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.

**renūmēro**, 1. to *count over, pay, pay back, repay*, Plaut.

**renūntiatio** -ōnis, f. (renuntio), a *proclamation, declaration, public announcement*; with subject genit., eius, Cic.; with object genit., suffragiorum, Cic.

**renūntio** (renūncio), 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., I. Murenam consulem, Cic.; or in pass. with double nom., sacerdos Clitachias renuntiatum est, Cic. II. to *disclaim, refuse, renounce*; amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

**renūntius** -ii, m. *one who brings back word, a reporter*, Plaut.

**renūo** -nti, 3. to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; reuult negatque Sabellus, Hor.; with dat., huic decem millium crimini, to deny, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, to decline, Cic.

**renūto**, 1. (intens. of renuo), to refuse, deny, decline, Lucr.

**renūtus**, abl. -ū, m. (renuo), a denial, refusal, Plin.

**reor**, rātus sum, 2. dep. (root RE, Gr. PE-ω, I say), to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge; (a), with acc. and infin. or with infin. alone, reantur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (β) with double acc., alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; (γ) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse iudicandus, Cic.

**repagula** -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.

**repandus** -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; calceoli, Cic.

**reparābilis** -e (reparo), that can be repaired or restored; damnum, Ov.

**reparco** (reperco), 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from; id facere, Lucr.

**repāro**, 1. **I.** to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew. **A.** Gen., perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; viros, Ov.; tribuniciam 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.

**repastinatio** -ōnis, f. (repastino), a digging up again, Cic.

**repastino**, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, Plin.

**repecto** -pexus, 3. to comb again; coma repexa, Ov.

**repēdo**, 1. (pes), to go back, retreat, Lucr.

**repello**, repūli (reppūli) -pulsus, 3. **I.** to drive back, drive away. **A.** Lit., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes. **B.** Fig., to drive away, banish, repel; 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.; amnes Oceani pede repellere, to spurn (of a star rising from the sea), Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, criminationes, to refuse, Cic.; 2, to spurn, scorn, repel; connubia, Verg.; procos, Ov.; repulsi sunt ii, quos, etc., Cic.

**repēdo** -pēdi -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 rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, make up for, Ov.

**repēns** -entis (dēns, i.e., vergo). **I.** sudden, unexpected; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia nuntiatur clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), new, fresh, recent; perfidia, Tac.

**repēso**, 1. (intens. of rependo), to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, Sen.

**repēto**, adv. (repens), suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

**repentinus** -a -um (repens), sudden, unlooked for, unexpected; amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, quick-working, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentinī, uxoratī, Cic. Hence, adv., **repentino**, suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

**repercussio** -ōnis, f. (repercutio), a rebounding, Sen.

**repercussus** -tus, m. (repercutio), a rebounding, reverberation (of sound, etc.), echo, reflection; quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.

**repercutiō** -cussi -cussus, 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.

**repērio**, repēri (reppēri) -pertum (re and PER-lo, cf. comperto), 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 repeririuntur, Cic.; improbus reperiebatur, 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.

**reperor** -ōris, m. (reperio), a discoverer, inventor; medicinae, Verg.; hominum rerumque, Jupiter, Verg.

**repertus** -a -um, partic. of reperio.

**repētentia** -ae, f. (repeto), a recollection, remembrance, Lucr. (†)

**repētitiō** -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.

**repētitor** -ōris, m. (repeto), one who reclaims or demands back again; nuptiae ademptae, Cic.

**repēto** -lvi and -li -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.; pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, money extorted from the provinces by their governors; meton., 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 fresh; alli (elephanti) 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.

**repētundae**, v. repeto.

**replēo** -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., repleri scientiis juris, Cic.; hence, **replētus** -a -um, filled, full; lit. and fig., templa, Cic. **B.** to infect; ut curantes eadem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

**replētus** -a -um, partic. of replēo (q.v.).

**replēctō** -ōnis, f. (replēo), a rolling again, rolling round; ut replicatione quidam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

**replēo**, 1. to fold back, unroll; fig., to unfold, unroll, turn over; memoriam temporum, Cic.; memoriam annalium, Cic.; temporis primam quidque replicans, Cic.

**repro**, repel, reptum, 3. (root REP, Gr. ΕΡΠ-ω). to creep, crawl; 1. lit., cochleae inter saxa repentes, Sall.; 2. transf., of slow travellers, Hor.; of clouds, Lucr.; fire, Lucr.; 3. fig., sermones repentes per humum, a vulgar, prosaic style, Hor.

**repono** -posui -positum (-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 inhis reponas, impress deep in, Verg.; 3. to lay aside, put on one side; tela, Ov.; floiemque deo vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbuta reponunt, makes unnecessary, Verg.; transf., to give up; caestum atque, Verg.; 4. to bury, lay in the earth; tellure repositos, 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 secepta, 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; to 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.

**reporio**, 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, deliver; adytis haec tristitia dicta, Verg.; 2. to bring to a person; allicit solatium aliquod, Cic.

**reposco**, 3. **I.** to ask back again, demand back; arma, Ov.; alter a me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposcebat, Cic.; with double acc., to ask back something from a person; aliquem simulacrum, 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) reposcent, Verg.

**repositorium** -ii, n. (repono), a tray, waiter, stand, Plin.

**repositus** (repositus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of repono. **II.** P. adj., remote, distant; terrae repositae, Verg.

**repositor** -oris, m. (repono), a restorer; templorum, Ov.

**repōtia** -ōrium, n. (re and potō), a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, Hor.

**representatio** -ōnis, f. (represento). **I.** a representation, a lively description, Plin. **II.** payment in cash, Cic.

**represento**, 1. **I.** to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest; a, quod ipsum templum representabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.; b, to express, imitate; virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor. **II.** to perform immediately, hasten; a, se representaturum id, etc., Caes.; medicinam, us directly, Cic.; diem promissorum, Cic.; si representari morte me libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.; b, esp. t. t. of commercial language, to pay cash, pay ready money; pecuniam, Cic.

**reprehendo** -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and **reprendo** -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 refuse, Cic.

**reprehensio** -ōnis, f. (reprehendo). **I.** a holding back; fig., a stopping or check in speaking; sine reprehensione, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1. blame, censure, reprehension; culpae, vitae, Cic.; plur., Cic.; 2. rhet. t. t., a refuting, refutation, Cic.

**reprehensio**, 1. (freq. of reprehendo), to hold back eagerly, to hold fast; singulos, Liv.

**reprehensor** -oris, m. (reprehendo). **I.** a censurer, reprover, Cic. **II.** an improver, reformer; comitorum, Cic.

**represso** -oris, m. (reprimō), a represser, restrainer; caedias quotidianae, Cic.

**reprimō** -pressi -pressum, 3. (re and premo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress. **I.** Lit., lacum Albanum, Cic.; dextram, Verg.; retro pedem, Verg.; represso Jam Lucerio 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, furem exultantem, Cic.; animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.; conatus alienius, Cic.; b, of persons as objects, ac, to restrain oneself, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

**reprobo**, 1. to disapprove, Cic. (?)

**repromissio** -ōnis, f. (repromitto), a counter-promise, Cic.

**repromitto** -misi -missum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, Cic.

**reptatio** -ōnis, f. (repto), a creeping, crawling, Quint.

**reptatus** -ūs, m. (repto), a creeping (of plants), Plin.

**repto**, 1. (intens. of repo), to creep, crawl, applied to slow walkers or travellers, Hor.

**repudiatio** -ōnis, f. (repudio), a refusal, rejecting, disdaining; supplicium, Cic.

**repudiō**, 1. (repudium). **I.** to refuse, reject, disdain; cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; conditionem acquissimam, Cic. **II.** Esp. of married or betrothed persons, to repudiate, divorce, separate oneself from; uxorem, Suet.

**repudium** -ii, n. (re and pes, as tripudium from terra and pes), a separation between married or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce; alicui repudium renuntiare, or remittere, to send a divorce to, Plaut.; repudium dicere, Tac.

**repūserasco**, 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.

**repugnantiē**, 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 repugnet, 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.; aedilitas, 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 repulsam, Lucr.

2. **repulsus** -us, m. (repello), a striking back, hence, the reflection of light, echoing of sound; durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

**repūmicatio** -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 saxia, 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 infin., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. Interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

**requiescō** -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., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.)

**requiesco** -quēvi -quēsum, 3. to rest, repose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus republicae, Cic.; 2, of things, vixitum requiescere aures a strepitu (et tamulta 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. (synec. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Cic.)

**requiētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), rested, refreshed; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

**requirito**, 1. (intens. of requiro), to inquire after, Plaut.

**requiro** -quēvi -quēsum, 3. (re and quæro). **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 multas requiruntur, Cic. **II.** to ask for, inquire after. **A.** Gen., domum alliculus, Cic.; quæ a me de Vatinio 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 -w, whence *res*), a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance. **I.** Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, flecta rerum, Hor.; abditæ rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulat, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nulli re bonâ digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natâ, 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; rem 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 infin., it is for the public benefit, Cic.; ex re mea, to my advantage, Cic. **D.** ground, reason, only in the phrases, eâ (hæc) 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 item 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.

**rescōro**, 1. to free from a curse, Nep.

**rescavio**, 4. to rage again, Ov.

**resalutatio** -ōnis, f. (resaluto), a greeting in return, Suet.

**resaluto**, 1. to salute again, return a greeting to; aliquem, Cic.

**resānesco** -sandi, 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.

**rescindō** -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off again, tear away again, cut off, cut away. **I.** **A.** Lit., vallum ac loricae falcibus, Caes.; pontem, to break away, Caes.; latebram telli, to cut open, Verg.; vulnus, to open again, Ov.; and fig., luctus obductos, to renew, Ov. **B.** Meton., hence, to open; locum firmatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.; acta M. Antonii, Cic.; totam triennii praeuram, Cic.

**resciscō** -scivi -scell -scellum, 3. to find out, ascertain; quam 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.; allicui, 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.; quod 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.

**rescō** -scōi -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 rescro, q.v.).

**resēdo**, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

**resgmina** -um, n. (resoco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

**resēmino**, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

**resēquor** -sēquus (-sēquutus), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **resēro** -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **resēro**, 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.

**resēs** -sēdis (resideo), **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; animus, Verg.

**residēo** -sēdi -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 residunt mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; culus culpa non magis in te residit, Cic.

**resido** -sēdi -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 residant, Verg.; b, fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

**residūm** -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecuniae, Cic.; subest, **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** -siliī -sultum, 4. (re and salio), to leap back, spring back; in gelidos lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv. **I.** Of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound; resilit granda 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. (ῥήτιν), resin, Plin.

**resināosus** -a -um (resina), resinous, Plin.

**resinātus** -a -um (resina), **I.** flavoured with resin; vinum, Mart. **II.** smeared with resin; juvenis (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 -sippi, also -sippi, 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** -stisti, 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 unquam 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 vim, 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 obtrahitur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; quid nullā vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secus and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

**resolūtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from resolvo), relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

**resolvō** -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; tenebrae, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; item lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacul totis resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; te placula nulla resolvit, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; 6, to pay, Plaut., Cic.

**resonābilis** -e (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

**resono** -sōnti and -sōnāvi, 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.; umbræ resonarent triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lucos cantu, Verg.

**resonus** -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., arem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc., si qua plios respectant lumina, have regard for, Cic. **II.** Meton., to look for, expect; par munus ab aliquo, Cic.

**respectus** -ūs, m. (respicio). **I.** a looking back, looking around one. **A.** Lit., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiolorum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu maiestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

**respergo** -spersi -persum, 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.

**respersum**, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

**respicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspectans aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydice suam, Ov.; amicum, Verg.; b, to see behind one, to observe; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; with acc. and infin., respiciunt atram in nubino volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium præteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum meum, Caes.; (b) to care for, consider; rempublicam, 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** -inis, 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; aquarium, 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** -ūi, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, Verg.

**respondeo** -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 hæc, Cic.; allicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videat quid respondeat, Cic.; respondent "cul," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de iure, 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 opinioni hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amor 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.; orationi 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 (= ἀνἀρσις), 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 resonant circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., responsare cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato, to defy, Hor.

**responso** -ōris, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

**responsum** -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare allicui, 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.

**respio** -ūi, 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 respiciant, 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 locus restagnat, Caes.

**restauro**, 1. (re and \*stauro, from sto, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

**restitotio** -ae, f. (dim. of restis), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

**restillo**, 1. to drop back again; fig., quas (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled, Cic.

**restinotio** -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking, quenching; sitis, Cic.

**restinguo** -stinxi -stinotum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., ignem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditum, Cic.; odium alienum, Cic.;

b, to *extinguish, destroy, put an end to*; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restinguil, 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 resta data, in a kind of dances 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** -di -tūm, 3. (re and statuo). 1. to put in its former place, replace, restore. A. Gen., statum, Cic. B. a, to bring back again, restore; causa restitendi mei, Cic.; b, to give back, give up again, restore; agrum alluci, Liv.; fig. se alluci, 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.; aliquem in amicitiam, Cic.; aliquem, to restore a person's property to him, Cic.; aliquem in integrum, to place a man in his former condition, Cic.; rem, aciem, proelium, Liv.; damna Romano bello accepta, to repair, Liv.

**restitutio** -ōnis, f. (restituō). 1. a restoration; Capitoli, 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. (restituō), a restorer; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

**resto** -stiti, 1. 1. 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 de viginti, Ov.; (β) 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.

**restrictō**, adv. (restrictus). 1. sparingly; tam restricte facere id, Cic. II. accurately, strictly; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

**restrictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). 1. 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** -strinxi -strictum, 3. 1. 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.

**résuito**, 1. (Intens. of resilio), to spring back, rebound. 1. tela resultant gales, Verg. II. Of sound, to echo, resound; imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to resound; pulsat colles clamore resultant, Verg.

**résūmo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take again, take back. 1. Lit., tabellas, Ov. II. Transf.,

1, to renew, repeat; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to obtain again, to recover; vires, Ov.

**résūpino**, 1. 1. to bend, turn backwards; resurgentem 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.

**résūpinus** -a -um, bent backwards. 1. 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.

**résurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again. 1. 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-ovatus, Verg.; 3, to come forth again; quum res Romana contra spem votaque eius velut resurgeret, Liv. II. Meton., to stand up again = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

**résuscito**, 1. to revive, resuscitate; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

**résutus** -a -um, ripped open, Suet.

**retardatio** -ōnis, f. (retardo), a retarding, protracting, delay, Cic.

**retardo**, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain. 1. Lit., aliquem in via, Cic.; in middle signification, motus stellarum retardantur, move slowly, Cic. II. Fig., to hinder, prevent; aliquem 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 alias quasi rete textunt, Cic.

**rete** -texi -tectum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open. 1. Lit., A. thecam numariam, Cic.; homo retectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. B. Poet., to make visible, to illuminate; orbem radiis, Verg.; jam rebus luce relectis, Verg. II. Transf., to reveal, discover; arcanum consilium, Hor.; scelus, Verg.

**retēdo** -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to slacken, unbend; arcum, Ov.

**retentio** -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. 1. Lit., aurigae, Cic. II. Transf., a withholding; assensionis, Cic.

1. **retēto**, 1. (Intens. of retineo), to hold army back, hold fast. 1. Lit., Liv.; caelum a terris, to keep apart, Lucr. II. Transf., to preserve, maintain; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **retēto** (retempto), 1. (re and tento), to try, attempt again; fla lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

**retentus** -a -um. 1. Partic. of retendo. II. Partic. of retineo.

**retexo** -texidi -textum, 3. 1. to unweave, unravel. A. Lit., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. B. Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retextit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse; praetura, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. II. to weave again; poet., transf., to renew, repeat; proposita retextile fata, Ov.

**retiarius** -ii, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary, Suet.

**reticētia** -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent, silence (opp. locutio). 1. Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblatione eorum qui nunc sunt,

neque reticentia posterorum sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena reticentiae, 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. ἀνεκκίνησις), Cic.

**reticēdo** -cū, 2. (re and taceo). **I.** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence; (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticulisset, Cic.; de injuriis, Cic.; (b) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod li, qui ea patefacere possent, reticulisset, Cic.

**reticulātus** -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

**reticulū** -ī, m. and **reticulum** -ī, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; a, for catching fish, Plant.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor.; c, a net for the hair, Juv.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

**retinaculum** -ī, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

**retinens** -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenacious of anything; sui juris diglutiatisque, Cic.

**retinentia** -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

**retinēo** -tīnī -tentum, 3. (re and teneo). **I.** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A.** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, of persons, concilium dimittit, Livum 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 tertis celata atque in oppido retenta, 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 irrumperant, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantia, rem parumoniā retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoria, Cic. **II.** to hold fast. **A.** Lit., arcum manu, Cic. **B.** Transf., ordo ipse annuum medicorum nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

**retinnio**, 4. to resound, to ring again; in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanicus, Cic.

**retis** -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

**retondēo** -tōsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

**retōno**, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

**retorquēdo** -torā -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.

**retractatīo** -ōnis, f. (retracto), refusal, denial; sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

**retractātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from retracto), revised; item *ἐντρυφία* mihi ad retractatus, Cic.

**retracto** (retracto), 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 murus, Liv.

**retrāho** -trāxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw back. **A.** to draw backwards; 1, lit., a, manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, 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 occidere 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; Traveros in arma, Tac. **II.** to draw towards; fig., in odium judicii, Cic.

**retribūo** -tribūi -tribūtum, 3. **I.** to give again. **A.** to give back, restore; pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv. **B.** to give again, afresh, Lucr. **II.** to give back a man his due; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.

**retrō** (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 feret, 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.

**retrōgō** -gē -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

**retrōgō**, 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.

**retrūdō** -trūds, 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** (retūdi) -tūsum (-tunsum), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I.** **A.** Lit., Lucan. **B.** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; lingua Aetolorum, Liv. **II.** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A.** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum allicuit, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B.** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stilli, Cic.

**retūsus** (retunsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retundo), dull, blunt. **I.** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II.** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

**Reudigni** -drum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

**reūs** -ī, m. and **reā** -ae, 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 reus 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 fortunae, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis hulus 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.; suae partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

**revalesco** -vālŭi, 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 revector, brought back, Liv.; b, middle, revehi, to drive back, ride back, sail back; (with or without equo, curru, nave, etc.) in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor. **II.** Fig., ad superiorem aetatem revectori 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.

**revērā**, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

**revērbōro**, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

**revērendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from revereor), inspiring awe, venerable; nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

**revērens** -entis, p. adj. (from revereor), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

**revērentēr**, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

**revērentia** -ae, f. (revereor), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif., **Revērentia** -ae, f. a goddess, mother of Majestas by Honor.

**revēreōr** -vērītus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to reverse, reverence, respect, to fear; suspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coctum virorum, Liv.

**revēro**, 3. to sweep again, Plaut.

**reversio** (**revorsio**) -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 protectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a return, recurrence; tertianae febris et quartanae reversionis, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

**revertō** (**revorto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **revertor** (**revortor**) -vorsus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vorti), dep. **I.** to turn back, return. **A.** Lit., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; with double nom., 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),

**revēdō**, 2. to see again, Plaut.

**revincio** -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.

**revincio** -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consilii juvenis revinctae, Hor. **II.** Transf., A. Gen., revictam conjunctionem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confuse, convict; aliquem, Cic.

**reviresco** -virūi, 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.** Transi., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

**revivisco** -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.

**revocābilis** -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

**revocāmen** -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

**revocatio** -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., invocatio a cogitanda molestia et revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

**revoco**, 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; nonninem 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., milites 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 vocasti, 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 unum domum, Cic.; (c) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abl. 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 gruum revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

**revolūbilis** -e (revolvō), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

**revolvō** -volvi -volutum, 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, falling down from,

Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, *sank back*, Verg.; revoluta dies, *returning*, Verg. **B.** Esp., to unroll or open a book; Origines (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 revolvat, Cic.; b, *to come to (something bad)*; 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.

**revōmo** -vōmūi, 3, *to vomit up, disgorge*; fluctus, Verg.

**reversio** = reversio (q.v.).

**reversus**, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

**revulsio** -ōnis, f. (revello), *a tearing away*, Plin.

**rex**, régis, m. (rego), *ruler, prince*. **I.** Lit., rex Jugurthae, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; simply rex, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, creare, 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 exitos, 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 serarii, 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 pueritiae, Hor.

**rhacōma** (rhēcōma) -ae, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Plin.

**Rhādāmanthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Ραδάμανθυς), son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world.

**Rhaeti** = Raeti (q.v.).

**rhagādes** -um, f. and **rhagādīa** -ōrum, n. (ραγάδες, ραγάδια) *a kind of sores or ulcers*, Plin.

**rhāgion** -ii, n. (ράγιον), *a kind of small spider*, Plin.

**Rhamnes** = Ramnes (q.v.).

**rhannos** -i, f. (ράννος), *buckthorn*, Plin.

**Rhamnus** -nuntis, f. (Ραμνούς), *a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Rhamnūsīus** -a -um, virgo, Cat., or simply Rhamnusia, Nemesis, Ov. **B.** **Rhamnūsīis** -īdis, f. Nemesis, Ov.

**Rhameses** -sesis, m. an old king of Egypt.

**rhapsōdīa** -ae, f. (ραψωδία), *a rhapsody*; secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

1. **Rhēa** (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., **Rhēn-ānus** -a -um, *belonging to the Rhine*.

**Rhēsus** -i, m. (Ρήσος), 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. (ρήτωρ). **I.** a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, Cic. **II.** an orator, Nep.

**rhētorica** v. rhetoricus.

1. **rhētoricōs**, v. rhetoricus.

2. **rhētoricōs**, adv. (rhetoricus), *rhetorically*, oratorially, Cic.

**rhētoricus** -a -um (ρητορικός). **I.** of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical; mos, Cic.; ars, Cic.; whence subst., **rhētorica** -ae, f. and **rhētoricōs** -ēs, f. (ρητορικός), Cic. **II.** relating to rhetoric; doctores, teachers of rhetoric, Cic.; libri rhetorici, text-books of rhetoric, Cic.; subst., **rhētorica** -ōrum, n. rhetoric, Cic.

**rheumatismus** -i, m. (ρευματισμός), *rheum, catarrh*, Plin.

**rhina** -ae, f. (ρίνη), *a kind of shark*, Plin.

**rhinocēros** -ōtis, m. (ρίνοκερος). **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. (Ρινοκόλoura), *a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arish)*.

**Rhinton** -ōnis, m. (Ρίντων), *a tragic poet of Tarentum*.

**Rhion** (-um) -ii, n. (Ρίον), *a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium*.

**Rhiphaeus** = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

**Rhison** -ōnis, m. (Ρίζων), *a town in Illyria, now Risano*; hence, **Rhisonitae** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Rhison.

**rhō**, n. indecl. (ῥω), *the Greek name of the letter R*, Cic.

**Rhōda** -ae, f. *a town of the Indigetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas*.

**Rhōdānus** -i, m. (Ροδανός), *a river in Gaul, now the Rhone*; Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhone, Hor. -

**rhōdīnus** -a -um (ρόδινος), *made of roses*, Plin.

**Rhōdus**, v. Rhodus.

**rhōdōdaphnē** -ēs, f. (ροδοδάφνη), *the olean-der*, Plin.

**rhōdōdendrōs** -i, f. and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, n. (ροδοδένδρον) = rhododaphne (q.v.).

**Rhōdopē** -ēs, f. (Ροδόπη), *a mountain in Thrace, now Despolo or Despoli Dag*; meton. = Thrace, Verg.; hence, adj., **Rhōdopēus** -a -um, Thracian; vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

**Rhōdus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ρόδος), 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., **Rhōdus** -a -um, Rhodian; plur. subst., **Rhōdii** -ōrum, m. the Rhodians, Cic.

**Rhoetūm** ('Poireum), a promontory in the Troad; hence, **Rhoetūs** -a -um, Rhoetean, a, lit., profundum; and subst., **Rhoetūm** -i, n. the sea near Rhoetum, Ov.; b, poet., transf. = Trojan; ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

**Rhoetus** (Rhoecus) -i, m. (Ροίκος). **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** (-ῥος) -i, f. (Ῥῥός), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhōsi-ōsus** -a -um, Rhosian; vasa, Cic.

**Rhoxolani** (Ῥοξολάνι) -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.

**rhithum** -ii, n. (ῥίθιον), 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.).

**rietus** -ūs, m. and **rietus** -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 Cerberel, Ov.

**ridēo**, risi, risum, 2. I. Intransit., to laugh.

A. Gen., ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apollonius, 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; alieui or ad alieum, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transf., (a) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc ridet, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (B) to please; ille terrarum nihili praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; muneribus aemuli, Hor. II. Transi., to laugh at. A. Gen., joca tua de haeresi Vestoriana risasse mo, Cic.; haec ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. B. Esp., to ridicule; alieum, Cic.; pass., Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

**ridibundus** -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut.

**ridiculārius** -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculāria** -ōrum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

**ridiculē**, 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.

**ridiculus** (rideo), exciting laughter. I. In a good sense, droll, humorous, funny, facetious. A. Adj., cavillator 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., sententiosae ridicula dicere, Cic. II. In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insanis quae ridicula alitis, 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-eo), 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 inauto ferroque rigeant, 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 coinae terrore rigeant, Ov. II. Fig., feritas immota riget, Mart.

**rigescō**, rigidi (root of rigeo), 3. to grow

stiff, become stiff. I. Lit., with cold; vestes rigeant, 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; siler, 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; feras, Ov.

**rigō**, 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, fetibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

**Rigodūlum** -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.

**rigūsus** -a -um (rigeo). I. Act., watering, irrigating; annes, Verg. II. Pass., well-watered, irrigated; hortus, Ov.

**rima** -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rimas agere, Cic.; navis rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet., ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

**rimor**, 1. dep. (rima), to cleave. 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.; secreta, Tac.

**rimosus** -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 seacoast); 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 riverbanks; hirundo, Plin.

**Rhiphaeus** (Rhiphaeus, Rhipaeus, Rhipaeus) -a -um (Ῥίραιο), name of a country in Sarmatia or Scythia; arces, the Rhiphaean mountains; pruna, Verg.

**ripūla** -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

**risus** -i, m. (ῥίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

**risio** -ōnis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

**risor** -ōris, m. (rideo), a laughter, 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 errorem tuum, Cic.; miros risus edere,

**Cic.**; risum movere, commovere, excitare, to cause laughter, **Cic.**; risus captare, to try to raise a laugh, **Cic.**; risum tenere, continere, to check, **Cic.** **II.** Meton., an object of laughter; deus omnibus risus erat, **OV.**

**ritus**, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE- $\omega$ , whence ritus; prop. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, **lit.**, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, **Cic.**; rebus rite paratis, **Verg.**; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare angurium, **Verg.**; **2.** usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt demos, **Hor.**

**rituālis** -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, **Cic.**

**ritus** -us, m. (root RI, Gr. PE- $\omega$ , 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, latro- rum ritu, **Cic.**

**rivālis** -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 rivall, 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- $\omega$ , whence  $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$ ), a stream. **I.** 1, lit., 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 vina, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, **Hor.**

**rixā** -ae, f. (connected with  $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma\omega$ ), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (a) between men; Academiæ nostræ cum Zenone magna rixā est, **Cic.**; (ß) between animals, **OV.**

**rixātor** -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

**rixor**, 1. dep. (rixā), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amica, **Cic.**

**robiginosus** -a -um (robigo), rusty, Plaut.; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, **Mart.**

1. **robigo** (rūbigo) -inis, f. (1. robus, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigne pila, **Verg.**; ferrum robigne roditur, **OV.**; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, **OV.** **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longā robigne læsum torpet, **OV.**

2. **Robigo** (Rūbigo) -inis, f. and **Robi- gus** (Rūbigus) -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Robigalia** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

**robōr** = robur (q.v.).

**robōrēus** -a -um (robur), oaken, **OV.**

**robōro**, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, **Lucr.** **II.** Fig., pectora, **Hor.**; gravitatem (animi), **Cic.**

**robūr** (robūs, archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr.  $\rho\acute{o}\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\rho\acute{o}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ ), 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, on oaken benches, **Cic.**; robur sacrum, the Trojan

horæ, **Verg.**; robur præfixum ferro, a lands 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 juvenum, **Liv.**; **b.** of political power, neque his ipsi tantum unquam virum aut roboris fuit, **Liv.**; **c.** of intellectual or moral strength, firmness, constancy; alter virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis, **Cic.**; robur incredibile animi, **Cic.**; **2.** concr., the strength, pith of anything; **a.** veraris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, **Cic.**; **b.** of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proelis interit, **Caes.**

1. **robūs** -a -um, archaic = rufus, **red**, **Juv.**

2. **robūs** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

**robustus** -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., **1.** strong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; **a.** esse usu atque ætate robustior, **Cic.**; **2.** intellectually strong, powerful; animus, **Cic.**; malum sit robustius, **Cic.**

**rodo**, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., **1.** vivos ungues, **Hor.**; **2.** fig., to consume, disparage, backbite, slander; absentem amicum, **Hor.**; absol., in conviviis rodunt, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigne roditur, **Cic.**

1. **rodus** = randus (q.v.).

2. **rodus** = rudus (q.v.).

**rodusculum** = randusculum (q.v.).

**rogālis** -e (rogus), of or relating to the funeral pile, **OV.**

**rogātio** -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.**

**rogātiunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, **Cic.** **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, **Cic.**

**rogātor** -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 pre-rogative century, **Cic.**

**rogātus** -ū, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, **Cic.**; eius rogatu, **Cic.**

**rogātio** -ōnis, f. (rogito), a proposition; project of law, **Plaut.**

**rogito**, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask, inquire frequently or eagerly; rogitationes alii alios, **Liv.**; quid rei sint, rogitant, **Liv.**

**rogo**, 1. (root ROG, Gr. OPT, whence  $\rho\acute{o}\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\rho\acute{o}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ ), to stretch after something, to fetch. **I.** Lit., **Plaut.** **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 cybaea, 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.**; (ß) 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.**; (y) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consul rogaret praetor vel dictatorem dicat, **Cic.**; **b.** milit. t. t., rogare militem 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** consulatus rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.; **d**, absol., Cic.; 2, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.).

**rogus** -i, m. a funeral pile; rogi exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogi 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; ludī, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludī magni and maximi), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic.; Romanum est, it is the Roman custom; foll. by acc. and infin., Līv.; subst., **a**, **Rōmānus** -i, m., (a) sing., collect. = the Romans, Līv.; (s) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; **b**, **Rōmāna** -ae, f. a Roman woman; 2, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

**Rōmulus** -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. Adj.**, **Rōmūlens** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmulus** -a -um, a, belonging to Romulus; ficus = Ruminalis, Ov.; **b**, Roman, Verg. **C. Rōmūlides** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur., **Rōmūlidae** -ārum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

**rōrāri** -ōrum, m. (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Līv.

**rōridus** -a -um (ros), bedewed, Prop.

**rōrifēr** -fēra -fērum (ros and fero), dew-bringing, Lucr.

**rōro**, 1. (ros). **I. Intransit.**, to cause dew, to drop or distil dew. **A. Lit.**, quum rorare Titithonia conjux coepert, Ov. **B. Transf.**, to drip, drop, be moist; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg. **II. Trans.**, to bedew, cover with dew. **A. Lit.**, rorate rosae, Ov. **B. Transf.**, 1, to moisten, water; ora lacrimis, Lucr.; 2, to drip, let fall in drops; rorate aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

**rōrtulentus** -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy, Plin.

**rōs**, rōris, m. (connected with ῥόσος), dewy. **I. Lit.**, ros nocturnus, Caes. **II. Transf.**, 1, poet., any dripping moisture; rores pluvi, 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, rosmary, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

**rōsa** -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.

**rōsacēus** -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsacēum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

**rōsārius** -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

**rosēidus** -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, adj., **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian; imitation, 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.

**Rōsa** (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses. Hence, adj., **Rōseus** -a -um, Rosean.

**rōsetum** -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses, Varr.

1. **rōseus** -a -um (rosa). **I.** made of roses, full of roses; strophium, Verg. **II. Meton.**, rose-coloured, rosy; 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. **Rōseus** -a -um, v. Rosea.

**rōsidus** = rosēidus (q.v.).

**rōdio** -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.

**rostratus** -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, Līv.

**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; pedibus rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotae, Verg.; 2, the sun's disk, Lucr.; 3, the course in a circus, Prop. **III. Fig.**, 1, fortunea rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; 2, rota, imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac verse, Ov.

**rōto**, 1. (rota). **I. Trans.**, to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. **A. Lit.**, ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; middle, rotari, to revolve, to turn or roll round; circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **B. Fig.**, Juv. **II. Intrans.**, to turn or wheel round; saxa rotantia, Verg.

**rōtula** -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., caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, 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.

**rūbescio** -feci -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), to reddish, 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 oceani, 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** -bui, 3. (rubeo), to grow red, become red; mare rubescebat radiis, Verg.

1. **rūbēta** -ae, f. (rubus), a species of load found in bramble-bushes, Juv.

2. **rūbēta** -ōrum, n. (rubus), bramble-bushes, Ov.

1. **rūbēus** (rōbēus) -a -um (ruber), red, reddish, Varr.

2. **rūbēus** -a -um (rubus), made of bramble, twigs; virga, Verg.

**Rūbi** -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia, now Ruvo.

**rūbia** -ae, f. madder, Plin.

**Rūbio** -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 Rukon.

**rūbicundulus** -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.).

**Rūbignus**, 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; flammæ latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, glow of the eyes in anger; aepse suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, reddening from shame, blush; Masinissæ rubor suffusus, Liv.; alciui non rubor est, with infn., one need not blush that, etc., Ov.; hence, meton., (a) modesty, Cic.; (b) the cause of shame, disgrace, Cic.

**Rūbra Saxa**, v. ruber.

**rubrica** -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.

**rūbricosus** -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** -us, 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.

**Rūdiās** -ārum, f. a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius, now Rotigliano or Ruge. Hence, **Rūdiūnus** -a -um, of Rudiās; Rudiūnus homo, i.e., Ennius, Cic.

**rūdiārius** -i, m. (2. rudis), a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator, Suet.

**rūdiōtia** -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 adolescentiæ ponere, Liv.

**Rūdiūnus**, v. Rudiās.

1. **rūdis** -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated. **I.** Lit., a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestae 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.; (b) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (c) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestria bella gens, Ov.; (d) 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 rudei tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence, transf., rude donari, to be discharged, Ov.

**rūdo**, rūdivi, 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** (rōdus) -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.).

**rūfescō**, 3. (rufus), to grow reddish, Plin.

**rūfo**, 1. (rufus), to make reddish, Plin.

**Rufae** -ārum, f. a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium.

**Rufium** -i, n. a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo.

**rūfūlus** -a -um (dim. of rufus). **I.** reddish, somewhat red, Plaut. **II.** Rufi, those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitiati), Liv.

**rufas** -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 rugas auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; of sadness, nunc ruga tristia abiit, Ov.; of anger, a frown; rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque decepit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, to disgrace, mar., Juv.; 2, a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Plin.

**Rügi** -örum, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rügen.

**rugo**, 1. (ruga). **I.** Translit., 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.

**rūina** -ae, f. (ruo), a falling down, fall. **I.** A. Lit., 1, jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.; 2, esp., the falling down of a building; turris, Caes.; eā rūinā oppressum interire, Cic.; ruinam dare, to fall down, Verg. **B.** Transf., full, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction; urbis, Liv.; rūinae 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., rūinae templorum, Liv. **B.** Of persons, a destroyer, overthrower, bane; reipublicae, Cic.; rūinae publicanorum, Plao and Gabinius, Cic.

**rūinosus** -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. **rūma** = rumis (q.v.).

**rūmen** -inis, n. the gullet.

**rūmex** -icis, c. sorrel, Plin.

**rūmfico**, 1. (rumor and facio), to report, Plaut.

**Rūmina** -ae, f. (ruma), a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-trees under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence, **Rūminālis** ficus, Liv., also called Rūmina ficus, the fig-tree above-mentioned, Ov.

**rūminatio** -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.

**rūmino**, 1. and **rūmīnor**, 1. dep. (rumes), 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 infin., Cic.; rumor vulgatur, 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 quandam et plausum popularem esse quæsitum, Cic.

**rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, 3. to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder. **I.** Lit., A.

Gen., 1, vincula, Cic.; pontem, to break down, Liv.; pass., ruptum = to be burst; inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.; 2, to burst, split, injure, damage; jecur, Juv.; pass., rumpi, as middle = to burst; ut licentia audacium, quæ ante rumpebat (burst with anger), nunc ne movear quidem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., to break through; ordines, medium aciem, Liv.; 4, poet., transf., unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ rupere, cut off, Hor. **B.** 1, to break through, to force, make open; ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cunem 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.; 3, to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter; questus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to break; a, to destroy, violate, annui, make void; foedera, Cic.; jus gentium, Liv.; testamentum, Cic.; b, to break off, interrupt, disturb; visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

**rūmuscūlus** -i, m. (dim. of rumor), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip; imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupari, Cic.

**rūna** -ae, f. a species of missile, a dart or javelin, Cic. (7)

**rūnoso**, 1. to plane, plane off, Plaut.

**rūnoo**, 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 adeo, Cic.; in aquam caeci ruebant, 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, ruebant victores victique, Verg.; b, of things, ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefacta motu non cecidant, Cic.; 2, transf., to fall, be ruined; ruere illam reipublicam, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to snatch up, pick up; a, cinerem et confusa ossa foci, Verg.; b, to collect together, scrape together; unde divitias aerisque ruam acerros, Hor.; 2, to cast up from below; a, ruere spumas salis aere (of ships), Verg.; b, legal. t. t., rūta et caesa, and by asyndeton, rūta caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruta), and fallen down (caesa), minerals and timber, Cic. **B.** to cast down; immanem molem volvantque rautaque, Verg.

**rūpes** -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, Caes., Liv.

**rūpicapra** -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-vorsus, revorsum, i.e., reversus, reversum). **I.** backward, back; rursum trahunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. on the other hand, on the contrary, in return; rursus repudiaret, Cic. **B.** To express repetition of a previous action, again, once more, afresh; rursus evocanda videtur Cic.; rursus resistens, Caes.

**rūs, rūris**, n. the country (in opposition to the town), *lands, a country-seat, villa, farm*. I. Lit., *habes rūs amoenum*, Cic.; acc., *rūs*, to the country, Plaut.; plur., *in sua rūs venire*, Cic.; abl., *rūrē*, and locat., *rūrī*, in the country; *rūrī vivere*, Cic. II. Meton., *manent vestigia rūrīs*, 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** -ārum, f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now ruins near Roselle; hence, adj., **Rusellānus** -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 rustici*, Cic.

**rusticatio** -ōnis, f. (rusticor). I. a living in the country, Cic. II. agriculture, Cic.

**rusticos**, 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 rusticate; 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 (rūs), 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. (rūrī), 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. rūtā), flavoured with rue, Mart.

**Rūtōni** (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.

**rutilo**, 1. (rutillus). 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.

**rūtulus** -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rufus), red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; *capilli*, Ov.; *ignis*, Verg.; *crucor*, Ov.; *fulgor*, Cic.

**rūtūram** -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel, Liv.

**rūtūla** -ae, f. (dim. of rūtā), a little bit of rue, Cic.

**Rūtūli** -ōrum and (poet.) -ām, m. the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing., **Rūtulus** -i, m. a Rutulian,

Verg.; Rutulus andax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Verg. Hence, adj., **Rūtulus** -a -um, Rutulian; rex, Turnus, Verg.

**Rūtūpiāe** -ārum, f. a town of the Caverni 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* = ἑξ; *sal* = ἅλς; *serpo* = ἑρπο, ὑρπο = super. It is occasionally interchanged with t (as innersare, pulsare, mertare; pultare), and r (as honor and honos). The poets of the older period often elided s before a consonant, e.g., *vita illā dignū loquere*; by assimilation, s before f becomes f, as difficilis; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as jubeo, jussi (for jubsī), cedo, cessi (for cedasi), premo, pressi (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; poet. = Arabian. Subst., a, **Sābaea** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea ( = Arabia Felix); b, **Sābaei** -ōrum, m. the Sabaeans.

**Sābatō** -ōis, f. a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano. Hence, adj., **Sābatinus** -a -um, of or relating to Sabate; tribus, Liv.

**Sābānus** (Sābādus, Sēbādus) -ii, m. (Σαβάκιος), a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Hence, **Sābānus** -ōrum, n. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

**Sābātā** -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, **Sābātānus** -a -um, relating to the Sabbath. Subst., **Sābātārī** -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** -i, n. (sc. vinum), Sabine wine, Hor.

**Sabis** -is, aec. -im, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre.

**sābulōta** -ōrum, n. (sabalum), sandy places, Plin.

**sābūlo** -ōnis, m. gravel, sand, Plin.

**sābulōsus** -a -um (sabalum), abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly, Plin.

**sābulum** -i, n. gravel, sand, Plin.

1. **Sāburra** -ae, f. sand used as ballast, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, m. a general of king Juda.

**sābūro**, *i.* (sabbura). **I.** to load with ballast, Plin. **II.** Transf., to cram full (with food), Plaut.

**sacal**, indecl. (an Egyptian word), Egyptian amber, Plin.

**saccarius** -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.

**sacculperium** -li, *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.

**sacculus** -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.

**sacellum** -i, *n.* (dim. of sacrum), a small shrine or chapel, Cic.

**sacer** -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, abeol, 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 Sabina 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 Sacellum 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 cultum nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.; b, transf., detestable, accursed, horrible; is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames, Verg. **II.** Subst., **sacrum** -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 observances, a festival, sacrifices; a, lit., sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra facere Graeco Herculi, Liv.; so of the private religious rites peculiar to each Roman gens, sacra gentilitia, Liv.; sacra interire majores noluerunt, Cic.; eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; b, transf., a secret, mystery, Ov.

**sacerdos** -dōtis, *c.* (sacer), a priest, priestess; sacerdotēs populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition, regina sacerdos, Rhea, a vestal, Verg.

**sacerdotialis** -e (sacerdos), of or relating to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Plin.

**sacerdotium** -li, *n.* (sacerdos), the office or dignity of a priest, priesthood; sacerdotium inire, Cic.

**sacopanium** -li, *n.* (σακόνιον), the gum of an umbelliferous plant, Plin.

**sacramentum** -i, *n.* (sacro), that which binds or obliges a person. **I.** Legal t. t., the money deposited with the treasury capitales 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.; alieni sacramento or sacramentum dicere, to swear allegiance to, Caes.; b, meton., military service, Tac.; 2, transf., an oath; perfidum sacramentum dicere, Hor.

**Sacraui** -ōrum, *m.* a people in Latium; hence, **Sacraui** -a -um, of the Sacraui; acies, Verg.

**sacrarium** -li, *n.* (sacrum). **I.** a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple, Ov.; Caesare sacraui populi Romani (as the Roman religious vessels, etc.), were said to have once been taken to Caesare, Liv. **II.** a place of worship, a chapel, temple; Bonae Deae, Cic.; the chapel in a private house; in tuo sacraui, Cic.

**sacratu** -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.

**sacrifico** -ae *c.* (sacrum and colo), a sacrificing priest or priestess, Tac.

**sacrifer** -fera -ferum (sacrum and fero), carrying sacred things; rates, Ov.

**sacrificialis** (sacrificialis) -e (sacrificium), of or relating to the sacrifices, Tac.

**sacrificatio** -ōnis, *f.* (sacrifico), a sacrificing, Cic.

**sacrificium** -li, *n.* (sacrifico), a sacrifice; facere sacrificium and sacrificia, Cic.

**sacrifico**, *i.* and **sacrificoor**, *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; suum, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

**sacrificulus** -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.

**sacrificus** -a -um (sacrum and facio). **I.** sacrificing; Ancus, Ov.; rex (v. sacrificulus), Liv. **II.** of or relating to a sacrifice; ritus, Ov.

**sacrilegium** -li, *n.* (sacrilegus). **I.** robbery of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege; sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. **II.** profanation of religious rites, Nep.

**sacrilegus** -a -um (sacra and lego). **I.** stealing sacred things, sacrilegious; subst., a temple-rober, Cic. **II.** violating or profaning sacred things, irreligious, impious; a, lit., used of Pentheus, who despised the worship of Bacchus, Ov.; b, transf., godless, impious, wicked; linguae manus, Ov.

**Sacripertus** -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.

**sacrum** -li, *n.* Scythian amber, Plin.

**sacro**, *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.

**sacrosanctus** -a -um (sacer and sanctus), consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence, holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the people); ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the tribune), Liv.; alicuius memoria, Plin.

**sacrum**, *v.* sacer.

**Sadala** and **Sadales** -ae, *m.* a Thracian prince, son of Cotys III.

**saeculum** = saeculum (q.v.).

**saecularis** (saecularis) -e (saeculum), relating to a saeculum or age; ludi, secular games

(celebrated at intervals of 110 years), Suet.; carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, Suet.

**saeculum** (*saeculum*, syncope. **saeculum**, **saeculum**) -i, n. (perhaps connected with *l. secus* and with *sexus*). **I.** race, sex, generation; muliere, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** In a restricted sense, like *year*, 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; milescent 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.; saecula 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*) -is, f. (*σῆψ*), a hedge, fence.

**saepia** = sepiā (q.v.).

**saepioli**, adv. (dim. of saepe), pretty often, Plaut.

**saepimentum** (*sepimentum*) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, Cic.

**Saepinum** -i, n. a small town in Samnium, now Sepino.

**saepio** (*sēpio*), saepel, saeptum, 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 inoenibus, 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 saepit, Cic.

**saepia** -drum, n., v. saeptum.

**saepium** (*sepium*) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, barrier. **I.** Gen., quibus saepis beluas continebimus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **saepia** -drum, n. the inclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia, sometimes erected in the forum, sometimes in the Campus Martius, Cic.

**saet** . . . v. set . . .

**Saetabis** -bis. **I.** m. a river in Spain, now *Mjares* or *Myares*, or else *Cenia* or *Senia*. **II.** f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj., **Saetabus** -a -um, relating to Saetabis.

**saetiger** and **saetosus** = setiger, setosus (q.v.).

**saevē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (saevus), cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, Hor.

**saevidicus** -a -um (saevus and dico), angrily spoken; dicta, Ter.

**saevio** -li -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 obides, Liv.; imperis, in ceteros saevitum esse, Liv.; **b.** of things and of abstractions, to rage; saevit pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

**saevit̃r** = saeve (q.v.).

**saevitia** -ae, f. (saevus), ferocity. **I.** Lit., of animals, ranum, Plin. **II.** Transf., ferociousness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity; **a.** of men, iudicia, 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 leaena, Verg. **II.** Transf., raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh; **a.** of persons, Juno, Verg.; Aeneas saevus in armis, terrible, Verg.; poet. with the infin., quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor.; **b.** of inanimate and abstract things, saevora, Verg.; ventus, Cic.; scopulus, Verg.; funera, Verg.

**saga** -ae, f. (root SAC, whence sagio), a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, Cic.

**sagacitas** -tatis, 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.

**sagacit̃r**, 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.

**Sagaria**, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sagaria** -is, m. (*Σαγάρια*), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Propontis, now Sakarja, Sakari. Hence, **Sagaria** -idis, f. of or relating to Sagaris; nymphs, Ov.

**sagatus** -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum; esp., of a soldier in a military cloak, Cic.

**sagax** -acis (sagio), having keen senses. **I.** keen-scented; canes, Cic.; of quick hearing; sagacior anser, Ov. **II.** Transf., of mental acuteness, acute, clever; mens, Cic.; sagacissimus ad auspicandum, Cic.; with infin., sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

**sagina** -ae, f. (*σάγμα*, to fill). **I.** fattening, feeding, nourishing, stuffing, cramming, Cic. **II.** Transf., food, fodder, nourishment, Tac.

**sagino**, 1. (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. **I.** Lit., porcum, Prop.; quae copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginare, Liv. **II.** Transf., sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

**sagio**, 4. (root SAC, whence sagax, sagus), to perceive quickly, feel keenly; sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

**sagitta** -ae, f. an arrow. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the Arrow, a constellation, Cic.

**sagittarius** -a -um (sagitta), of or relating to arrows; subst., **sagittarius** -ii, m. an archer; **a.** lit., Cic.; **b.** transf., the constellation Sagittarius, also called Arctienens, Cic.

**sagittifer** -fera -ferum (sagitta and fero). **I.** carrying arrows; pharetra, Ov. **II.** armed with arrows; Geloni, Verg.

**Sagittipōens** -entis, m. (sagitta and potens), the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

**sagmen** -inis, n. (SAC, sacer, sanctio), a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the candel, by bearing which the persons of the Roman Fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable, Liv.

**Sagra** -ae, c. a river in the country of the Brutii, on the banks of which a battle was fought 580 B.C., between Croton and Locri, now Sacriano.

**sagulum** -i, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak, Cic.

**sagum** -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, Oaes.; 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*.

**Sāguntus** -i, n. and **Sāguntus** (-ōs) -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. Sāguntinus** -a -um, *Saguntine*. **B. Sāguntii** -ūm, m. the people of Saguntum.

**sāgus** -a -um (root *SAC*, whence *sagio*), prophetic, soothsaying; subet., **sāga** -ae, f. a fortune-teller, *Cic.*

**Sāis** -is, f. (*Sāis*), the old capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near *Sā el Haggār*. Hence, **Sāitae** -ūm, m. the inhabitants of *Sāis*.

**sāl**, **sālis**, m. and n., and plur., **sāles**, m. (root *AA*, *āl*), salt. **I.** 1, lit., multi modii *sālis*, *Cic.*; 2, fig., salt, i.e., wit, facetiousness; epistolae humanitatis sparse *sāle*, *Cic.*; *sāle* et facetiis *Caesar* vicit omnes, *Cic.* **II.** *Meton.*, 1, the salt sea; campi *sālis*, *Verg.*; 2, plur., *sāles*, salt taste, *Ov.*

**Sālacia** -ae, f. (*salum* and *cleo*), a sea-goddess, corresponding to the Greek *Tethys*, wife of *Oceanus*.

**sālcoo** -ōnis, m. (*σαλάκω*), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart, *Cic.*

**Sālāmis** -mīnis, acc. -mīna, 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 *Tewcer*. Hence, **Sālāminius** -a -um, a, relating to the island *Salamis*; **Sālāminii** -ōrum, m. the *Salaminitians*, inhabitants of *Salamis*; b, relating to the town of *Salamis* in Cyprus; subet., **Sālāminii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Salamis* in Cyprus.

**Sālāpia** -ae, f. a town in *Apulia*, now the village of *Sapi*. Hence, **Sālāpiāni** -ōrum, m. and **Sālāpini** (*Sālpini*) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Salapia*.

**sālputtium** (**sālāpūtium**) -ii, n. a little dwarf, manikin, *Cat.*

**sālarius** -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., **sālarium** -ii, n. salt rations, money given to soldiers and officers for salt, and hence, allowance, pay, wages, salary, *Suet.*

**Salassii** -ōrum, m. the *Salassi*, an Alpine people in modern *Savoy*.

**sālax** -ācis (1. *salio*). **I.** Of male animals, lustful, lecherous; aries, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., exciting lust; eruca, *Ov.*

**sālēbra** -ae, f. (1. *salio*), a rough, uneven road. **I.** Lit., *Hor.* **II.** Fig., applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness; oratio haeret in *salebra*, *attics* fast, *Cic.*

**sālēbrōsus** -a -um (*salebra*), rugged, rough; saxa, *Ov.*

**Sālētini** (**Sallētini**) -ōrum, m. a people of *Calabria* on the coast; *meton.*, the country of the *Salentini*. Adj., **Sālētinius** -a -um, *Salentinian*.

**Sālernum** -i, n. a town on the *Adriatic Sea*, in the *Picentine* country, now *Salerno*.

**Sālīaria**, v. *Sālīi*.

**Sālīatus** -ūs, m. (*Sālīi*), the office or dignity of a priest of *Mars*.

**sālīcastrum** -i, n. (*salix*), a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, *Plin.*

**sālīctarius** -a -um (*salix*), of or relating to willows, *Plin.*

**sālīctum** -i, n. (*synecop.* for *salicetum*, from *salix*), a plantation of willows, *Cic.*

**sālīentes** -iūm, m., v. 2. *salio*.

**sālīgnus** -a -um (*salix*), made of willow-wood; fustis, *Hor.*

**Sālīi** -ōrum, m. (*salio*, i.e., the leapers, 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, **Sālīaria** -e, a, lit., relating to the *Sālīi*; *carmen* *Numae*, *Hor.*; b, transf., splendid, magnificent (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the *Sālīi*); *epulari* *Sālīarem* in *modum*, *Cic.*

**sālīllum** -i, n. (*dim.* of *salinum*), a little salt-cellar, *Cat.*

**sālīnae** -ārum, f. (*sal*), salt-works, brine-pits. **I.** Gen., *Cic.*, *Caes.*; in jesting reference to *sal* (wit), possessio *salinarum* *meorum*, *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.***

**sālīnum** -i, n. (*sal*), a salt-cellar, *Hor.*

1. **sālīo** (**sālīō**), 4. (*sal*), to salt, pickle, *Varr.*

2. **sālīo**, **sālīi** (**sālīi** rare), saltum, 4. (root *SAL*, Gr. *AA*, whence *ἀλααίω*). **I.** Intransit., to spring, leap, jump, bound. **A.** Lit., of living beings, de muro, *Liv.*; in aquas, *Ov.*; super vallum, *Liv.*; salunt in gurgite ranae, *Ov.* **B.** Transf., of things, a, saltit grando, *Verg.*; sal or mica (*sālis*) *salēns*, 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 *salēns* rivus, *Verg.* Partic. subet., **sālīentes** -iūm, m. (*sc. fontes*), fountains, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., of animals, to leap, to cover, *Ov.*

**Sālīsubellus** -i, m. (= *Salius subsiliens*), one of the *Sālīi*, *Cat.*

**sālīnūca** -ae, f. wild or Celtic nard, *Verg.*

**sālīva** -ae, f. (connected with *σάλας*), spittle, saliva. **I.** A. Lit., *Cat.* **B.** *Meton.*, 1, appetite, desire, *Pera*; 2, taste, *Prop.* **II.** Transf., any similar moisture, e.g., tears, *Plin.*, honey, *Plin.*

**sālīvārius** -a -um (*saliva*), slimy, *Plin.*

**sālīvo**, 1. (*saliva*), to spit out, *Plin.*

**sālīvōsus** -a -um (*saliva*), slimy, *Plin.*

**sālīx** -icis, f. a willow, *Verg.*

**Sālētīni** = *Salentini* (q.v.).

**sālīō** = 1. *salio* (q.v.).

**Sālūstius** (**Sālūstius**) -ii, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearers of which were: 1, C. *Sallustius Crispus*, of *Amiternum*, the celebrated Latin historian, contemporary and opponent of *Cicero*; 2, *Sallustius Crispus*, great nephew of the historian, friend of *Augustus*, famous for his great riches, the owner of splendid gardens at *Rome*. Hence, adj., **Sālūstīānus** (**Sālūstīānus**) -a -um, *Sallustian*.

**sālūstīdus** -a -um, salt, *Plin.*

**Sālūstīcis** -īdis, f. (*Σαλυστίς*), a fountain in *Caria*, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate. Personif., the nymph of this fountain, *Ov.*

**sālmo** -ōis, m. a salmon, *Plin.*

**Sālmonēus** -ei and -ēos, m. (*Σαλμωνεύς*), son of *Aeolus*, brother of *Sisyphus*, king in *Eliis*, founder of the town *Salmonae*; he imitated the thunder and lightning of *Zeus*, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurried

*him down to Tartarus.* Hence, **Salmónis** -idis, f. (*Σαλμωνίς*), the daughter of Salmoneus, i.e., Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who took the form of the Enipeus.

**Sálōna** -ae, f. and **Sálōnae** -ārum, f. a sea-port in Dalmatia.

**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** -ātis, belonging to the Salpinates; *ager*, Liv.

**Salpini** = *Salpini*, v. *Salapia*.

**salsamentārius** -a -um (*salsamentum*), of or relating to salt-fish. Subst., **salsamentārius** -ī, m. a dealer in salt-fish, Suet.

**salsamentum** -ī, n. (\* *saleo* -āre) 1, fish-pickle, brine, Cic.; 2, salted or pickled fish, *gen.* in plur., Ter.

**salsē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*salsus*), *witily, humorously, facetiously*; *dicere*, Cic.

**salsitudo** -inis, f. (*salsus*), saltiness, Plin.

**salsugo** -inis, f. (*salsus*), saltiness, Plin.

**salsura** -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., *ductus salsi*, the sea, Verg. B. Transf., *tasting like salt, sharp, biting*; *lacrimas*, Lucr.; *robigo*, corrosive, Verg. II. Fig., *witly, humorously, facetiously, satirical*; *luceni ridicula et salsas 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 *virilim*, from *vir*), at least, at all events. I. Affirmative, a, with an antithetical sentence, *eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue 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**, 1. (Intens. of *salio*). I. Intransit., to dance with pantomimic gestures. A. Lit., ad tibicinis modos, Liv.; saltare in convivio, Cic.; *dicere saltare*, to learn to dance, Cic. B. Transf., of orators, *Hegesias saltat incidens particulas* (of a jerking, hopping style), Cic. II. Trans., to represent in pantomimic dancing; *Cyclops*, Hor.; *carmina, poemata, sing with gestures*, Ov.

**saltuosus** -a -um (*salutis*), wooded, well wooded, Sall.

1. **salutis** -ūs, m. (*salio*), a spring, leap, bound, Cic.; *salutim* and *salutis dare*, Ov.

2. **salutis** -ūs, m. (connected with *salvus*, *salvus*). I. A pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade; *Thermopylarum*, Liv.; *salutis Pyrenaei*, Caes. II. A forest or mountain pasture, cattle-run; *salutibus in vacuis pascant*, Verg.; sometimes, an estate including a cattle-run; *de salta agroque deiecit*, Cic.

**salubris** -e and **saluberr** -bris -bre (*salus*), healthy. I. conductive to health, healthy, healthy, salubrious, wholesome. A. Lit., *saluta 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 salutis aut salubre in oratione*, Cic.

**salubritas** -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*, Tac.

**salubriter**, adv. (*saluber*). I. healthfully, wholesomely; *salubris refrigerari*, Cic. II. serviceably, advantageously; *bellum trahere*, Liv.

**salum** -ī, n. (*salos*). I. a, the open sea, esp., a place where ships lie anchored, a roadstead; *propter vim 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; *salio nauseae confecti*, Caes.

**salus** -ūtis, f. (*salvus*), health. I. Gen., 1, *medicinā aliquid ad salutem reducere*, Cic.; 2, *wellfare, well-being, good, good fortune*; *utilitati salutis 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 asserere 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.; *scribere*, 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.

**salutaris** -e (*salvus*), healthful, beneficial, salutary, serviceable, wholesome, advantageous. I. Gen., a, absol., (a) of things, ut quae mala pernicioseque sunt, habesantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; herba salutaris, Ov.; *salutaris litterae*, Cic. Subst., **salutaria** -rum, n. remedies, medicines; pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic.; (β) of persons, agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum olivem desiderant, Cic.; b, with dat., and ad 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 = condeemo, Cic). B. Adj. proper, **Salutaris**, as a surname of Jupiter (Gr. *Σωτήρ*, as a surname of Zeus).

**salutariter**, adv. (*salutaris*), beneficially, advantageously; *uti armis*, Cic.; se recipere, Cic.

**salutatio** -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 salutatio defluxit*, Cic.

**salutator** -ōris, m. (*saluto*), one who pays complimentary visits, a visitor, caller, ap. Cic.

**salutatorius** -a -um (*salutator*), relating to greeting or visits; *cubicula*, hall of audience, Plin.

**salutatrix** -triciis, f. (*salutator*). I. greeting, saluting, Mart. II. Esp., *paying a visit, calling, waiting upon*; *turba*, Juv.

**salutifer** -fēra -ferum (*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.; deos, 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.

**Sālūvī** (Sallūvī) -ōrum and -tū, 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 *salvo*), safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, salvus atque incolumis, Caes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; se salvo, while he is alive, Cic.; b, of things, clipeus, Cic.; with abl. absol., sailing, without infraction of, Cic.; salvo jure nostras veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic. **II.** Esp. formulae (of conversation); a, of persons, ne salvus sis, 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. (Σαμαρεία), 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.

**sambūcūs** -a -um (sambucus), made of elder-wood, Plin.

**sambūcina** -ae, f. (sambuca and cauo), a female harp-player, Plaut.

**sambūclīstria** -ae, f. (σαμβυκλίστρια), a woman that plays on the sambuca, Liv.

**sambūcus** (sābūcus) -i, f. an elder-tree, Plin.

**Sāmōs** -ēs, f. (Σάμος), older name of the island Cephalenia, now Cefalonía. Another form, **Sāmōs** -i, f. Hence, **Sāmasei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Same.

**sāmēra** (samāra) -ae, f. the seed of the elm, Plin.

**Sāmīōlus**, v. Samos.

**Sāmīns**, Samnites, v. Samnium.

**Sāmīus**, v. Samos.

**Samnīum** -ī, n. (syncop. from Sabinium), a mountainous region of central Italy between Campania and the Adriatic Sea. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Samnī** -itis, **Samnīte**; subet., a, a Samnite; used collectively, the Samnites, Liv.; **Samnītes** -īum, m. the Samnites; b, a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons, Cic. **B.** **Samnītiōus** -a -um, Samnite.

1. **Sāmōs** (---) -i, f. (Σάμος), an island

in the Aegean Sea, off 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 Susam or Susam-Adasi; Threicia Samus = Samothrace, Verg., Ov. Hence, **A. Sāmīus** -a -um, Samian; vir, senex, Pythagoras, Ov.; capedines, made of Samian earthenware, Cic.; terra, a part of the main-land of Asia Minor or belonging to Samos, Liv.; subet., a, **Sāmīus** -ī, m. the Samian = Pythagoras, Ov.; plur., **Sāmīi** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic.; b, **Sāmīa** -ōrum, m. (sc. vasa), Samian ware. **B. Sāmīōlus** -a -um, adj. dim., Samian, Plaut.

2. **Sāmōs** = Same (q.v.).

**Sāmōthracōs** (**Sāmōthracēs**) -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthracīa** -ae, f. (Σαμοθράκη), and **Sāmōthracīa** -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. Sāmōthracōs** -um, m. a, the inhabitants of the island of Samothrace, Ov.; b, the Cabiri, Juv. **B. Sāmōthracīus** -a -um, Samothracian.

**Sampeiochrāmūs** -i, m. an Arab prince of Emesa in Libanus, whom Pompejus overcame; hence, in jest, a name for Pompejus himself, Cic.

**sampeiochīnus** -a -um (σαμψύχινος), made of marjoram, Plin.

**sampeiochum** -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.

**sanctio**, sancti, sanctum, 4. (root SA, whence sacer, sanus, Gr. *śāos*, *śwōs*, 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 Caesaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty; incestum supplicio, Cic. (partic. sanctus, Lucr.).

**sanctō**, adv. (sanctus), piously, conscientiously, scrupulously; pie sanctoque colere naturam, Cic.; multa sunt severius scripta et sanctius, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, sacerdoti, Cic.

**sanctimōnia** -ae, f. (sanctus). **I.** sanctity, sacredness; ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. **II.** purity, chastity, virtue; donum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

**sanctio** -ōnis, f. (sanctio). **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 efficit et sanctitas, Cic.

**sanctitudo** -ōnis, f. = sanctitas (q.v.).

**sanctor** -ōria, m. (sanctio), an ordainer; legum, Tac.

**sanctiārium** -ī, n. (sanctus), the private cabinet of a prince, Plin.

**sanctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from sanctio). **I.** sacred, inviolable; tribuni 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 sanctorum filio (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 Hieruos, 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.

**sandālgērūlae** -arum, f. (sandalium and gērō), female slaves who carried their mistress's sandals, Plant.

**sandālis** -idis, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin.

**sandālium** -ii, n. (σάνδαλιον), a slipper, sandal, Ter.

**sandāpila** -ae, f. a kind of bier used by poor persons, Juv.

**sandārica** -ae, f. (σάνδαρικη), sandarach, a kind of red dye, Plin.

**sandārācātus** -a -um (sandarsaca), mixed with sandarach, Plin.

**sandaracēs** -i, f. an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's-eye, Plin.

**sandyx** -dycis, c. (σάνδυξ), vermilion, or a similar colour, Verg.

**sānē**, adv. (sanus). **I.** soberly, rationally, sensibly; non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** really, indeed (used emphatically), sane vellem, I could indeed wish, Cic.; hence, a, in answers, surely, to be sure; sane hercle 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.

**Sangarius**, v. Sagaris.

**sanguinarius** -a -um (sanguis), of or relating to blood; fig., bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary; juvenis, Cic.

**sanguineus** -a -um (sanguis), relating to blood. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, of blood, bloody; imber, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; 2, stained with blood; caput, Ov.; natus, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, stained with blood-shed, bloody; rixa, Hor.; 2, blood-red; sagulum, Cic. **II.** Fig., bloody, blood-thirsty; Mavors, Verg.

**sanguino**, 1. (sanguis), to be blood-thirsty, Tac.

**sanguinolentus (sanguinulentus)** -a -um (sanguis), bloody. **I.** stained with blood, bloody; 1, lit., conjuga 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, vigour, strength, force; amissus sucum et sanguinem, Cic.; so of orators, verum sanguinem perdebat, Cic.; b, property, money; de sanguine aerarii detrabere, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, shedding of blood, murder; odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.; 2, blood-relationship, race, blood, family; a, abstr., magnam possidet relationem paternum maternumque sanguis, Cic.; b, concr., a descendant, progeny; regius sanguis, Europa, Hor.; saevire in suum sanguinem, Liv.

**sānies** -ēi, f. (connected with sanguis). **I.** diseased blood, bloody matter, Verg. **II.** Transf., venom, poison, slaver; perfusus sanie atoque veneno, Verg.; sanies manat ore trilingui, Ov.

**sāntas** -atis, 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** -onis, m. (sanna), one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, Cic.

**sāno**, 1. (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.

**Sanquālis (Sanguālis)** -e (Sancus), belonging to Sancus; avis, the bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.

**Santōnes** -um, m. and **Santōni** -orum, m. a people in Aquitania Gaul, whence Saintonge. Hence, adj., **Santōnicus** -a -um, belonging to the Santones.

**sānus** -a -um, sound, healthy. **I.** Lit., pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, sound, uninjured; respublicae, Cic.; b, of sound mind, rational, sane; meus homo, Cic.; c, of discourse, sound, sensible, natural; genus dicendi, Cic.

**sāpa** -ae, f. must or new wine boiled to one-third of its bulk, Ov.

**Sāpaei** -orum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis, Ov.

**sāperda** -ae, m. (σάπερδης), a small fish caught in the Palus Maeotis, a kind of herring, Pers.

**sāpiens** -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.; subat., 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; subat., a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage; septem sapientes, The Seven Wise Men of Greece; sometimes simply septem, Cic.

**sāpienter**, adv. (sapient), wisely, discreetly, judiciously; facere, Cic.

**sāpientia** -ae, f. (sapient), **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.

**sāpio** -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.

**sāpo** -onis, m. (a Celtic word), soap used by the Gauls as a pomade for the hair, Plin.

**sāpor** -oris, m. (sapio), taste. **A.** the taste of a thing; 1, a, lit., qui non sapore capiat, Cic.; b, fig., elegance in discourse; vernaculus, Cic.; 2, meton., a delicacy, a virtue; gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; 3, transf.,

scent, Plin.; meton., sapores, pleasant odours, Verg. **B.** the taste which a person has; 1, 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** -is, f. (Σαφώ), a lyrical poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea on account of her unrequited love for Phaoon. Hence, adj., **Sapphicus** -a -um, Sapphic.

**sappirus** = sapphirus (q.v.).

**saprus** -a -um (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Plin.

**sarcina** -ae, f. (sarcio), a bundle, pack, baggage, 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** -oris, 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**, sarsi, 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** -is, 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, subet., **sarcophagus** -i, m. a coffin, sarcophagus, Juv.

**sarcotlatic** -onis, f. (sarculum), a hoeing, Plin.

**sarcolum** -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.

**Sardānāpālus (Sardānāpallus)** -i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος, Σαρδανάπαλλος), 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** -orum, m. (Σαρδί = Sardinia), the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, notorious for their perfidy, Cic. Hence, **A. Sardus** -a -um, Sardinian. **B. Sardonius** -a -um, Sardinian; herba, v. Sardous. **C. Sardōus** (Σαρδός), 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. (Σάρδεις), Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus, now Sart. Hence, **A. Sardi** -orum, m. the Sardinians, Lydians, **B. Sardi-**

**anus** -a -um, Sardinian; plur., **Sardiāni** -orum, m. the Sardinians.

**sardōnyx** -nychis, (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.).

**sārisa (sārissa)** -ae, f. (σάρισα), 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 Sarmatae. **B. Sarmāticus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), Sarmatic; mare, the Black Sea, Ov.; adv., **Sarmāticō**, after the Sarmatian manner; loqui, Ov.

**C. Sarmātis** -idis, f. Sarmatian; tellus, Ov.

**sarmon** -inis, 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 Lissan et Kähpe.

**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 (sārio)** -iti and -ivi -itum, 4. to hoe, and thence, to weed, Plin.

**sarritor** -oris, m. (sarrio), one who hoes up weeds, a hoer, weeder, Varr.; syncop., sartor, fig., Plaut.

**sartāgo** -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 sat 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**, 8. **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., a companion, attendant; Aurora, Lucifer, Cic.; Orci, Charon, Hor.; 2, esp., in a bad sense, lackey, aider, accomplice, abettor; audaciae, Cic.; scelus, Cic.

**sātias** -itis, f. (satis) = satietas. **I.** a sufficiency, abundance; cibi, Lucr. **II.** satiety, satis-

*sed desire, loathing; quo de die epulatis jam vini saties 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.

**satiētas** -ātis, f. (satis). **I.** a sufficiency, abundance, Plaut. **II.** satiety, loathing; cibi, Cic.; fig., satiētas provinciae, Cic.; studiorum omnium satiētas vitae facit satiētatē, Cic.

**satinē**, satin' = satisne, v. satis.

**1. satio**, 1. (satis), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** 1. lit., with food and drink, Ov.; 2. transit., 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** -ōnis, f. (sero). **I.** a sowing; plur., sationes, concr., the sown fields, Cic. **II.** plantiŕg, Verg., Liv.

**satura** (satura) -ae, f. (satur), satirical poetry, satire, Hor.

**satis**, comp. par., **sātius**, 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 satim = satisne); a, with verbs, consequi, Cic.; satim' est id ad, etc., Cic.; b, with adj., satis multa restant, Cic.; c, with adv., honeste, Cic.; a, b, de hoc satis, enough of this, Cic. **B.** Particular phrases; a, satis ago, to have enough to do; impers., agitur tamen satis, Cic. (cf. satigato and satago); b, legal t. t., satis accipere, to take bail, security, Cic. **II.** Compar., **sātius**, better, more advantageous; **sātius** est, or **sātius** (esse) existimo, or **sātius** puto; with infin., mori **sātius** esse, Cic.

**satiēdātio** -ōnis, f. (satisdo), a giving bail or security, Cic.

**satiēdo** -dēdi -dātum -dāre, 1. to give bail or security; with genit., damni infecti, Cic.; hence, satiēdātio, by bail, by security; debere, Cic.

**satiēfactio** -fēcī -factum, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction. **I.** Gen., officio suo, Cic.; vitae satisfeci, I have lived long enough, Cic.; alicui aliquid petenti, Cic.; hīstriones satisfaciebant, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to satisfy, pay a creditor; ipse Fufius satisfecit, 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.

**satiēfactio** -ōnis, f. (satisfacio). **I.** satisfaction, amends, reparation, excuse, apology; satisfactionem alicuius accipere, Cic., Caes. **II.** satisfaction by punishment, Tac.; Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Cic.

**sātius**, comp. of satis (q. v.).

**sātivus** -a -um (sero, sevi), sown or planted, Plin.

**sātor** -ōris, m. (sero, sevi). **I.** a sower, planter; omnium rerum seminator et sator est inmundus, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetter, father, producer, causer; sator hominum atque deorum, L., Jupiter, Verg.; so also litis, Liv.

**sātrāpes** -ae and -is, m., **sātrāpa** -ae, m., and **sātrāpe** -apis, m. (σατράπης, a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, Nep.

**sātrāpia** (sātrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατράπεια), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

**Satricium** -i, n. a Latin town on the Appian Road, now Casale di Conca. Hence, **Satriciani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Satricium.

**sātur** -tūra -tūrum (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 satura jejune (diceb), Cic.

**sātūra** -ae, f. (sc. lanx), a dish of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence, transf., a mixture, medley; per saturam, indiscriminately, confusedly, pell-mell; quasi per saturam sententias exquirere, Sall. Hence, satira (q. v.).

**Sātūrae** palus, a lake in Latium.

**sātūrēja** -ae, f. the herb savery, Plin.; heteroclitē plur., **sātūrēja** -ōrum, n. Ov.

**Sātūrējanus** -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence, poet. = Apulian, Hor.

**sātūrītās** -ātis, f. (satur). **I.** satiety, repletion, Plaut. **II.** Transf., abundance; saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, Cic.

**Sātūrnālia**, etc., v. Saturnus.

**Sātūrninus** -i, m., L. Apulejus, tribune of the people, killed in a riot, 100 B. C.

**Sātūrnus** -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. Sātūrnus** -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, **Sātūrnus** -ii, m., (a) Jupiter, Ov.; (B) Pluto; 2, **Sātūrnā** -ae, f., (a) Juno, Verg.; (B) an old mythical town on the Capitoline Hill, Verg. **B. Sātūrnālia** -e, belonging to Saturn; gen. subst. plur., **Sātūrnālia** -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., **Sātūrnālicus** -a -um, of or relating to the Saturnalia, Mart.

**sātūro**, 1. (satur), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** A. Lit., animalia ubertate mammam, Cic. **B.** Transf., to satisfy = to fill; sola fimo, to manure, Verg. **II.** Fig., to satiate, glut, appease, satisfy; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic.

1. **sātus** -a -um, partic. of 2. sero (q. v.).

2. **sātus** -ūs, 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.

**Sātūryōnis** -a -um, v. Satyrus.

**sātūryōn** -ii, n. (σατυριών), the plant ragwort, Plin.

**Sātūryōscus** -i, m. (σατυριώσκος), a little Satyr, Cic.

**Sātūrys** -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

*flat 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. (saucio), a wounding, Cic.

**sauco** 1. (saucius), 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; durum humum, Ov.

**saucius** -a -um, wounded, injured, hurt. **I**. Lit., graviter saucius, Cic.; paucis saucius, Caes.; plur. subst., **sauclī** -orum, m. the wounded, Cic. **II**. Transf., a, of inanimate objects, injured; inalus 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** -ī, n. (σαυριον), mustard, Plin.

**Sauroctōnes** -ī, m. (σαυροκτόνες), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Plin.

**Saurōmātes** -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., **Saurōmātes** -arum, the Sarmatians, Ov.

**saviolum** -ī, n. (dim. of savium), a little kiss, Cat.

**savior**, 1. dep. (savium), to kiss; aliquem, Cic.

**savium** -ī, n. **I**. the mouth formed for kissing, Plaut. **II**. Meton., a kiss; Atticae meis verbis savium des volo, Cic.

**saxatilis** -ae (saxum), frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Plin.

**saxetum** -ī, n. (saxum), a rocky place, Cic.

**saxeus** -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.

**saxifrons** -a -um (saxum and facio), turning into stone, petrifying; Medusa, Ov.

**saxifragus** -a -um (saxum and frango), stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Plin.

**saxosus** -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.

**saxulum** -ī, n. (dim. of saxum), a little rock, Cic.

**saxum** -ī, n. a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock (rupes), a cliff, precipitous (rock). **I**. Lit., **A**. a rock; 1. gen., saxo undique absciso, rupes, Liv.; saxa latentia, res, Verg.; 2. esp., a, Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices, Cic.; b, the Tarpetan 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, Ov.; b, a stone building; perumpere amat saxa, Hor.

**scābellum** -ī, 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, scurry. **I**. Gen., ungula, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; of persons, rough, untidy, Hor. **II**. Esp., scabby, mangy; oves, Plaut.

**scābies** -ēi, f. (scabo), roughness. **I**. ferri, Verg. **II**. the scab, mange, the itch. **A**. Lit., Verg. **B**. Fig., an itch, itching desire for anything, Cic.; lucri, Hor.

**scābiōsus** -a -um (scabies). **I**. rough, Plin. **II**. scabby, mangy, Pers.

**scābo**, scābi, 3. (root SCAB, Gk. ΣΚΑΠ -τω), to scratch, rub; caput, Hor.

**scābritia** -ae, f. and **scābrities** -ēi, f. (scaber), roughness, Plin.

**Scæna porta** -ae, f. and **Scænae portae** (Σκαίαι πύλαι), the west gate of Troy.

**scæna** (scœna) -ae f. (σκήνη), the board of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre. **I**. **A**. Lit., de scæna decedere, to go off the stage, Cic.; sphaeram in scenam afferre, Cic.; Agamemnonius scænis agitur Orestes, on the stage, i.e., in the tragedies, Verg. **B**. Transf., of nature, a background; tum silvis scæna coruscia, Verg. **II**. Fig., **A**. the stage, the boards of any public action; a, of the forum, etc., publicity, the world; in scæna, id est, in contione, Cic.; minus in scæna esse, to be less before the eyes of the world, Cic.; scænae servire, Cic.; b, of schools of rhetoric, Tac.; c, gen., scæna, sphere; scæna manet dotes grandis tuas, Ov. **B**. anything presented for outward display; a, parade, outward show; (verba) ad scenam pompaeque sumuntur, Cic.; b, deception, fraud, scæna rei totius haec, ap. Cic.

**scænellis** -e (scæna), belonging to the theatre, theatrical, Lucr. (7)

**scænicus** -a -um (σκαηνικός), belonging to the boards, scenic, theatrical. **A**. Adj., ludi, Liv.; voluptas, Cic. **B**. Subst., **scænicus** -ī, m. a stage-hero, an actor, Cic.

**Scævola** -ae, m. (dim. of scævus, the left-handed), a surname of the gens Mucia, v. Mucius

**scæva** -ae, f. (scævus), an omen, portent, Plaut.

**scævus** -a -um (σκαίος). **I**. left, on the left hand, Varr. **II**. awkward, Sall.

**scælae** -arum, f. (from scando, as ala from ago), a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder; se in scalas tabernae librariae conficere, Cic.; scælas admovere (muris or moenibus), scaling-ladders, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis aggredi, Sall.

**Scaldis** -is, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt.

**scalmus** -ī, m. (σκαμῆς), a thole or tholepin, on which an oar works, a row-lock; navicula duorum scalmorum, two-oared, Cic.; scalmum nullum videt, no trace of boats, Cic.

**scalpellum** -ī, n. (dim. of scalprum), and **scalpellus** -ī, m. a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, Cic.

**scalpo**, scalpsi, scalptum, 3. (root SCALP, Gk. ΣΚΑΛΕΩ), 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** -ī, n. (scalpo), a sharp, cutting instrument; a, a cobbler's awl, Hor.; b, a chisel, Liv.; c, a pen-knife, Tac.

**sculptor** -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver, Plin.

**sculptura** -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 (σκαμβός), crooked-legged, Suet.

**scammōnia** (scāmōnia) and **scammonēa** -ae, f. (σκαμνῶνια, σκαμνῶνία), scammony, Cic.

**scammōnites** -ae, m. scammony-wine, Plin.

**scannum** -i, n. (root SCAP (cf. scabellum and scapus), Gr. ΣΚΗΗ, whence σκῆπτρον, σκῆπτρον, Doric, σκαπτρον), a prop, bench, stool, step, footstool; scannum facere, Hor.; cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scamnis considere longis, Ov.

**scandix** -icis, f. (σκανδίξ), chervil, Plin.

**scando**, scandi, scansum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to climb; a, lit., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov.; b, transf., to raise oneself, to rise; supra principem, Tac. **II.** Transit., to ascend, to climb up; malos, Cic.; muros, Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.; fig., scandit seratas vitiosas naves cura, Hor.

**scansilis** -e (scando), that can be climbed; fuscus, 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. (σκάφη), a small boat, skiff, Cic.

**scāphium** -ii, n. (σκαφίον), a bowl in the shape of a boat; esp., a drinking-vessel, Cic.

**Scaptensūla** -ae, f. (Σκαπτὴ ὕλη), 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., **Scaptianus** -a -um, Scaptian; tribus, Liv.

**Scāpūla** -ae, m. a surname of the Cornelian gens; adj., **Scāpūlānus** -a -um, belonging to Scapula; hortus, Cic.

**scāpūlae** -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 candelabrum, Plin.

**scārābaeus** -i, m. (σκαράβαος, from σκάραρος = κάραρος), a beetle, Plin.

**scārifīcio** (scārifīcatio) -ōnis, f. (scarifo), a scratching up, scarifying, Plin.

**scarifo** (scārifīco), 1. (σκαριφάσκειν), to scratch with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify, Plin.

**scārus** -i, m. (σκάρος), a salt-water fish, much liked by the Romans, the parrot-fish, Hor.

**scātebra** -ae, f. (scateo), a spouting up, bubbling up of water, Verg.

**scāteō**, 2. and (archaic) **scāto**, 3. to gush forth, spout out, bubble out. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., to swarm, abound; with abl., arx scatens fontibus, Liv.; with genit., terra ferarum scatet, Lucr.

**scātūrigo** (scātūrrigo) -gīnis, f. (scaturio), a spring of bubbling water; plur., scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

**scātūrio** (scātūrrio), 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 σκαίειν), **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,

**season** -ontis, m. (σάων, limping), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot, Plin.

**scēlērātē**, adv. (sceleratus), impiously, wickedly; facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; domus sceleratus aedificata quam eversa, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

**scēlērātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from scelero). **I.** polluted, profaned by guilt; terra, Verg.; limina Thracum, Ov.; esp., sceleratus vicus, the accursed street, the highest point of the vicus Cyprius 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 scelerator, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; subst., **scēlērātī** -ōrum, m. villains, miscreants, Cic.; poet., sceleratus sumere poenas, for impiety, wickedness, Verg. **B.** wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious; frigus, Verg.

**scēlōro**, 1. (scelus), to pollute, profane with guilt; manus, Verg.

**scēlōrōsus** -a -um (scelus), full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed; facta, Lucr.

**scēlōstē**, adv. (scelestus), wickedly, impiously; facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic.

**scēlōstus** -a -um (scelus). **I.** wicked, accursed, infamous; a, facinus, Cic.; sermo scelestior, Liv.; scelestissimum to arbitror, Plaut.; b, knavish, rogus, Plaut. **II.** Transf., wretched, pernicious, Plaut.

**scēlus** -ōris, 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 (olvi Romanum) verberare, Cic.; 2, transf., misfortune, calamity, Plaut. **B.** a villain, scoundrel, rascal; ne bestii, 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. (Σκῆψις), a town in Mysia, now Eskiupschi or Eski-Schupsche. Hence, **Scepsianus** -a -um, of Scepsis; Metrodorus, Cic.

**sceptrifer** -fēra -fērum (sceptrum and fero), sceptre-bearing, Ov.

**sceptrigē** = 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; sceptrum petit Evandri, Verg.

**sceptūchus** -i, m. (σκηπτούχος), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts, Tac.

**schēda** (schīda) and **scīda** -ae, f. (σχῖδη). **I.** a strip of papyrus bark, Plin. **II.** Transf., a leaf of paper; ut scīda ne qua deperat, 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.

**Schoenēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σχοινεύς), a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta; hence, **A.** Adj., **Schoenēus** -a -um, belonging to Schoenēus;

*Schoeneia virgo* or simply *Schoeneia*, *Atalanta*, Ov. **B. Schoenēis** -idis, f. *Atalanta*, Ov.

**schoenobātes** -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.; vertes te ad alteram scholam, matter, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1. a.** a place where learned disputations are 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. scholasticus** -ōrum, n. rhetorical exercises, Quint. **B. scholasticus** -i, m. **1.** a student of rhetoric, Quint.; **2.** a teacher of rhetoric, a professor, Suet.

**sciādēus** -ēi, m. and **sciāena** -ae, f. (σκιάδης, σκίανα), 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.

**scida** = schida (q.v.).

**sciens** -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., bell., Sall.; citharne, Hor.; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, Cic.; with infin., flectere equum sciens, Hor.; absol., quis hoc homine scientior, Cic.; scientissimus gubernator, Cic.

**scientēr**, adv. (sciens), *skillfully, expertly*; dicere, Cic.

**scientia** -ae, f. (sciens), a *knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with*. **I.** Gen., regionum, Cic.; futurorum malorum, Cic.; memoria et scientia comprehendisse, Cic. **II.** Esp., *theoretical, philosophical knowledge, theory, science*; an, quum es non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, Cic.; scientia dialecticorum, juris, Cic.; rei militaris, Cic.; plur., tot artes, tantae scientiae, Cic.

**scilicet**, adv. (contr. from scire licet). **I.** actually, just think! (to call attention to something strange); rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogat, 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 participle, cur igitur eos manumisti? 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. (σquilla), **1.** a sea-leek, squill, Plin.; **2.** a small sea-crab, Cic.

**scillinus** -a -um (scillus), made of squills, Plin.

**scillites** -ae, m. (σκίλλιτης), flavoured with or made of squills, Plin.

**scillitōus** = scillinus (q.v.).

**scin'** = scisne (q.v.).

**scincoos** -i, m. (σκίγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Plin.

**scindo**, scidi, scisum, 3. (connected with scire), to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split. **I.** Lit., crines, Verg.; mater scissa coniam, with torn hair, Verg.; epistolam, Cic.; vestem de corpore, Prop.; lignum cuneis, split, cleave, Verg.; prov., paenulam allici, 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.; siliic scintillam excudere, Verg. **II.** Fig., a spark, glimmer, faint trace; bell., Cic.; ingenii, Cic.

**scintillatio** -ōnis, f. (scintillo), a sparkling, Plin.

**scintillo**, 1. (scintilla), to sparkle, glitter; scintillat oleum testā ardente, Verg.

**scintillula** -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), a little spark; fig., virtutum quasi scintillulae, Cic.

**scio** -iri and -iti, 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 Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, Cic.; (γ) with dep. rel. or interrog. sent., cum sciatis, quo quaque 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. (synecop. perf., scisti, Ov.; infin., scisae, Cic.).

**sciotheriōon** -i, n. (σκιοθηριών), a sun-dial, Plin.

**Scipīadas** and **Scipīades**, v. 2. Scipio.

**1. scipio** -ōnis, m. (σκίπων, σκίπων), a staff, wand, Plaut.; eburneus, carried by tiri triumphales, Liv.

**2. Scipio** -ōnis, m. (Σκίπων, Σκίπρων), a family name of the gens Cornelia, v. Cornelius. Hence, **Scipīadas** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Σκίπιαδης), one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio.

**Sciron** -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκίρων). **I.** a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus. **II.** (Sciron, Seyron, Siron, Syron), an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Vergil.

**scirpūs** (**sirpūs**) -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.

**scirpōlius** (**sirpōlius**) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. Subst., **scirpōlius** -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. (σκίρρος), a hard swelling, Plin.  
**sciscitator** -ōris, m. (sciscitor), an inquirer, examiner, 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. interrog. sent., sciscitari, uter Forsena esset, Liv.; (ζ) absol., elicit comiter sciscitando ut, etc., Liv.

**scisco**, scivi, scitum, 3. (scio). **I.** to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, Plaut. **II.** Polit. t. 1., to approve of by voting, to vote, assent to; a, of the people, to ordain, resolve; quae scisceret plebes, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Athenienses sciverunt 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 scido), torn, rent; transf., genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.

**scitamenta** -ōrum, n. (l. scitus), dainties, tidbits, Plaut.

**scitē**, adv. (l. scitus), cleverly, skillfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly; scite loqui, Liv.; capella scite facta, Cic.

**scitor**, 1. (scio), to wish to know, inquire, ask; aliquid, Verg.; aliquem de aliqua re, Ov.; oracula, to consult, Verg.; with dep. Interrog., quid veniat, scitatur, Ov.

**scitulus** -a -um (dim. of scitus), neat, pretty, elegant; facies, Plaut.

**scitum** -i, n. (scisco). **I.** a decree, statute, ordinance; plebis scitum, populi 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; sermo, 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** -ū, m. (scisco), a statute, decree; plebi scitu, Cic.

**sciurus** -i, m. (σκίουρος), 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, sawdust, Hor.

**Soodra** -ae, f. a town in Macedonian Illyria, now Soodar or Soutari. Hence, **Soodrenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Soodra.

**Soodrus** -i, m. mons, the easterly continuation of the Dalmatian and Illyrian mountains, now Argentaro.

**soela**, etc. = schola, etc. (q.v.).

**soolōpendra** -ae, f. (σκολόπενδρα), a kind of multipede, scolopendra, Plin.

**soolymus** -i, m. (σκόλυμος), a species of artichoke, Plin.

**somber** -bri, m. (σώμβρος), a sea-fish, a mackerel, Plin.

**soopa** -ae, f. **I.** a thin twig, a sprig, gen. in plur., Plin. **II.** Meton., plur., **scopae** -arum, a broom or broom, made of a number of twigs or branches; scopae viles, Hor.; hence, prov., scopas dissolvere, to untie a broom, i.e., throw anything into confusion, Cic.; scopae solutae = a muddled, foolish man, Cic.

**Soopās** -ae, m. (Σόπας), a famous sculptor of Paros.

**soopes** -um, f. (σώπες), a kind of owl, Plin.

**sooplo** -ōnis, f. the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Plin.

**soopulus** -a -um (scopulus), rocky, full of cliffs, craggy. **I.** Lit., mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., intelligo quam scopuloso difficulte in loco verser, Cic.

**soopulus** -i, m. (σώπυλος). **I.** a rock, crag, cliff; esp., a rock in the sea; ad scopulos allidi, Caes.; affligi, Cic.; poet., of a promontory, infames scopuli, Acrocrania, Hor.; in comparisons, o scopulus undaque 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 incidere vitae, Cic.; of persons, vos geminas voragine scopulique reipublicae (of Piso and Gabinus), Cic.

**soopus** -i, m. (σώπος), a mark set up to shoot at, Suet.

**scordion** -ii, n. (σκόδιον), a plant having an odour of garlic (Teucrion scordium, Linn.), Plin.

**Scordus** -i, m. (τὸ Σκόρον ὄρος), a mountain in Illyria barbara or Romana, on the borders of Moesia and Macedonia.

**sooria** -ae, f. (σκόρπια), dross or slag (of metals), Plin.

**scorpaena** -ae, f. (σκόρπαινα), a sea-scorpion, Plin.

**scorpio** -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i, m. (σκόριον). **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 salt-water fish (Cottus scorpio, Linn.); **d.** a prickly plant (Spartium scorpius, Linn.), Plin.

**scorpiōnius** -a -um (scorpio), of or relating to a scorpion, Plin.

**scorpiūron** -i, n. (σκόριονρον), a plant, scorpion's tail, haliotrope, Plin.

**scortator** -ōris, m. (scortor), a fornicator, Hor.

**scortēus** -a -um (scortum), of or relating to hides, leathers, 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.

**scrēator** -ōris, m. (screo), one who hacks or hems, Plaut.

**scrēātus** -ūs, m. (screo), a hacking, hemming, Terr.

**scrēo**, 1. to hawk, hem, 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 ΓΡΑΦ-ω, as sculpo with γλύφω), to engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines. **I.** 1. gen., lineam, Cic.; 2. to draw, sketch, make an outline of; scribetur tibi forma et situs agri, Hor. **II.** to write. **A.** Gen., literam, 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.; (b) to treat of in writing; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic.; (y) 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; Marium, Cic.; scriberis Vario fortis, Hor.; 7, polit. t. t., to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc., supplementum legionibus, Cic.; quinque milia colonorum 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, valuables, etc., Ball., Hor.

**Scribonius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**scriptio** -onis, 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** -oris, m. (scribo). **I.** a writer, clerk, secretary, Cic. **II.** a writer, author, composer, narrator; 1, a, with genit., rerum suarum domesticorum 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** -orum, 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.; mandata scripta, 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 inferiore scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur, Cic.; 3, a tax or rent paid for the public pastures; vectigal ex scriptura, Cic.; magistri scripturae, Cic.

**scriptulum** (scriptulum) -i, n. (another form of scrupulus), a scruple, the smallest part of a weight or mass. **I.** Lit., a part of an uncia; argenti scriptulum, Cic. **II.** Transf., the smallest portion of a degree (in astronomy), a minute, Plin.

**scrobiculus** -i, m. (dim. of scrobia), a little ditch, Plin.

**scrobia** -is, c. a ditch, Verg.; a grave, Tac.

**scrofa** -ae, f. (σχορπάς), a breeding sow, Varr.

**scrofpasco** -i, m. (scrofa and pasco), a keeper of pigs, Plaut.

**scrupēda** and **scrupīpēda** -ae, f. hobbling, limping, Plaut.

**scrupēus** -a -um (scrupus), consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough; spelunca, Verg.

**scrupōsus** -a -um (scrupus), rough, rugged, Lucr.

**scrupulōse**, 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** = scriptulum (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** -orum, n. (σπύρτ), frippery, trash, trumpery, Hor.

**scrutatio** -onis, m. (scrutor), a searching, investigating, Quint.

**scrutator** -oris, 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.; abdita loca, Sall. **B.** Fig., to examine thoroughly, to seek for; locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. **II.** to search into, find out; arcanum, Hor.; mentes detum, Ov.

**sculpo**, sculpsi, sculptum, 3. (root SCULP, Gr. ΠΑΨΩ, ψάψω), to carve, hew, grave, cut, chisel; ebur, a statue of ivory, Ov.

**sculpōneae** -arum, 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 locupletēs, Cic. **II.** a jester, buffoon, a parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation; Zeno Socratem scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat, Cic.; scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor.

**scurrilla** -e (scurra), like a buffoon, mocking, jeering; jocus, Cic.; dicacitas, Cic.

**scurrilitas** -atis, f. (scurrillis), buffoonery, Tac.

**scurriliter**, adv. (scurrillis), like a buffoon, Plin.

**scurror**, 1. dep. (scurra), to play the buffoon; scurrantem speciem praebere, Hor.

**scutale** -is, n. (scutum), the thong of a sling, Liv.

**scutarius** -ii, m. (scutum), a shield-maker, Plaut.

**scutatus** -a -um (scutum), armed with a shield; cohortes, Caes.

**scutella** -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), a little flat dish or salver; dulcicolae potionis, Cic.

**scutica** (scytica) -ae, f. (σκυτική, from σκυρος, leather), a whip, lash, Hor.

**scutigerulus** -i, m. (scutum and gero), a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, Plaut.

**scutra** -ae, f. a tray, dish, salver, Plaut.

**scutula** -ae, f. (σχυράλη). **I.** a roller for moving heavy weights, Caes. **II.** a small tray or dish, Mart. **III.** a diamond or lozenge-shaped figure, Tac.

**scutillatus** -a -um (scutula), loose or diamond-shaped fabrics woven in checks, Juv. Plur. subst., **scutillata** -drum, n. (sc. vestimenta), clothes made of such fabrics, Juv.

**scutillum** -i, n. (dim. of scutum), a little shield, Cic.

**scutum** -i, n. (σκῦτον, leather), a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides (clipeus, a smaller oval shield of metal); pedestre (of a foot-soldier), Liv.; scutum abjicere, Cic.; scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv.

**Scyllaeum** -i, n. a town in Lower Italy, now Scyllace; navitragum, Verg.; hence, **Scyllaeus** -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 whirpool 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 Nereus, 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. Subst., Scyllaeum = Scylla I., a rock; transf., Scyllaeum illud aeris alieni, Cic.

**scymnus** -i, m. (σκῦννος), a young animal, whelp; leonum, Lucr.

**scyphus** -i, m. (σκύφος), a drinking-cup, goblet; inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups, Cic.; vadit in eundem carcerem atque in eundem paucis post annis scyphum (cup of poison) Socrates, Cic.

**Scyria**, v. Scyros.

**Scyron** = Il. Sciron (q.v.).

**Scyros** (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκύρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, now Sciro, where Achilles concealed himself in woman's clothes, the residence of Lycomedes, whose daughter Deidamia was the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles. Hence, **A. Scyrius** -adis, f. of Scyros; puella, Deidamia, Ov. **B. Scyrius** -a -um, of Scyros; pubes, Verg.; membra (of Pyrrhus), Ov.

**scytala** -ae, f. and **scytale** -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** (**Scythia**) -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; annis, the Tanais, Hor. **C. Scythia** -idis, 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 semestris.

4. **sē**, acc. and abl. of sui (q.v.).

**Sēbethos** (**Sēbetos**) -i, m. a river in Campania, near Neapolis. Hence, **Sēbethis** (**Sēbetis**) -idis, f. of Sēbethos; nymphe, Verg.

**sēbōsus** -a -um (sebum), full of tallow, tallowy, Plin.

**sēbum** (sēvum) and **saezum** -i, n. tallow, suet, fat, grease, Caes.

**sēcale** -ia, n. a species of grain, perhaps rye, Plin.

**sēcimenta** -drum, n. (seco), carved work, Plin.

**sēcōdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go apart, go away, withdraw. I. Gen., a, of persons, cedant improbi, Cic.; b, of things, to be distant; tantum secessit ab imis terra, Cic. II. Esp., a, to withdraw, retire, go aside; in abditiū 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., se a bonis, Cic.; inermes ab armatis, Liv.; with ex and the abl., aliquem e grege imperatore vel inaeestimabilem, Liv. II. Fig., A. Gen., animū a corpore, Cic. B. Esp., 1. to distinguish; blandum amicum a vero, Cic.; poet., 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.

**sēcassio** -ōnis, f. (secedo). I. a going on one side; secessionē factā, Liv.; esp. for a conference or parley, secessiones subscriptorum, Cic.; milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, collect together, Caes. II. a political withdrawal, secession; populi, Caes.; in Aventinum montem, Liv. Plur., secessiones plebei, Cic.

**sēcassus** -us, 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.

**sēcūdo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (cludo, i.e., claudio), to shut off. I. to shut away, shut up apart; antro seclusa, Verg.; transf., inclusum supplicium atque a conspectu parentium ac liberū seclusum, Cic. II. to sever, separate, sunder, Cic.; munitione flumen a monte, Caes.; transf., curas, to banish, Verg.

**sēcūus**, v. secus.

**sēcūlus** -a -um, partic. of secludo.

**sēcūo**, sēcili, sectum, but sēcāturus, 1. (root SEC, connected with German sāgen, English to saw), to cut, cut off, cut in pieces. I. Lit., A. Gen., pabula, Caes.; ungulae 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; secuerunt corpora vepres, Verg.; si quem podagraecat, tormentis, 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; apem secare, Verg.

**sēcretō**, adv. (secreta), separately; consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant, Liv.; eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit, Caes.; secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, Cic.

**sēcretus** -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. Subst., **sēcretum** -i, n. 1, retirement, solitude, a solitary place; secreta Sibyllae, Verg.; abducere

aliquem in secretum, Liv.; in secreto, Liv.; 2, a secret, mystery; omnium secreta rimari, Tac.; in secretis eius, in his private papers, Suet.

**secta** -ae, f. (sequor), a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan. I. Gen., nos qui hanc sectam rationeque 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, gilded, Plant.

**sectator** -oris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. A. Gen., lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum, dependens, clients, 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** -onis, 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 famosus, Cic.; concor. = 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** -oris, 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; ii servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum 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, pursue; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg. II. Transf., 1, to strive after, pursue eagerly; praedam, Caes.; virtutes, Tac.; 2, to try to find out; nullo 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; aearias secturas, copper-mines, Caes.

**secubitus** -us, m. (secumbo), a sleeping alone, Ov.

**secubo** -di, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self. I. Lit., Ov., Liv. II. to live a solitary life, Prop.

**secularis** = saecularis (q.v.).

**seculum** = saeculum (q.v.).

**secum** = cum se, v. sui and cum.

**secundani** -orum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion, Liv.

**secundarius** -a -um (secundus), belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality; panis, Suet.; of abstr., status de tribus secundarius, Cic.; subst., **secundarium** -i, n. secondary matter of discussion, Cic.

1. **secundo**, 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; diti incepta secudent, Verg.; secundante vento, Tac.

**secundum**, adv. and prep. (secundus). I. Adv., 1, afterwards, behind; ite hac secundum,

Plant.; 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 filiam, next after the daughter, Cic.; 2, transf., a, according to, in accordance with; secundum naturam vivere, Cic.; b, legal t. 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, second; 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. Crassi quasi secundarum, was second fiddle to Crassus, followed after him, Cic.; (b) **secunda** -ae, f. (sec. hora), the second hour; ad secundam, Hor.; b, fig., (a) second in rank, next, following; secundus ad principatum, Cic.; (b) 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 Balatone secundo, Hor.; 2, of wind or tide, following (i.e., favourable); a, of water, secundo flumine, with the stream, Caes.; b, of wind, navem secundis ventis cursum tenebant, Cic.; vento secundissimo, Cic.; c, of sails filled with a favourable wind, secunda vela dato, Ov.; 3, 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, Nep.; plur., secunda, Hor.

**securus**, adv. (securus). I. composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, Suet. II. securely, safely, Plin.

**securicula** -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little axe, Plaut.

**securifer** -fera -ferum (securis and fero), carrying an axe, Ov.

**securiger** -gêra -gêrum (securis and gero), carrying an axe; puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

**securis** -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 headman's axe; securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevius securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.; prov., securi Tenediâ (Tenedos velâtes), with the extremest severity (from king Teneos of Tenedos, who executed every person who accused an innocent man), Cic. B. Fig., crowd, injury, disaster; graviolem infingere securim reipublicae, Cic. II. Meton., (as securus, fates and virgæ 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., Germana colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

**securitas** -itatis, f. (securus). I. freedom from care. A. In a good sense, peace of mind, quiet, Cic. B. In a bad sense, carelessness, indifference, Tac. II. Transf., freedom from danger, security, Tac.

**securus** -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.; famae, Ov.; with dep. interrog. sent., quid Tirdaten terreat, unica securus, Hor.; non securus, followed by ne 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 securia repulsa, safe against, Ov.; (β) in a bad sense, *negligent, careless*; castrensis iurisdictionis, Tac. II. Transf., *safe, secure*; tempus, locus, Liv.

1. **seculus**, n. indecl. = *sexus, sex*; virile et muliebres seculi, Liv.

2. **seculus**, adv. (root SEC, SEQ, whence sequor). I. Posit., A. Adv., a, *otherwise, not so*; secus est, non (hand) 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 an 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 virum, Tac. B. Prep. with acc. = secundum, Cato. II. Compar., **sequalis** (seculus) and **seculius** (seculus), 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 (sequalis), *none the less*, Cic.; haud setius and non setius, Verg.; 3. *less well, badly*; inivitus quod sequalis sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

**securator** -oris, m. (sequor), a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiaris, 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 eumvero, Liv.; sed autem, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to express an ascending climax, sed etiam, *but also, may rather*; avarissimae sed etiam crudelissimae, Cic.; consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.; b. in transitions, *but, yet*; (a) in returning to a previous subject, sed redeamus 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 haec 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*; ne gotis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.

**sedāmen** -inis, n. (sedeo), a sedative, Sen.

**sedātē**, adv. (sedatus), *quietly, composedly, tranquilly*; placide atque sedate, constanter et sedate dolorem ferre, Cic.; of discourse, sedate placideque labi, Cic.

**sedatio** -ōnis, f. (sedeo), 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 **sedecim** (sex and decem), *sixteen*, Oaes.

**sedecula** -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), a low seat or stool, Cic.

**sedentarius** -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*; autor, 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 regis, Liv.; absol., quum tot summi 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.; Coreyras, Cic.; desidens domi, Liv.; sedit qui timuit, remained at home, Hor.; consilibus 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; meliora deos sedet omnia poscens, 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, an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; sedes fundatur Veneri, a temple, Verg.; sceleratorum, the infernal regions, Cic.; eam sibi domum sedesque deligere, Cic.; plur., sedes sanctae penatium deorumque, Cic.; his sedibus sese continere, Cic.; esp., (a) the grave; sedibus hunc refer ante suis 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.; (β) 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.

**seditiō** -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.; confare, Cic.; facere, Cato; restringere, Cic.; personif., as an attendant of Fama; Seditio repens, Ov.; 2, meton., the rebels, Liv. B. Transf., rising, tumult; intestina corporis, Liv.; iracundia dissidens a ratione seditio quaedam, Cic.

**seditiōes**, adv. with compar. and superl. (seditiones), *seditionously*, Cic.

**seditiōsus** -a -um (seditio). I. *seditionous, turbulent*; civilis, Cic.; triumviri seditionesissimi, Cic. II. *restless*; seditiones ac tumultuosae 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.; invdiam, Cic.; impetum populi, Cic.; iram, Plin.; seditionem, Cic.; lites eorum, Cic.

**sedūco** -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 plurimum conscientia, Liv.

**seductio** -ōnis, f. (seduco), *a leading or drawing aside*; testium, Cic.

**seductus** -a -um, p. adj. (from seduco), *remote, distant*; recessus gurgitis, Ov.

**sedūle** = sedulo (q. v.).

**sedūlitas** -ātis, f. (sedulus), *assiduity, zeal, application*, Cic.

**sedūlo**, adv. (sedulus), a, *busily, zealously*; sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; b, *purposely, designedly*, Liv.

**sedūlus** -a -um (from sedeo, as credulus from credo), *busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous*; homo, Cic.; apis, Cic.; brachia, Ov.

**sedum** -i, n. *the plant houseleek*, Plin.

**Seduni** -ōrum, m. *a Helvetian people, near modern Stion.*

**seges** -ētis, f. (perhaps from root SEC, Gr. ΤΕΚ-ω, *that which is produced.* I. *the seed in a field, from its being sown to the crop being reaped*; a, lit., laetae segetes, Cic.; seges farris est matura messis, 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. Meton., *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 prima parietur arboribus seges, Cic.

**Sēgesta** -ae, f. *Roman name of the old town Acasta (Acērry), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, now Castel a mare di Golfo.* Hence, **A. Sēgestāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Segesta.* **B. Sēgestenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Segesta.*

**sēgestre** -is, n. (στέγαστρον), *a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins*, Plin.

**segmentātus** -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. sequiter.

**segnipes** -pēdis (segnis and pes), *slow-footed*, Juv.

**segnis** -e (root SEC, sequor), *slow, sluggish, tardy, sluggish, dilatory*; a, absol., segniores castigat, Caes.; bellum, *sluggishly prosecuted*, Liv.; mors, *a lingering death by poison*, Liv.; b, with ad and acc., signior ad respondendum, Cic.; nec ad citharam signis nec ad arcum, Ov.; c, with in and the acc., non in Venerem segnes, Verg.; d, with genit., laborum, Tac.; e, with infin., solvere nodum, Hor.

**segnitas** -ātis, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness*, Cic.

**segnitār** and **segnē** (segnis), *sluggishly, slothfully, slowly*; a, posit., Liv.; b, compar., signius, Liv.; esp. with preceding negative, nihilo signius, Ball.

**segnitia** -ae, f. and **segnitēs** -ēi, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness*; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., signitia maris, *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** -ar, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica, near modern Sigüenza.*

**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.*

**sēgrēgo**, 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.

**Sēgūlāvi** (Sēgūsiāni) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Luglunensis, in modern Feurs (Dejeu de la Loire).*

**segutium** -i, n. *the external indication of a gold-mine*, Plin.

**Sējānus**, v. Sėjus.

**sējūgātus** -a -um, *disjointed, separated*; animi partem ab actione corporis sejugalium, Cic.

**sējūges** -ium, m. (sex and jugum), *a chariot drawn by six horses abreast*, Liv.

**sējunctim**, adv. (sejunctus), *separately*, Tib.

**sējunctio** -ōnis, f. (sejunctio), *a separation, severance*, Cic.

**sējungo** -juxi -junctum, 3. *to separate, sever, disjoin.* I. Lit., Alpes Italianae 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*; liberalitatem 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.

**selectio** -ōnis, f. (seligo), *a choosing out, selection*; si selectio nulla sit ab his rebus quae, etc., Cic.

**Sēleucoā** (Sēleucia) -ae, f. (Σελευκεία), *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-Madaten.* II. S. Pieria: *a town in Syria, not far from the Orontes, now ruins near Kejse.* III. S. Trachēa: *a town in Cilicia, now Selaikieh.*

**Sēleucus** -i, m. (Σελευκος), Nicator, *a famous general of Alexander the Great, king of Syria.*

**selibra** -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., *judices selecti, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case*, Cic.

**Sēlinus** -nuntis, f. (Σελινούς). I. *a sea-port in Sicilia, now Selinonto.* II. *a town in Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selenti*, Liv. Hence, adj., **Sēlinusius** -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.

**sellārius** -a -um (sella), relating to a seat or stool; subst., **sellāria** -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.

**sellulārius** -a -um (sellula), of or relating to a seat; artifex, a handicraftsman who sat at his work; hence, subst., **sellulārius** -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 verendae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. C. once, once for all; a, semel exorari soles, Cic.; vitam semel finient, Liv.; b, in discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly; ut fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

**Sēmēla** -ae, f. and **Sēmēlē** -ēs, f. (Σημηλη), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; she asked Jupiter to appear to her in his person as a god, and was consumed by the bliss of his majesty; Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor. Hence, **Sēmēleus** and **Sēmēleus** -a -um, of Semele; Semeleis 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; I, 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 proserptionis 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.

**sēmento**, l. (sementis), to bear seed, Plin.

**semeſtris** (semenſtris) -e (sex and mensis), of six months, six-monthly; a, = six months old; infans, Liv.; b, = limited to six months; regnum, Liv.; semeſtri vatum 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, oesa, Verg.

**semilāpertus** -a -um (semi and adaperio), half-open, Ov.

**semilambustus** -a -um (semi and amburo), half-burnt, Suet.

**semilivis** -e and **semilivus** -a -um (semi and anima), half-alive, half-dead; corpora semilivida, Liv.

**semilāpertus** -a -um (semi and aperio), half-open; portarum fores, Liv.

**semibarbarus** -a -um, semi-barbarous, Suet.

**semibos** -bōvis, m. half-ox; vir, the Mino-laur, Ov.

**semicaper** -pri, m. half-goat, Ov.

**semicinctus** -ii, n. (semi and cinctus), a narrow girdle or apron, Mart.

**semicroſus** -i, m. a semicircle, Col.

**semicoctus** -a -um (semi and coquo), half-cooked, Plin.

**semicremātus** -a -um (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.

**semicremus** (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.

**semicrudus** -a -um, half-raw, Suet.

**semicubitilis** -e, half a cubit in length, Liv.

**semidivus** -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** (q.v.).

**semifacius** -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.

**semigrævus** -a -um, half-Greek, Suet.

**semigraviter** -e, half-intoxicated, Liv.

**semigre**, l. to go away, depart, remove from; a patre, Cic.

**semihians** -antis (semi and hio), half-open; labellum, Cat.

**semihomo** -hōmīnis, m. half a man. I. half a man and half an animal; Centauri, Ov. II. Transf., half-wild; Cacus, Verg.

**semihora** -ae, f. half an hour, Cic.

**semilacer** -cēra -cērum, half-torn, half-mangled, Cic.

**semilautus** -a -um, half-washed, Cat.

**semiliber** -bēra -bērum, half-free, Cic.

**semilixa** -ae, m. half a suttler, used as a term of reproach, Liv.

**semimarinus** -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.

**seminārius** -a -um (semen), of or relating to seed; subst., **seminarium** -ii, n. a plantation, nursery; fig., equites seminarium senatus, Liv.; Catilinārum, Cic.; triumphorum, Cic.

**seminator** -ōris, m. (semino), a producer, begetter, author; qui est verus omnium seminātor malorum, Cic.

**semīnex** -nēcis, half-dead, Liv.

**seminium** -ii, n. (semen), a race or breed of animals, Lucr.

**sēmīne**, *l.* (semen). **I.** to sow, Col. **II.** to beget, produce, Plaut.; of plants, viscum, quod non sua seminat 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.

**sēmīpēdānēs** = *sempedalis* (q.v.).

**sēmīpēfēctus** -a -um (*semi and perficere*), *half-finished*, Suet.

**sēmīpēs** -pēdis, *m. a half-foot*, Plin.

**sēmīplēnus** -a -um, *half-full*; nares, *half-manned*, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

**sēmīpūtātus** -a -um (*semi and puto*), *half-pruned*; vitis, Verg.

**Sēmīrāmīs** (**Sēmīrāmīs**, **Sēmīrāmīs**) -mīdis and -mīdos, *f. (Sēmīrāmīs), wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria*.

**sēmīrānus** -a -um (*semi and rado*), *half-shaven, half-shorn*, Cat.

**sēmīrēductus** -a -um (*semi and reduco*), *half bent back*, Ov.

**sēmīrēfectus** -a -um (*semi and reficio*), *half-repaired*, Ov.

**sēmīrūtus** -a -um (*semi and ruo*), *half-ruined, half pulled down, half-destroyed*; urbes, Liv.; castella, Tac.; plur. subst., **sēmīrūtā** ōrum, *n. half-demolished places*, Liv.

**sēmīs** -īssis, *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.

**sēmīsōmnus** -a -um, *half-asleep, drowsy*, Cic.

**sēmīsūpīnus** -a -um, *half-inclined backwards*, Ov.

**sēmītā** -ae, *f. a narrow path, footpath, foot-way*. **I.** Lit., angustissimae sēmītae, Cic.; omnibus viis sēmītisque caesariis ex silvis emittebat, Cic. **II.** Fig., Aesopi sēmītā feci viam, I have amplified the materials in Aesop, Phaedr.; pecuniam, quae viā visa est exire ab isto, eandem sēmītā 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.

**sēmīstūlātus** = *semustulatus* (q.v.).

**sēmīstūrus** (**sēmustus**) -a -um (*semi and urō*), *half-burnt*; Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg.; in fig., se populare incendium priore consulatu semistum effugisse, Liv.

**sēmīvir** -viri, *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, womanly*, Verg.

**sēmīvivus** -a -um, *half-dead, almost dead*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., voces, fūni, Cic.

**sēmīvocālīs** -a, *half-sounding*; in grammar, subst., **sēmīvocālēs** -ium, *f. (sc. litterae), semivowels*, Quint.

**Sēmōnēs** -um, *m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel*, Tac.

**sēmōdīus** -ī, *m. (semi and modus), a half-modius*, Mart.

**sēmōtus** -a -um, *p. adj. (from semoveo), remote, distant*. **I.** Lit., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; neut. plur. subst., quae tarris semota ridet, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, *far from*, semotus a curis, Lucr.; b, *distinct from, different from*, Lucr.; c, *confidential*; arcana semotae dictionis, Tac.

**sēmōvō** -mōvi -mōtum, 2, *to move away, sever, separate*. **I.** Lit., qui voce praeculis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to lay aside, exclude; voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, is not to be reckoned under that school, Cic.

**semper**, *adv. (sem (= semel) and per, as nu (= novi) and per), always, at all times*, Cic.; with subst., used almost as an adj., heri semper lenitas, the constant mildness, Ter.; Haedrudal pacis semper auctor, Liv.

**sempternus** -a -um (*semper*), *continual, perpetual, everlasting*; tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic.; adv., **sempternum**, *for ever*, Plaut.

**Sempronius** -i -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, **Sempronianus** -a -um, *relating to Sempronius*; senatus consultum, proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic.; clades, the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus.

**semuncia** -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 duce et semuncia Caeciliam, Cic.

**semunciarīus** -a -um (*semuncia*), *relating to half an ounce*; fenus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. monthly, i.e., one-half per cent. per annum, Liv.

**semustūlātus** (**sēmīstūlātus**) and **semustūlātus** (**sēmīstūlātus**) -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, **Sēnensis** -e, *relating to Sena*; proelium, Cic.

**sēnācūlum** -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 subest **sēnārīus** -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.; senatu 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 (senat) consultum, a formal resolution of the senate, Cic.; used also of similar

bodies in other nations, *Carthaginiensis*, Liv.; *Aeduous omnem senatum amissionem*, 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.

**senatusconsultum**, v. *senatus*.

**Sēneca** -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.

**senectas**, v. l. *senectus*.

1. **senectus** -a -um (senex), old, aged. I. Adj., aetas, old age, Ball. II. Subst., *senectas* -ae, f. old age. A. Lit., Liv., of animals, Verg.; Ov. B. the slough of a serpent, Plin.

2. **senectus** -itis, f. (senex), age, old age. I. A. Lit., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; of animals, Verg.; in fig. of discourse, plena litterata 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.

**senēto**, 2 (senex), to be old, Cat.

**senescere**, **senūi**, 3. (senex). 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, flag, be relaxed; luna senescens, Cic.; hiems senescens, Cic.; of abstractions, senescit laus, morbus, Cic.; b, of polit. power, to wane, fade, lose power; prope senescente Graecia, Cic.; senescit Hannibalis vis, Liv.

**senex**, **senis**, compar., **senior**, neut. **senius**, genit. **senioris**, old, aged. I. Adj., a, of persons, miles, Ov.; senem fieri, 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 ferebat, 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, senile; prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; status incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

**senilitas**, 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, vexation, sadness; tota civitas confecta senio, Cic. B. Concr., an old man; with m. pron., illum senium, Ter.

**Sēnones** -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.

**sensibilis** -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence, Quint.

**sensifer** -fera -ferum (sensus and fero), producing sensation, Lucr.

**sentilis** -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 dissiuere, Cic.

**sensus** -us, m. (sentio). I. perception, observation; utere igitur argumento tute ipse 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., senses; a mere redeunt 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.

**sententia** -ae, f. (sentio). I. an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expressio). A. Gen., abundans sententia, rich in ideas, Cic.; sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententia manere, Cic.; ex sententia, to one's mind, Cic.; mea sententia, in my opinion, Cic. B. Esp., a, an expressed opinion, vote of senators; sententiam dicere, ferre, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius succedere, 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 iurare, 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 purport of a speech; contionis, Cic. B. Concr., a, a thought expressed in words, a sentence; b, esp., a maxim, aphorism; acuta, Cic.

**sententiola** -ae, f. (dim. of sententia), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, Cic.

**sententiosus**, adv. (sententiosus), sententiously; dicere, Cic.

**sententiōsus** -a -um (sententia), pithy, sententious, Cic.

**sentioctum** -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-bush, Plaut.

**sentina** -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship. I. Lit., sentinae vitis conflictari, Caes. II. Fig., 1, gen., sedebamus 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, rabble, dregs of the population; reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

**Sentinum** -i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, adj., **Sentinās** -tis, 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 venire quam sentiretur, 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 quidam senserim, as far as I have observed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., sentit animus se moveri, Cic.; with rel. sent., quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, Cic.; see aliter sentis, 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., *sensu* -drum, *n.* thoughts; mentis, *Cic.*; *b.* legal t. t., to give one's opinion, to vote; sentire lenissime, *Cic.*

**sensilis** -is, *c.* a thorn-bush, briar; usually plur., rubi sentesque, *Caes.*

**sensio**, 3. (inchoat. of *sentio*), to perceive, observe, *Lucr.*

**sensus** -a -um (*sentis*), thorny, rough; loca, *Verg.*

**senus** -a -um, sing. of *seni* (q.v.).

**seorsum** (*seorsus*) and **seorsus** (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.*; *ab* seorsum *sento*, I am of a different opinion, *Plaut.*; with *abl.* alone, seorsus corpore, without a body, *Lucr.*

**separatō**, adv. only in compar. (*separatus*), apart, particularly, *Cic.*

**separatim**, adv. (*separatus*), apart, separately, distinctly, differently; separatim semel, iterum cum universis, *Cic.*; nihil accidit ei separatim a reliquis civibus, *Cic.*; castra separatim habebant, *Liv.*; with *ab* and the *abl.*, dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, *Cic.*

**separatio** -ōnis, *f.* (*separo*), separation, severance. *I.* Lit., distributio partium ac separatio, *Cic.* *II.* Transf., sui facti ab illa definitione, *Cic.*

**separatus** -a -um, *p.* adj. (from *separo*), separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, distinct; volumen, *Cic.*; exordium, *Cic.*; separatis temporibus, at different times, *Nep.*

**separō**, 1. to disjoin, sever, separate. *I.* Lit., (a) aliquem or aliquid *ab*, etc., *Cic.*; (β) aliquid aliquis *re*; Sexton Abydenus separat urbe fretum, *Ov.*; (γ) aliquid ex aliqua *re* or in aliqua, 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 historis bella ea, *Cic.*; (β) with *acc.* alone, utilitatem, *Cic.*

**sepelibilis** -e (*sepello*), that can be buried; fig., that can be concealed, *Plaut.*

**sepello** -pelli and -pelli -pultum, 4. (root *SEP*, connected with *sop-or*, *sop-lo*), to lay to rest the remains of the dead, to bury. *I.* Lit., *a.* to bury; oesa, *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.*

**sepes** = *saepes* (q.v.).

**sepia** -ae, *f.* (*sepiaria*), the cuttle-fish, *Cic.*

**sepimentum** = *saepimentum* (q.v.).

**sepio** = *saepio* (q.v.).

**sepiola** -ae, *f.* (dim. of *sepia*), a small cuttlefish, *Plaut.*

**Seplasia** -ae, *f.* a street in Capua, where ungents were sold.

**sepono** -posui -pōitum, 3. to put, lay on one side, place apart. *I.* Gen., *A.* Lit., aliquid ad sanum, *Cic.*; captivum 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; turbanum lepidio dicto, *Hor.* *B.* to keep far off; 1. lit., *a.* interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi 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; sons, *Prop.* *II.* choice, select; vestis, *Tib.*

1. **seps**, *sēpis*, *c.* (σῆψ). *I.* a species of venomous lizard, *Plin.* *II.* an insect, perhaps the wood-louse, *Plin.*

2. **seps** = *saepes* (q.v.).

**sepes** = *se ipse*.

**septa**, *v.* saeptum.

**septem**, numer. (*ἑπτά*), 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 St. Sussanna.

**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.*

**septemdecim**, numer. seventeen, *Cic.*

**septemfilius** -a -um (*filius*), having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths; Nilus, *Ov.*

**septemgeminus** -a -um, sevenfold, with seven mouths; Nilus, *Verg.*

**septempedalis** -e, seven feet high, *Plaut.*

**septemplex** -plicis (septem and plico), sevenfold; clipeus, with seven layers of hides, *Verg.*; Nilus, with seven mouths, *Verg.*; so later, *Ov.*

**septentrio** (*septentrio*, *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., septentrio a Macedonia obicitur, *Liv.*; in tinea, septem subjecta trioni, *Verg.*; (β) plur., inflectens sol cursum tum ad meridiem, tum ad septentriones, *Cic.*; *b.* the north wind, *Cic.*

**septentrionalis** -e (septentrio), northern; subst., septentrionalis -ium, *m.* the northern regions, *Tac.*

**septemviri** -viri, *m.*, plur., septemviri -drum 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.*

**septemviriālis** -e, of or relating to the septemviri; auctoritas, *Cic.*; subst., septemviriāles -ium, *m.* = septemviri (q.v.).

**septemvirātus** -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a septemvir, *Cic.*

**septenarius** -a -um (septeni), containing the number seven; numerus, *Plin.*; plur. subst., septenarii, *m.* (sc. versus), verses containing seven feet, *Cic.*

**septendecim** = septemdecim (q.v.).

**septeni** -ae -a (septem). *I.* seven each; duo fana septenos habere libros, *Liv.*; genit. plur., septenūm, e.g., pueri annorum septeni septenūque dentium, *Liv.* *II.* seven; septena filia lyrae, *Ov.*; sing., *Lucr.*

**septentrio** = septentrio (q.v.).

**septentrionalis** = septentrionalis (q.v.).

**septicus** -a -um (σῆπτός), causing putrefaction, *Plin.*

**septies** (**septiens**), adv. (septem), seven times; septiens milliē sestertium or simply septiens milliē, 700 millions of sestercs, Cic.

**septimānus** (**septimānus**) -a -um, relating to the number seven. I. Adj., nonas, falling on the seventh day of the month, Varr. II. Subst., **septimāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.

**Septimontialis** -e, of or relating to the festival Septimontium, Suet.

**Septimontium** -li, 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 walling-in of these small hills and the formation of a city.

**septimus** (**septimū**) -a -um (septem), the seventh; adv., **septimum**, for the seventh time, Cic.

**septingēnarius** -a -um (septingenti), containing seven hundred, Varr.

**septingēni** -ae -a (septingenti), seven hundred each, Plin.

**septingēntimū** -a -um (septingenti), the seven hundredth, Liv.

**septingēti** -ae -a (septem and centum), seven hundred, Liv.

**septingētis**, adv. (septingenti), seven hundred times, Plin.

**Septisōnium** -li, n. (septem and zona), a lofty building in Rome, Suet.

**septuagēni** -ae -a (septuaginta), seventy each, Plin.

**septuagēntimū** -a -um (septuaginta), the sevenieth, Cic.

**septuagēs**, adv. (septuaginta), seventy times, Col.

**septuaginta**, numer. (ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy, Cic.

**septuennis** -e (septem and annus), of seven years, seven years old; pauc, Plaut.

**septum** = **septum** (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** (**sepulchralis**) -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 sepello, 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 sepulcri, Ov.

**sepultura** -ae, f. (sepelio), the laying the body of a dead person to rest; a, a burying, burial, interment, sepulture; sepulcrū aliquem afficere, 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 Celtae and the Belgae, now the Seine.

**Séquani** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people in modern Burgundy and Franche-Comté.

**sēquax** -ācis (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 (from 2. secus, 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 iudice corrumpendo dicebatur esse usus, Cic.; b, a stakeholder, 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 depouere, by way of deposit, Plaut.

**sēquus** = secus, compar. of secus (q.v.).

**sēquor**, sēcutus (sēcutus) sum, sēqui, 3. dep. (root SER, connected with SEI-quai), to follow, accompany. I. A. Lit., 1, gen., a, of persons, qui ex urbe amicitias causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia aliuicui, Ov.; b, of things, zonā bene secuta, 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 Caudina 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 Aetolos sequentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor.; c, to follow, i.e., to yield, to give way; Ipse (ramus) facili sequetur, Verg. II. Fig., A. Gen., to follow, follow after; gloria virtutem tamquam 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 sequantur 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 enuntiatio verum non est, sequitur ut falsum sit, Cic.; 5, to follow easily, come of itself; non quae situm 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 sēras, Ov.

**Sērāpis** (**Sērāpis**) -pis and -pdis, m. (Σεράπις, Σεραπεία), a deity of the Egyptians, in later times worshipped at Greece and at Rome.

**sērēntias** -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., Sēricus* -a -um, *Chinese; pulvillus, silken, Hor. Subst., Sērica* -ōrum, *n. silken garments, Prop.*

1. *sēresco*, 3. (*sereuus*), *to become dry, Lucr.*

2. *sēresco*, 3. (*serum*), *to turn to whey, Plin.*

**Sērgius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was L. Sērgius Catilina, the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero.*

1. *sēria* -ae, *f. a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, Liv.*

2. *sēria*, *v. l. serius.*

**sēricatus** -a -um (*Seres*), *clothed in silken garments, Suet.*

**Sēricus**, *v. Sereca.*

**Sēries**, acc. -em, abl. -e, genit. and dat. not found, *f. (root SER, whence 2. sero), a row, succession, chain, series.* I. Gen., *A. Lit.*, *juvenum, dancing band in hand, Tib. B. Fig.*, *a succession, series; rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis annorum, Hor. II. Esp.*, *a line of descent, lineage; digne vir hāc serie, Ov.*

**sērie**, *v. l. sērius.*

**sēriola** -ae, *f. (dim. of seria), a small jar, Pers.*

**Sēriphus** (-ῆς) -i, *f. (Σέριφος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto. Adj., Sēriphius* -a -um, *Sēriphian; subst., Sēriphius* -ii, *m. a Sēriphan.*

**sēria** -idis, *f. (sēripis), a species of endive, Plin.*

1. **sērius** -a -um, *serious, earnest (used gen. only of things, not of persons); res, Cic.; with 2. supine, verba sēria dicūt, Hor. Subst., sērium* -ii, *n. earnestness, seriousness, Plaut.; hence, adl. serio, in earnest, earnestly, seriously; serio audire, Liv.; plur., seria, serious things; seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv.; quam joca, seria, ut dicitur (sc. agnata or agnata), Cic.*

2. **sērius**, *adv., v. sero under serus.*

**sermo** -ōnis, *m. (2. sero), talk, conversation, discourse.* I. Lit., *A. Gen.*, 1. *sermonem* *serferre* cum aliquo, *Cic.; ease in sermone omnium, the subject of every one's conversation, Cic.; jucundus nihil est sermo litterarum tuarum, Cic.; 2. meton., the subject of conversation; Cataplin 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 propiora, Hor.; hence, meton., a, in Horace, his Letters and Satires as opposed to his more ambitious poems; b, spoken words, utterance; 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. Transf., 1. manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv.; plebeius, Cic.; sermonis error, Cic.; 2. language, dialect; sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, our mother-tongue, Cic.; quo philosophi Graeci sermonē tractaverunt, 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 anyone.* I. Gen., *sermocinari* cum isto diligenter, *Cic. II. Esp.*, *to hold a learned discourse or*

**sermocinor** -i, *m. (dim. of sermo), a report, rumour, little-tattle; urbani malevolorum sermocinor, Cic.*

1. **sēro**, sēvi, sātum, 3. (root SE-o, whence semen). I. *to sow, eat, plant.* A. 1. lit., *oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; partic. subst., sēta* -ōrum, *n. the sown fields, standing corn, Verg., Liv.; 2. trans., to beget, engender, bring forth; genus humanum, Cic.; partic., sātus* -a -um,  *sprung from, born of; sate sanguine divum, Verg.; matrē satus terrā, Ov.; Anchisē satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satus Pellā, daughters of Pelas, 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.; disturban in republicam, Cic. II. to plant, sow, sow over; agrum, Ov.; jugera quant sata, Cic.*

2. **sēro** (sērdi), *sertum*, 3. (root SER, Gr. EP-σ, σίω), *to join together, weave together, entwine.* I. Lit., *only in the partic. perf., sērtus* -a -um; *loricæ, linked, Nep. II. Fig.*, *to join together, connect, combine; ex aeternitate causa causam serens, Cic.; fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumenta, Liv.; colloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg.*

3. **sēro**, *v. serus.*

**sērtianus** -a -um (3. sero), *late; hiems, 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 Angulus), Ov. II. a creeping insect on the human body, Iovis, Plin.*

**serpentigēna** -ae, *c. (serpens and gigno), offspring of a serpent, Ov.*

**serpentipes** -pēdis (serpens and pes), *snake-footed, Ov.*

**serpērastra** -ōrum, *n. (sirpo, to bind), bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children, Varr.; in fest. of officers who keep their soldiers in order, Cic.*

**serpyllum** = *serpyllum* (q.v.)

**serpe**, *serpai, scriptum*, 3. (sprow), *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 continus serpens, Liv.; et (later) testis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. II. Fig., A. Gen.*, *of prosaic poetry, serpit humi tutus, 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** (serpyllum) and **serpullum** -i, *n. (σέρπυλλος) wild thyme (Thymus serpyllum, Linn.), Varr.*

**serra** -ae, *f. (sec-ra, from seco = that which cuts), a saw.* I. Gen., *Cic. II. Transf.*, *a kind of saw-fish, Plin.*

**serracum** (sarracum) -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.*

**serrātula** -ae, *f. betony, Plin.*

**serrātus** -a -um (serra), *toothed like a saw, serrated; dentes, Plin. Subst., serrātī* -ōrum, *m. (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 = mellilotos, Cato.

1. **sërum** -i, n. **I.** the watery part of curdled milk, whey, Verg. **II.** the watery part or serum of other things, Plin.

2. **sërum**, v. **serus**.

**serus** -a -um. **I.** late. **A.** Gen., gratulatio, Cic.; hora **serior**, Ov.; si hiems magis **sera** (= **serior**), Liv.; subst., **sërum** -i, n., rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; **serum** diel, 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** abi, go late away, Ov.; with genit., o seri studiorum 1 late learned (by me), Hor.; 3, aged, old; **platanus**, Ov.; **nimis**, 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** sapient (sc. Phrygus, i.e., Trojan), 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; **servantissimus** aequi, Verg.

**servator** -oris, m. (servo), a preserver, saviour; **republicae**, 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** **inclinamus**, Cic.

**Servilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were; 1, O. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum killed Maelius; 2, P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the *lex Servilia* concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his *captivian* 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 -um, 4. (servus), to serve, be a servant or slave. **I.** A. Lit., **alici**, Ter.; **apud aliquem**, Cic.; with cognate acc., **servitutum**, 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 easement, Cae.; (aedes) **servient**, Cic.; **B.** to serve, be useful, **servientis** for; **chartis** **servient** **calami**, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, to subservie, assist, comply with, **accommodate**, **gratify**; **alici**, Cic.; **amori** **aliorum**, Cic.; **iracondiae**, 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; **incoertis** **rumoribus**, Cae.; **tempori**, Cic.

**servitium** -ii, n. (servus). **I.** slavery, service, servitude, subjection; **ducere** **aliquem** in **servitium**, Liv.; **civitatem** a **servitio** **abstrahere**, Cic.; **animi** **imperio**, **corporis** **servitio** **magis** **utimur**, the mind is the master, the body the slave,

**Sall. II.** Meton., **slaves**, **servants**, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur., **servitia** **silent**, Cic.; **servitia** **concitare**, Cic.; **servitium** in **scenam** **immissum**, Cic.

**servitiuus** -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**, Cae.; **aliquem** in **servitutum** **abducere**, Cic.; **addicere** **aliquem** in **servitutum**, Cic.; **perpetua** **servituti**, Cae.; **antepone** **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** **servitutum** **imponere**, Cic. **II.** Meton., **slaves**, **servitus** **creascit** **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, ἔπιμαρ), **I.** to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver. **A.** Gen., 1, of concrete objects, **populum**, Cic.; **aliquem** **ex** **iudicio**, Cic.; with double acc., **ne** **integros** **castroque**, Cic.; 2, of abstract objects, to observe, pay heed to, keep; **ordinem**, Liv.; **ordines**, Cae.; **concentum**, Cic.; **amicitiam**, Cic.; **legem**, Cic.; **pacem** **cum** **aliquo**, Cic.; **fidem** **iuris** **iurandi** **cum** **hoste**, Cic.; **folli**, by ut or ne and the subj., **quum** **ita** **priores** **decemviri** **servarent**, **ut** **unus** **facces** **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** **maiora**, Liv.; **se** **me** **servavi**, Cic.; with dat., **res** **iudicio** **voluntatisque** **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** **libera** **custodia**, Cic.; **himen**, stay at home, Verg.; (b) to dwell, remain in a place, inhabit; **sylvas** **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., **agua**, drunk by slaves, Cic.; **civitas**, Liv.; **imitatorum** **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.

**sesamum** -a -um (σῆσάμιον), made of sesame, Plin.

**sesamoides** -is, n. (σῆσαιμιόειδής), a plant like sesame, Plin.

**sesamum** (-on) -i, n., **sisamum** -i, n., and **sesama** -ae, f. (σῆσαιμον), an oily plant, sesame, Plaut.

**sesennarius** -e (sesqui and annus), a year and a half old; **bos**, Liv.

**sesquialus** -a -um (sesqui), one and a half times as much, Quint.

**sessilis** -is, f. (σῆσελις), a plant, hartwort, Cic.

**Sesostriis** -tridis and **Sesostis** -sids, m. (*Σεσώστρις*), a mythical king of Egypt.

**sesqui**, adv. num. (semis and qui), one half more, half as much again; **sesqui** major, Cic.

**sesquialter** and synoop. **sesquialter** -altera -alterum (Gr. *ἡμικέρτος*), one and a half, Cic.

**sesquihora** -ae, f. an hour and a half, Plin.

**sesquifugurum** -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.

**sesquimodius** -li, m. a modius and a half, Cic.

**sesquiodobolus** -i, m. an obolus and a half, Plin.

**sesquioctavus** -a -um, containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a thing, Cic.

**sesquipus** -ris, n. the work of a day and a half, Plaut.

**sesquipodalis** -e, a foot and a half long; tigna, Caes.; hence, poet., very long; dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

**sesquipodaneus** = sesquipedalis (q.v.)

**sesquipēs** -pōdis, m. a foot and a half, Plaut.

**sesquiplaga** -ae, f. a blow and a half, Tac.

**sesquipleus** -plicis, taken one and a half times, Cic.

**sesquitercius** -a -um, containing  $\frac{1}{3}$  of any thing, Cic.

**sesquibulum** -i, n. (sedeo), a seat, stool, chair, Plaut.

**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, incessio, 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; pomeriana, Cic. II. Meton., a place for sitting, seat, Cic.

**sessito**, 1. (intens. of sedeo), to sit much, sit always; quam deam (Suumdam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic.

**sessiunctilia** -ae, f. (dim. of sessio), a little company or assembly for conversation, Cic.

**sensor** -ōris, m. (sedeo). I. one who sits, a sifter, Hor. II. an inhabitant, dweller; urbis, Nep.

**sestertius** -a -um (semis-tertius), two and a half; **sestertius** -li, m., and in full, sestertius nummus, genit. plur. sestertium nummum, and simply sestertium and sestertiorum, a sesterce.

A. a silver coin, in the time of the Republic =  $\frac{1}{2}$  denarius =  $\frac{1}{4}$  asses (= about 24d.), Cic.; 1, lit., sestertii duodeni, Cic.; genit. plur., sestertium (sc. mille), treated as a neut. noun, and so declined, = 1,000 sestercies; decies sestertium (sc. centena millia) = a million sestercies; centies sestertium = ten million sestercies, Cic.; milles sestertium = 100 millions, Cic.; 2, transf., nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, for a mere trifle; nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo alcei addici, Cic. B. In Imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 asses, Plin.

**Sestus** (**Sestis**) -i, f. (*Σεστός*), a town in Thrace on the Hellespont, residence of Hero, now, perhaps, Jaleova. Adj., **Sestus** -a -um, Sestian; puella, Hero, Ov.

**set** = sed (q.v.).

**seta** (**saeta**) -ae, f. I. a bristle, stiff hair; of pig, 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** -li, n. (*σέτανια*). I. a species of medlar, Plin. II. a kind of onion, Plin.

**setiger** (**saetiger**) -gēra -gērum (seta and gero), having bristles, bristly; sus, Verg.; subet., **setiger** -gēri, m. a boar, Ov.

**setosus** (**saetosus**) -a -um (seta), full of bristles, bristly; aper, Verg.

**seu** = sive (q.v.).

**severe**, 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** -inis, 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 videri severus, Cic.; familia quum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima, Cic.; 2, of things, frons, Ov.; congressio, Cic.; subet., a, **severus** -i, m. a grave, serious man, Hor.; b, **severa** -orum, n. serious things, Hor. B. Transf., Falernum (vinum), *harsh*, Hor.; annis 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 Vissā.

**severo**, 1. 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.

**sevom**, etc. = sebum, etc. (q.v.).

**sex**, numer. (ἑξ), six, Cic.; sex septem, six or seven, Hor.

**sexagenarius** -a -um (sexageni), containing the number sixty; and esp., sixty years old, Quint.

**sexagēni** -ae -a, genit. -ēnūm (sexaginta) sixty each, Cic.

**sexagēsima** -a -um (sexaginta), the sixtieth, Cic.

**sexagies** (**sexagies**), adv. (sexaginta), sixty times; sestertium sexagies, six millions of sestercies, Cic.; so simply sexagies, Cic.

**sexaginta**, num. (ἑξήκοντα). I. sixty, Cic. II. = very many, Mart.

**sexangulus** -a -um, hexagonal, Ov.

**sexcentarius** -a -uni (sexcenti), consisting of six hundred; cohortes, Caes.

**sexcenti** (**sexcenti**) -ae -a (sexcenti), six hundred each, Cic.

**sexcentēni** = sexcenti (q.v.).

**sexcentissimus** -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** (**sexcenties**), adv. (sexcenti), six hundred times, Cic.

**sexcentōplāgus** -i, m. (sexcenti and plaga), one who receives innumerable stripes, Plaut.

**sexdecim** = sedecim (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** -orum, m. the six highest magistrates in colonies and municipia, Cic.

**sexadecimani** -orum, m. (sextusdecimus), soldiers of the 16th legion, Tac.

**sextans** -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 sestarius, Mart.

**sextantarius** -a -um (sextans), containing a sixth part; asses sextantario pondere, weighing only one-sixth of the former asses, Plin.

**sextariolus** -i, m. (dim. of sextarius), a small liquid measure, Suet.

**sextarius** -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 Cicerō from exile. Adj., Sestian; lex, the above-mentioned law of L. Sextius; tabula, of a banker named Sextius, Cic.; esp., Aquae Sestiae, Roman colony near Mantua, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus, 123 B.C., now Aix. Hence, adj., Sestianus (Sestianus) -a -um, Sestian.

**sextūla** -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.

**sextusdecimus** -a -um, sixteenth, Cic.

**seculus** -us, m. (another form of seculus), 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., numquam 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 possumus, Cic. II. In indirect questions and dependent clauses, whether, if; conati, si possent, etc., Cic.; dicto, 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, sibilā), a hissing, whistling, rustling; austri, Verg.; of persons, whistling; sibilō 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. (Σιβυλλά, from Σίβη (= Διδέ) 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 vellim existimes, to nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.; c, in affirmative answers, sic est, etc.; sic plane judico, Cic. II. Esp., A. In comparisons, so, as; gen. corresponding to ut, more rarely to quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi, etc., Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.; quemadmodum . . . sic, Cic.; sic . . . tanquam, Cic.; sic . . . quasi, Cic.; in wishes, so; sic tua Cyreneas 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 beate vixisse videar, Cic.; sic . . . si, then . . . if only; decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores ferebant, Liv. E. To express degree, so much, to such a degree; often foll. by ut, Caeciliam a puero semper sic dilexi ut non ullo cum homine conjunctus viverein, Cic. F. To express carelessness, indifference, thus, simply; sic nudos (naked as they are) in flumen proficere, Cic.

**sica** -ae, f. (seco). I. a dagger, dirk, poniard; maximus scarum numerus et gladiorum, Cic. II. Meton., assassination, murder; hinc sicae, venena, falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic.

**Sicani** -orum, 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. **Sicanis** -idis, f. adj., Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. D. Subst., **Sicania** -ae, f. Sicania = Sicily.

**sicarius** -ii, m. (sica), an assassin, murderer; accusare aliquem inter sicarios, of murder, Cic.

**Sicca** -ae, f. Veneria, an important town in Numidia, on the Bagradas, with a temple to Venus, now Kaff. Hence, **Siccenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Sicca.

**siccus** -a -um (siccus), dry, Plin.

**siccatio** -ōnis, f. (siccus), a drying, Plin.

**siccus**, adv. (siccus), dryly; fig., of discourse; dicere, plainly, vigorously, Cic.

**siccusco**, 3. (siccus), to become dry, Plin.

**siccus** (siccus or siccus), adv. (sic-co), Interrog. particle, is it thus? thus? so? Cat.

**siccitas** -tatis, 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.

**siccus**, 1. (siccus), to make dry, to dry. I. Transf., A. Gen., veller, 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; oves, Ov.; c, to suck dry; ubera, Verg. II. Intransit. and intrans., siccatur, it dries up, Cat.

**siccoculus** -a -um (siccus and oculus), having dry eyes, Plaut.

**siccus** -a -um, dry. I. A. Lit., 1. gen., lignum, Verg.; subet., siccum -i, n. the dry land; in sicco 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; siccus ad 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.

**siccolum** -i, n. (Σικελίδης), the plant seaweed, Plin.

**Sicilia** -ae, f. (Σικελία), the island of Sicily. Hence, A. **Sicilius** -idis, f. Sicilian. B. **Siciliensis** -e, Sicilian.

**sicculilla** -ae, f. (dim. of sicilis), a small sickle, Plaut.

**sicculus** -i, m. (sicilis), 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. (sicilis), to cut or mow with the sickle, Plin.

**sicilis** -is, f. (seco), a sickle, Plin.

**Sicoris** -is, m. a tributary of the Iberus in Spain, now Segre.

**sicubi**, adv. (= si alcubi), if anywhere, Cic.

**Siculi** -drum, 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., **Siculius** -i, m. a Sicilian, Cic.; hence, **Siculius** -a -um, Sicilian; tyrannus, Phalaris, Ov.

**sicundus**, adv. (= si alcundo), if from anywhere, Cic.

**sicut** and **sicuti**, adv. as, just as. I. Gen., a, with a verb, sicut sapiens poeta dixit, Cic.; foll. by its, itidem, sic; sicuti . . . ita, Liv.; sicuti . . . sic, Caes.; sicuti . . . ita, Caes.; b, without a verb, sicut apud nos, Cic.; viri in uxores, sicut in liberos potestatem, Caes.; foll. by its, sicuti in foro, item in theatro, Cic. II. Esp., 1, inasmuch as; sicuti cras aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut.; 2, sicut est, sicut erat, as the case really is, in fact; quamvis felix sit, sicuti est, Cic.; 3, in a comparison, a, as it were; hic locus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius constitutionis, Cic.; b, just as; c, as it were; foret lacestus, Sall.; 4, to add an example, as, as

for example; quibus in canis omnibus, sicuti in ipsa M. Curli, Cic.; 5, to express a state or condition, just as; sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

**Sicyon** -ōnis, m. and f. (Σικυών), a city of Peloponnesus; hence, adj., **Sicyonius** -a -um, Sicyonian; calcei, Cic.; and subet., **Sicyonia** -drum, n. a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon, Lucr.

**Sida** -ae, f. (Σίδα), a town in Pamphylia, west of the river Meles, now Eski-Adalia. Hence, **Sidetae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Sida.

**sideralis** -e (sidus), of or relating to the stars, Plin.

**sideratio** -ōnis, f. (sideror), a blast, blight upon plants, supposed to be produced by the influence of the stars, Plin.

**siderens** -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, Ceyx (as son of Lucifer), Ov.; b, esp., of or relating to the sun, solar; ignes, Ov.; lux, Ov. II. Transf., gleaming, glittering; clipeus, Verg.

**siderion** -ii, n. (σίδριον), the plant vervain, Plin.

**siderites** -ae, m. (σίδριτης) = sideritis (q.v.). **sideritis** -is, f. (σίδρις). I. a stone; a, a magnet, Plin.; b, a kind of diamond, Plin. II. a plant, vervain, Plin.

**sideror**, 1. (sidus) = sidere affari, to suffer from a sun-stroke, be planet-struck, Plin.

**Sidicini** -drum, m. a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence, adj., **Sidicinus** -a -um, Sidicine.

**sido**, sidi and sidi, sessum, 3. (ἵδω), to sit down, settle, alight. I. Lit., of living creatures, columbae super arbore sidunt, Verg.; immane 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 fixed, to settle; a, quum sederit glans, Liv.; b, nat. 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. **Sidonius** -a -um, Phoenician; Sidonian; amor, of Jupiter for Europa, Mart.; esp., of purple, ostrum, Ov.; subet., **Sidoni** -drum, m. the Sidonians or Tyrians. B. **Sidonius** -a -um, Sidonian. C. **Sidonis** -idis, f. Sidonian, Tyrian; concha, Tyrian purple, Ov.; tellus, Phoenicia, Ov.; subet. = 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 Vergiliarum, Liv.; sidus aetherium, Ov.; (s) plur., illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic.; b, post., sidera solis (of the sun itself), Ov. B. Meton., 1, sing., a, the time of year; hiberno sidere, in winter, Verg.; mutato sidere, at another time of the year, Verg.; b, the day; brumale, the shortest day, Ov.; c, climata, regions; tot sidera emensus, Verg.; d, weather; grave sidus et imber, Ov.; Minervae, storm raised by Minerva, Verg.; e, a star, as bringing disaster (cf. sideratio), haud secus quam pestifero sidere lecti, Liv.; 2, plur., the heavens; ad sidera missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferra, to praise to the stars, 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 ad sidera, is raised to heaven, Verg. II. Transf., 1, of beau-

tifal eyes, geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; 2, pride, glory; O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, Ov.

**Sigambri** = Sugambri (q.v.).

**Sigæum** -i, n. (Σίγειον), a promontory and port in Troas, where was the grave of Achilles, now Jenischer. Hence, **A. Sigæus** -a -um, *Sigean*. **B. Sigæus** -a -um, *Sigean*.

**sigilla** -ôrum, 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** -ôrum, abl. -iis 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. (σῖγμα), 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 subet., **Signinum** -i, n. a kind of plaster for walls and pavements; plur. subet., **Signini** -ôrum, m. the inhabitants of Signia.

**signifer** -fêra -fêrum (signum and fero), bearing figures, adorned with figures. **I.** Gen., puppis, Lucan. **II.** Esp., a, bearing stars, covered with constellations; aether, Lucr.; orbis, the sodæa, Cic. **B.** Subet., **signifer** -fêri, m., milit. t. t., a standard-bearer, Caes., Cic.; transf., a leader, head; calamitosorum, Cic.; juvenatilis, Cic.

**significabilis** -e (significo), significant, conveying a meaning; vox, Varr.

**significans** -antis, p. adj. (from signifco), graphic, distinct, clear, Quint.

**significanter**, adv. (significans), plainly, distinctly, clearly; acris, apertius, significantius dignitatem alliculus defendere, Cic.

**significans** -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 infin., significatio fit non adesse constantiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a sign of assent, approbation, applause; significatio omnium, Cic.; significatione florere, Cic.; 2, a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.; 3, emphasis, Cic.; 4, the meaning, signification of a word; scripti, Cic.

**significatus** -ûs, m. (significo), a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.

**significus**, 1 (signum and facio), to give a sign, indication, to indicate, notify. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hoc mihi significasse et annuisse vius est, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos, Cic.; c, with ut and subj., ut statim dimitterent, Caes.; d, with rel. sent., litteræ neque unde neque quo die datae essent significabant, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., de fuga, Caes. **II.** Esp., A, to indicate that which is to come; a, futurum, 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, inscribere, Verg.; sonos vocis, Cic.; humum pede certo, to tread on, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to mark with a 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 εἰκόν, eikón), a sign, mark, token. **I.** Gen., signa et notae 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., (b) 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 tubæ 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.; medici signa habent ex venis, Cic. **D.** a sign = a proof; hoc signi est, id signi est, or signum est with acc. and infin., Cic. **E.** a figure, image, statue; signum aëneum, 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 Brutti.

**silicōus** -a -um (sil), like ochre; color, Plin.

**Silanus** -i, m. (Σιληνός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from the head of Silenus), Lucr.

**Silārus** -i, m. a river in Lucania, now Sele.

**Silvus** -i, m. a species of parsley, Plin.

**silens**, v. sileo.

**silentium** -ii, n. (sileo), silence, stillness, quietness. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., audire aliquid magno silentio, Cic.; silentium feri 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 vindicare, Cic. **II.** Transf., quiet, repose, inactivity; judiciorum ac fori, Cic.; vitam silentio transire, Sall.

**Silēnus** -i, m. (Σιληνός), 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 quemque silare, Lix.; ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; partic., silens, silens; umbræ silentes (of the dead), Verg.; subet., silentes, the silent; (a) = the dead; (b) = the Pythagoreans;

coetus silentum, Ov.; b, with acc., to be silent about; td hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Hor.; in passa, 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.; agmen, 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. silente; syncop. 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 silecem caedere, Cic.; vias in urbe silece sternere, Liv.; as fig. of cruelty or hardheartedness, dicam sileces pectus habere tuum, Ov. **II** Poet., transf., = scopolus, rock, cliff; acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg.

**Silianus**, v. Silius.

**silicernium** -ii, n. a funeral feast, Varr.; hence, transf., as a term of abuse applied to an infirm old man, Ter.

**siliola** -ae, f. the plant fenugreek, Plin.

**siliola** -ae, f. (dim. of siliqua), a little pod or husk, Varr.

**siliginosus** -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, **Silianus** -a -um, relating to Silius.

**sillybus** = sittybos (q.v.).

**silphium** -ii, n. (σίλφιον) = asaropitum (q.v.).

**Silures** -um, acc. -as, a people in Britain, to the west of the Severn and the Avon.

**siliurus** -i, m. (σίλουρος), a species of river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish, Juv.

**silus** -a -um (σίλλος and σιλός) = simus, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, Cic.

**silva** (sylva) -ae, f. (connected with ὄλη), 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, underwood, Verg.; b, poet., a tree or trees, Verg., Ov. **II** Transf., 1, a dense mass or quantity; immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam, a dense mass of spears, Verg.; 2, plentiful supply, abundance; virtutum et victorum, 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, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **silvestria** -lum, n. woody places; b, living or being in the woods; belua, Cic.; homines, Hor.; cursus, Cic. **II** Transf., a, growing wild, wild; oliva, Ov. **B** rural, pastoral; Musa, Verg.

**Silvia**, v. 1. Rhea.

**silvicola** -ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, Verg.

**silvicultrix** -trix, f. (silva and colo), inhabiting the woods, Cat.

**silvifragus** -a -um (silva and frango), shattering the woods, Lucr.

**silvigér** -géra -gèrum (silva and gero), wooded, covered with forests; montes, Plin.

**silvoscus** -a -um (silva), well wooded, abounding in forests; saltus, Liv.

**Simbrivium** -ii, n. a district in the country of the Aequi. Hence, **Simbrinus** -a -um, relating to Simbrivium.

**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 similis, Liv.; similiores Atticorum, Cic.; superl., simillimum veri, Cic.; b, with dat., si similes Iulio tribunos haberet, Liv.; quid simile habet epistola aut iudicio aut contentioni, Cic.; compar., similius id vero fecit, Liv.; superl., simillimus deo, Cic.; c, with dat. and genit. together, similis illi . . . similia deorum, Cic.; d, with inter se, homines inter se quum formâ tum moribus similes, Cic.; e, foll. by atque, ut si, tamquam si, Cic.; f, absol., animus, Cic. Subst., **simile** -is, n. a resemblance, Cic.

**similiter**, adv. (similis), in like manner, similarly; foll. 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.

**simile** = simulo (q.v.).

**similius** -i, m. (dim. of simius), a little ape (of a man), Cic.

**similitu**, adv., old form of simul (q.v.).

**Simōis** -mōentis, m. (Σιμώεις), a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander.

**Simōnides** -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), a lyric poet of Cos. Adj., **Simōnideus** -a -um, Simonidean.

**simplex** -plicitis (sim = simple, of sincerus, and plex, from plico), simple, uncompounded, unmixed. **I** Lit., a, natura animantis, Cic.; aqua, pure, Ov.; jus, Hor.; b, single, one; simplex ordine urbem intrare, Liv.; plus vice simplex, 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** -ātis, f. (simplex). **I.** *simplicity, simpleness*, Lucr. **II.** *moral simplicity, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour*; puerilis, Liv.; sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.

**simplicitēr**, 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.

**simplicus** -a -um (ἀπλοῦς), *simple*. Subst., **simplicium** -ī, n. *that which is single* (opp. duplum), Cic.

**simpulum** -ī, n. *a ladle*; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, *to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing*, Cic.

**simpvium** -ī, n. *a sacrificial vessel*, Cic.

**simul** (archaic **sēmūl**), adv. (connected with **sim**), *at once, at the same time as*. **I.** Gen., *a, absol., venire*, Cic.; simul commonefacere, Caes.; b, *with cum, testamentum simul obsegni cum Clodio*, Cic.; c, *with et, que, atque, simul et ostendi*, Cic.; simul infatus 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 μὴν . . . 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 cognitum est*, Cic.; b, *with ut, simul ut expectati sumus*, Cic.; c, *simul alone (as a conj.)*, simul inflavit tibicen, Cic. **C.** (Like Gr. ἀμα) *with partic. pres., simul hoc dicens, while saying this*, Verg.

**simulacrum** -ī, n. (from simulo, *as lava-crum from lavo*), *an image, likeness, portrait, effigy*. **I.** Lit., *1, a, oppidum*, 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 character-picture*, Liv. **II.** Fig., *as opposed to what is real, 1, a mere image, imitation; simulacra virtutis*, Cic.; 2, *esp., a, a phantom, appearance; religious*, Cic.; b, *a shade, ghost* (of something lost); auspiciorum, Cic.

**simulamen** -inis, n. (simulo), *an imitation*, Ov.

**simulans** -antis, p. adj. (from simulo), *only in compar., imitating, imitative; simulantior 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., *simulatione facta*, Cic.

**simulātor** -ōris, m. (simulo). **I.** *an imitator; figure*, Ov. **II.** *Transf., a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, feigner; nequitiae*, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulātor, Cic.; simulator in paml oratione, i muer in irony, Cic.

**simūlo**, 1. (similla), *to make like*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *Minerva simulata Mentorī*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *1, to present, represent; cupressum*, Hor.; 2, *to imitate; nimboe*, Verg.; Catonem, Hor. **II.** *Transf., to put on the appearance of, stimulate, feign, counterfeit*; simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; aegrum, *to play the part of a sick man*, Liv.; aliud agentes, aliud simulant, 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** -ātis, f. (= similitas, *as facultas* = *facilities*), *enmity towards some one who is like us, rivalry, jealousy, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred*; a, *sing., similitatem deponere*, Cic.; b, *plur., similitates exercere cum aliquo*, Cic.; similitates dirimere, Cic.

**simulus** -a -um (dim. of simus), *a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed*, Lucr.

**sinus** -a -um (σινύς), *flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed*, Verg.

**sin**, conj. *but if, if however*. **I.** With preceding participle, *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 participle, Cic.; strengthened, *sin autem*, Cic.

**sināpi**, indecl. n. and **sināpis** -is, acc. -im, abl. -e and gen. -ī, f. (σινάρι), *mustard*, Plin.

**sincere**, adv. (sincerus), *honestly, frankly, sincerely*; loqui, Cic.; pronuntiare, Caes.

**sincēritas** -ātis, 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 vere*, 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., un-injured, undestroyed*; Minerva, Ov.; iudicium, Cic.; 2, *unmixed, pure, mere*; a, *lit., proellum equestre*, Liv.; b, *fig., voluptas*, Cic.; gaudium, Liv.

**sinciput** -pitis, n. (for semi caput). **I.** *half a head*; esp., *the smoked chap of a pig*, Juv. **II.** *Meton., the brain*, Plaut.

**inden** -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.

**singillārītēr**, 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, *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 appo-  
singulares, Cic.; Pompeii singularis ex-  
imae virtus, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, excep-  
tional; nequitia, Cic.

**singulārīter**, adv. (singularis). **I**. *singly*;  
**a**, Lucr.; **b**, in the singular number, Quint. **II**.  
Transit., particularly, singularly, extraordinarily;  
aliquem diligere, Cic.

**singulārīus** -a -um (singularis), *single*;  
catenae, once twisted (or one pound in weight),  
Plaut.

**singulātīm** = singillatīm (q.v.).

**singūli**, v. singularis.

**singultim**, adv. (singultus), in sobs; transit.  
= stammeringly; paucā loqui, Hor.

**singultio**, 4. (singultus). **I**. to hicough,  
Plin. **II**. to throb, Pers.

**singulto**, 1. (singultus). **I**. Intransit., to  
hicough, to sob, Quint.; of dying persons, to  
rattle in the throat, Verg. **II**. Transit., to sob  
out, gasp out; animam, Ov.

**singultus** -ūs, m. (singuli). **I**. weeping,  
sobbing; **a**, of persons, singultusque plae inter-  
rupte 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.,  
**singuli** -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 an paeli an singuli, Cic.  
**II**. Distributive, one each; legiones singulas  
posuit Brundisii, Tarepti, etc., one legion at  
Brundisium, one at Tarentum, Cic.; filiae singulos  
filios habentes, Liv.

**Sinis** -is, m. (Zivis, 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., manus, Nep.; ripa, Hor.; compar.,  
**sinistrior** -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; dextra sinistra, Cic.; sub sinistra,  
Caes.; 2, **sinistri** -orum, 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.

**sinistritas** -atis, f. (sinister), left-handed-  
ness, awkwardness, Plin.

**sinistrē**, adv. (sinister), unfavourably, un-  
propitiously; excipere, Hor.; rescribere, Tac.

**sinistrorsus** (sinistrorsum), adv. (for  
sinistroversum, sinistroversum), on the left hand,  
Caes., Hor.

**sino**, sivi, altum, 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 transit., to permit, allow,  
suffer. **I**. Gen., **a**, with acc. and infin., vinum ad  
se importari omnino non sinit, Caes.; nos  
transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non  
sinimus, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., hic  
accusare eum moderate per senatus auctorita-  
tem non est situs, Cic.; **b**, with subj. alone,  
sine pascat aretque, Hor.; **c**, with acc., sinite  
arma viris, Verg.; **d**, absol., non feram, non  
patiar, non sinam, Cic. **II**. Esp., **A**. In con-  
versation, sine, let = may; ferant sine litora

fluctus, Verg.; or simply sine, good, be it as,  
Plaut. **B**. ne di sinant (sirit), ne Jupiter  
sirit, God forbid, Liv. (perf. tenses synecop.,  
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, situated. **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 sitae esse  
dicunt, Cic.; 2, esp., sitam esse in aliqua re or  
in aliquo, to rest upon, depend upon; assensio  
quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.

**Sinope** -ae, f. and **Sinōpe** -ēs, f. (Σινωπη).  
**I**. a town in Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, a  
colony from Miletus, birth-place of the cynic  
Diogenes, now Sinap, Sinabae, Sinub. Hence, **A**.  
**Sinōpensis** -e, belonging to Sinope. **B**. **Si-  
nōpeus** -ei, m. (Σινωπεύς), the Sinopian;  
Cynicus, Diogenes, Ov. **C**. **Sinōpis** -idis, f. a  
kind of red ochre, found near Sinope. **II**. a  
Greek town in Latium, afterwards called Sinuessa  
(q.v.).

**Sinuessa** -ae, f. (Σινέσσα or Σινέσσα), a  
town in Latium, formerly called Sinope, colonised  
by Romans, the neighbourhood of which was  
famous for its wine and warm baths. Adj.,  
**Sinuessanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sinu-  
essa.

**sinum**, v. 1. sinus.

**sinū**, 1. (2. sinus), to bend, curve; terga, Verg.;  
arcum, Ov.; pass. as middle, muri introrsus  
sinuati, bend-inwards, Tac.; serpens sinuatur in  
arcus, Ov.

**sinuōsus** -a -um (2. sinus). **I**. Full of wind-  
ings, bendings, curves, sinuous; vestis, Ov.;  
fexus (angula), 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 facta, Liv.; the belly of a sail swollen by  
the wind; sinus implere secundos, Verg.; pleno  
pandere 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; indus regales sinus, Ov.; 3, **a**, the  
bosom; hence, love, affection, affectionate pro-  
tection; in sinu est meo, is my darling, Cic.; in  
sinu gestare, to hold dear, Cic.; **b**, the inmost  
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 abl.  
plur., always sinibus).

**siparium** -ii, n. (dim. of siparum = sup-  
parum). **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. (σίφος), a siphon, Juv.

**Sipontum** -i, n. (Σιπών), an important  
harbour in Apulia, now Maria de Siponto. Adj.,  
**Sipontinus** -a -um, Sipontine.

**sipachōras** -ae, m. an Indian tree, supposed  
to yield amber, Plin.

**Sipyūs** -i, m. (Σίπυλος), a mountain in  
Lydia, where, according to the legend, Niobe was  
turned into stone.

**siquandō**, adv. *if ever*, Cic.  
**siquidem**, conj. *I. if indeed*, Cic. **II.** *since, because*, Cic.  
**siraenum** -i, n. (*σείρανον*) = *sapa* (q.v.).  
**siramps** and **sirampēs** (*sicilis re ipsa*), the same; *sirampes legum*, Plaut.  
**Sirēn** -ēnis, f., usually plur., **Sirēnes** -um, f. (*Σειρήνες*), the *Sirens*, deities 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 south-west coast of Campania, between *Surrentum* and *Capreae*; transf., vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor.  
**siristis** -is, f. (*σειρίστις*), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, Plin.  
**sirtus** -ii, m. (*σειρτός*), the dogstar, Verg.; poet. attrib., sirtus ardor, of the dogstar, Verg.  
**sirpēs** and **sirpīa**, v. *scirpaeus*.  
**sirpēculus** = *scirpēculus* (q.v.).  
**sirpus** = *scirpus* (q.v.).  
**sirus** -i, m. (*σειρός*), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a silo, Plin.  
**siv** = *si vi*, v. 1. volo.  
**Sisapo** -ōnis, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, near which were gold-mines, now Guadalcanal.  
**Sisenna** -ae, m. I. L. Corneilius, a famous Roman orator and historian, contemporary of Cicero. **II.** a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace.  
**siser** -ēris, n. (*σίσειρος*), a plant with an edible root (*Sium sisarum*, Linn.), Plin.  
**sisto**, stitī and stēti, stitum, 3. (reduplication of sto). **I.** Transi., **A.** to cause to stand, put, place; 1. aciem in litore, Verg.; alieui iaculum in ore, to hit on the mouth, Verg.; 2, esp., a, legal t. t., sistere ac or alieum, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, Cic.; vadimonium sistere, to appear on the appointed day, Cic.; b, to erect; aegiam, Tac. **B.** 1, to stop, bring to a stand, check; a, lit., legiones, Liv.; equae, Verg.; pedem or gradum, Verg.; b, fig., querelas, lacrimas, Ov.; fugam, Liv.; 2, to make firm, settle firmly, establish; rem Romanam, Verg. **II.** Intransi., **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 detar, Verg.; 2, to stand firm; rempublicam sistere negat posse, Cic.; impens., vix concordia sisti posse, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer, Liv.; partic., stitum -a -um, fixed, determined, recurring periodically; dies, Liv.; sacrificium, Cic.  
**sistratus** -a -um (*sistrum*), furnished with a sistrum, Mart.  
**sistrum** -i, n. (*σίστρον*), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, Ov.  
**slaymbrium** -ii, n. (*σλαινβριον*), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, Ov.  
**Sisyphus** (-ūs) -i, m. (*Σίσυφος*), a son of Aëolus, brother of Salmoneus, 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.  
**sistennus** -a -um (*συσέννης*), 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.** **Sithonis** -idis, f., subet., a Thracian woman, Ov. **C.** **Sithonius** -a -um, *Sithonian*, Thracian; subet., **Sithonii** -orum, m. the Thracians, Hor.  
**siticolus** -a -um (*sitis*), very dry, parched, Hor.  
**sitiens**, v. *sitio*.  
**sitiētor**, adv. (*sitiens*), thirstily, greedily, eagerly; expetere, Cic.  
**sitio** -ivi and -itum, 4. (*sitis*), to thirst, be thirsty. **I.** Intransi., **A.** 1, lit., Cic.; prov., sitire medilis in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of plants, the soil, etc., to be dry, parched; sitiant agri, Cic.; tellus, Ov.; b, to suffer from heat, to be situated in a hot climate; Agri sitientes, Verg. **B.** Fig., to be eager; partic., **sitiens**, thirsting, eager; eo gravius avidiusque sitiens, Cic.; fac venias ad sitientes aures, languishing for news, Cic. **II.** Transi., to thirst for something. **A.** Lit., Tagum, Mart.; pass., aquae sitiantur, 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 explore, 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.  
**sititor** -ōris, m. (*sitio*), one who thirsts, a thirster, Mart.  
**sittibos** (*sittibos*) -i, plur., **sittibos**, m. (*στίττος* = *στρίττος*), a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written, Cic.  
**sittula** -ae, f. and **sittulus** -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** -us, 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 regal situ pyramidum altius, Hor.; b, a region of the earth, zone, quarter, Plin. **II.** **A.** 1, lit., situ durescere, campum, rust, Verg.; 2, meton., a, want of cultivation; cessat terra situ, Ov.; b, rust, mould, dirt caused by remaining in one place; occupat arma situs, Tib.; canescunt tecta situ, Ov.; c, fittiness of the body, Ov. **B.** Fig., of the mind, rusting, dullness, weakness; marcescere otio sitique civitate, Liv.; senectus victa situ, Ov.  
**sive** and **seu**, conj. **I.** or *if*; si omnes declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.; me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, reddere 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 scieset 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.  
**smaragdus** -i, m. and f. (*σμάραγδος*), an emerald, Lucr.  
**smections** -a -um (*σμεκτικός*), cleansing, cleaning; yb, Plin.

**smegma** -ātis, n. (σμήγμα), a means of cleaning, detergent, Plin.

**smilax** -ācis, f. (σμίλαξ). **I.** bindweed, Plin. **II.** Smilax, a maiden changed into the plant of the same name, Ov.

**Smintheus** -ēi, m. (Σμινθεύς), a surname of Apollo, either from σμίνθος (in Cretan = mouse), the mouse-killer, or from Smintha (Σμινθη), a town in the Trojan country.

1. **smyrna** -ae, f. (σμύρνα), myrrh, Lucr.

2. **Smyrna** -ae, f. (Σμύρνα), 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.

**smyrthina** = myrrha, myrrhis (q.v.).

**sōbōles**, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco (q.v.).

**sōbrīe**, adv. (sobrius). **I.** moderately, frugally, soberly; vivere, Cic. **II.** prudently, carefully, Plaut.

**sōbrīetās** -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 = secors), sober, not intoxicated. **I.** a, lit., of persons, Cic.; b, meton., of inanimate things, lymphā, Tib.; nox, Prop. **II.** 1, transf., moderate, frugal, continent; homines plane 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. (συγχις, συγχις), 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.

**socer** -ēri, m. (ἐκκρός), a father-in-law, Cic.; plur., soceri, the father and mother-in-law, Liv.

**socēra** = socrus (q.v.).

**sociā** -ae, f., v. socius.

**sociābilis** -e (socio), sociable, easily united or joined together; consortio inter reges, Liv.

**sociālis** -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.

**sociālītēr**, adv. (socialis), sociably, Hor.

**sociennus** -i, m. (socius), a companion, comrade, Plaut.

**sociētās** -ātis, f. (socius). **I.** society, company, companionship, fellowship, association; hominum inter ipso, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; regni, Liv.; sceleris, Cic.; societatem coire, statuere, inire, conficere, 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 publican to farm the taxes of the provinces; Bithynica, Cic.; 2, a political alliance between states; societatem belli facere, Cic.

**socio**, 1. (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.; ganguinem (of relationship), Liv.; of things, omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, Cic.; nos urbe, domo

socias, give us a share in, Verg. **II.** Esp., to accomplish in company with others; sociati parte laboris fungi, Ov.

**sociēfraudus** -i, m. (socius and fraudo), one who cheats a comrade, Plaut.

**socius** -a -um (from sequor, or else connected with sodalis). **I.** taking part, sharing in; subest. = a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer; socii penates, Ov.; socius regni, fellow regent, Cic.; socius periculum, Cic.; belli, Cic.; amentiae, Cic.; nocte socii, 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 socii, a wife; 3, allied, confederate; socii Carthaginensium populi, Liv.; classis socii, Ov.; subest, socius -i, m. an ally; huic 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 publican for the purpose of forming the taxes, Cic. (genit. plur., socium, Liv., Verg.).

**socordīa** -ae, f. (socors). **I.** stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, Tac. **II.** carelessness, negligence, indolence, inactivity, Liv.

**socordītēr**, adv. only in compar. (socors), lazily, slothfully, carelessly; ab Albanis socordius res acta, Liv.

**socors** -cordis (se and cor). **I.** weak-minded, stupid, silly, Cic. **II.** negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, Sall.

**socra** = socrus (q.v.).

**Socrātes** -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., **Socrāticus** -a -um, Socratic; chartae, philosophy, Hor. Plur. subst., **Socrāticī** -drum, m. the pupils and followers of Socrates.

**socrus** -ūs, f. (ἐκκρά), a mother-in-law, Cic.

**sodalicius** -a -um (sodalis), of or relating to companionship. **I.** Adj., iure sodalicio, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sodalicius** -ii, n. A. comradeship, intimacy, Cat. B. In a bad sense, a secret society; lex Licinia quae est de sodaliciis, Cic.

**sodālīs** -e, relating to comradeship. **I.** Adj., turba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sodālīs** -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, sibi in Lupercis 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.).

**sodalitās** -ātis, f. (sodalis). **I.** companionship, intimate association; officia sodalitäts 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.

**sodes** (for si audes), pray, if you please, with your leave, prithe; iube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; me, sodes (ad. relinque), Hor.

**sól**, **sólis**, m. the sun. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, **sol** praecipitans, inclining towards evening, Cic.; **supremo sole**, at evening, Hor.; **sol mihi 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; filia Solis, Pasiphae, Ov. **B. Meton.**, 1, the light, warmth, heat of the sun; plur., **soles** often = sunny days; **sol nimis**, Ov.; **ambulare in sole**, Cic.; hence, of work done in the sun (opp. to umbra), a, military service; cedat umbra (i.e., jurisprudentia) soli, 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.

**solacium** = solatium (q.v.).

**solāmen** -inis, n. (solor), a means of consolation, comfort, Verg.

**solanum** -i, n. the plant nightshade, Plin.

**solaris** -e (sol), of or relating to the sun, solar; lumen, Ov.

**solarium** -ii, 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.

**solatium** -i, n. (dim. of solatium), a small consolation, Cat.

**solatium** (**solacium**) -ii, n. (solor), a consolation, comfort, solace, relief. **I. 1.** lit., servituti, 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.

**solātor** -ōris, m. (solor), a consoler, comforter, Tib.

**solātus** -a -um (sol), sun-struck, Plin.

**soldurii** -ōrum, m. (a Celtic word), retainers, vassals, Caes.

**soldus** = solidus (q.v.).

**sōla** -ae, f. (solum). **I.** a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal; soleas 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.

**sōlārius** -ii, m. (solea), a sandal-maker, Plaut.

**sōlātus** -a -um (solea), wearing sandals, Cic.

**sōlen** -ēnis, m. (σολήν), a species of mussel, the razor-fish, Plin.

**sōlennis**, solennitas = sollempnis, etc. (q.v.).

**sōlē**, solitus sum, 2. to be accustomed, be used, be wont; with infin., mentiri, Cic.; ut soleo, ut soleat (sc. facere), as is my custom, Cic.; ut soleat (sc. fieri), as is the custom, Cic.

**sōlera**, solertia = sollers, solertia (q.v.).

**Sōli** (**Sōloe**) -ōrum, m. (Σόλοι), a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stole Chryseippus, of Menander, and of the astronomer Aratus.

**sōlidē**, 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. σλός), dense, firm, solid. **I. Lit.**, gen., a, paries, Cic.; subest, **sōlidum** -i, n., (a) firm ground, Ov.; (b) a thick body, Verg.; b, of metals, massive, solid; crateres auro solidi, of massive gold, Verg.; c, firm, hard; ripa, Ov.; adamas, Verg.; subest, **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.; subest, **sōlidum** -i, n. the whole sum, Cic.; 2, firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid; laus, Cic.; utilitas, Cic.; subest, that which is real or genuine, Hor.; 3, firm, immovable; mens, Hor.

**sōlifer** -fēra -fērum (sol and fero), sun-bringing, Sen.

**sōlifuga** -ae, f. (sol and fugio), a kind of poisonous ant, Plin.

**sōlistium** (**solistium**) and **solistium tripudium**, the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks, Cic.

**sōlītarius** -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.

**sōlitudo** -inis, f. (solus). **I.** solitude, loneliness (opp. frequentia, celebritas); loci, Cic.; in solitudine secum loqui, Cic.; plur., in animi doloribus solitudines capere, 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.

**sōlium** -ii, 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., bestiae, Cic. **II.** Fig., solitary, lonely, single; cognitio, Cic.

**sollemnis** (**solemnis**, **solēnnis**) -e (from sollus = totus and annus). **I.** yearly, annual (applied to annually recurring festivals); sacra, sacrificia, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A.** solemn, festive, religious; epulae, ludi, Cic.; subst., **solēnnis** -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; lascivia militum, Liv.; officium, Cic.; subst., **solēmnis** -is, n. a custom; nostrum illud solēmnis servemus, Cic.

**sollemniter** (**solēmnitēr**, **solēnnitēr**), adv. (sollemnis). **I.** solemnly, religiously; omnia peragere, Liv. **II.** according to use, custom, Plin.

**sollers** (**sōlers**) -ertis (sollus = totus and ars), lit., possessed entirely of an art (opp. iners), hence, clever, skilful, adroit; a, of persons, agricola, Cic.; Ulysses, adv.; quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, hoc, etc., Cic.; sollertissimus

omnium, Sall.; with infin., Hor.; with genit., Musa lyrae soliers, Hor.; b, of things, *ingenious, intelligent*; natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic. (abl. sing., gen. solerti; solerte, Ov.).

**solertior** (solertior), adv. with compar. and superl., *cleverly, skillfully, adroitly*, Cic.

**solertia** (solertia) -ae, f. (soliers), *cleverness, skillfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity*; natura, Cic.; ingenui, Sall.; with object genit., cogitandi, judicandi, Cic.; in hac re tanta inest ratio atque solertia ut, etc., Cic.

**sollicitatio** -ōnis, f. (sollicito), an *inciting, incitating, incitation*, Cic.

**sollicitō**, adv. (sollicitus), *anxiously, solicitously, carefully*, Plin.

**sollicito**, 1. (sollicitus), to move violently, shake, stir, agitate. I. Lit., tellurem, to plough, Verg.; freta remis, Verg.; apicula, Verg.; stamina docto pollice, to touch the strings, Ov.; 2, transf., to weaken, disturb; mala copia aegrum stomachum, Hor. II. Fig., 1, to disturb, trouble; pacem, Liv.; 2, a, to agitate, vex, disquiet, annoy; haec cura me sollicitat, Cic.; sollicitatus Juppiter, Liv.; b, to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, sollicit, tamper with; (a) in a bad sense, civitates, Caes.; sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes.; poet. with a thing as object, sollicitare judicium donis, seek to obtain by bribery, Ov.; to express the object, with ad and the acc., causa and the genit., ut or ne and the subj., poet. infin., servos ad hospitium necandum, Cic.; dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet, Cic.; (β) in a good sense, to persuade, sollicit, influence, Lucr.

**sollicitudo** -inis, f. (sollicitus), *uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, sollicitude, care, trouble*; a, sing., cura et sollicitudo, Cic.; with object, genit., provinciae, about the province, Cic.; abstrahere se ab omni sollicitudine, Cic.; demere sollicitudinem, Cic.; sollicitudinis aliquid habere, Cic.; b, plur., sollicitudines domesticae, Cic.; habere aliquem sollicitudinum socium, Cic.

**sollicitus** -a -um (sollus = totus and cio), *strongly moved, stirred up, agitated*. I. Lit., physically, mare, Verg. II. Transf., A. politically disturbed, Sall. B. mentally disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disturbed, sollicitus; a, of the mind, anxius animus aut sollicitus, Cic.; b, of living beings; (a) of persons, vehementer sollicitum esse, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum habere, to trouble, Cic.; with prep. or with vicem, sollicitum esse de alicuius valetudine, Cic.; pro Aetolis sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus propter difficultatem locorum, Liv.; meam vicem sollicitus, Liv.; with abl., sollicitus morte Tigelli, Hor.; with ne and the subj., quae cruciatur et sollicita 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 sollicita, Cic.; (β) act., disquieting, causing trouble; amores, Verg.

**solliferreum** (solliferreum) -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. (solus), to make solitary, make desert, Sen.

2. **Sōlo** = Solon (q.v.).

**Sōloe** = Soli (q.v.).

**sollodismus** -i, m. (σολοδικμός), a *grammatical error, soleism*, Quint.

**Sōlon** (Sōlo) -ōnis, m. (Σόλων), one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, living about 600 B.C.

**Solenius** -a -um, name of a district in Latium.

**sōler**, 1. to comfort, console. I. Lit., inopem, Hor. II. Transf., a, to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate; famem, Verg.; laborum cantu, Verg.; apertum fluvium, Hor.; b, to indemnify, to compensate, Tac.

**sollistitiale** -e (sollistitium) - 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; sollistitiale tempore, Liv. B. of or relating to the sun, solar; orbis, Liv.

**sollistitium** -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; sollistitium pecori defendit, Verg.

1. **sōlum** -i, n. the bottom or lowest part of anything. I. Gen., a, lit., fossae, Caes.; cibus ad solum exortus 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.; prov., 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 one's native country, Cic.; solum vertere, mutare, to leave one's country, go into exile, Cic.; 5, soil = that which is underneath; Cereale, a layer of blacuit underneath other food, Verg.; substrahiturque solum (sc. navi), sea, Verg.; astra tenent caeleste solum, = heaven, Ov.

2. **sōlum**, adv. (solus), 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. sōlus, dat. sōli (from se), alone, only, sole. I. Gen., solum regnare, Cic.; solos novem menses, only nine months, Cic. II. Of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited; quum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic.

2. **Sōlus** -untis, f. (Σόλος), a town on the north coast of Sicily, east of Panormus, now Castello di Solanto. Hence, **Sōluntinus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Solus.

**sōlutō**, adv. (solutus), I. a, without impediment, freely; moveri, Cic.; b, without difficulty, easily, Cic. II. carelessly, negligently, Cic.

**sōlutilis** -e (solutus), easily coming to pieces, Suet.

**sōlutio** -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, explanation, Sen.

**sōlūtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from solvo), loosened. I. loosened, unbound, free. A. Lit., tunica, Quint. B. Fig., unbound, free from fetters, free, independent; 1, in a good sense, a, solutus liberque animus, Cic.; soluta opinio diligendi, unkindled, Cic.; with ab and the abl., soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.; with abl. alone, ambitio, Hor.; with genit., famuli operum soluti, Hor.; b, free from debt or mortgage, unencumbered; praedia, Cic.; c, of orators, suntu, ready solutus atque expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.; d, of discourse, unbound; (a) free from the fetters of metre, prose; soluta oratio (opp. poemata), Cic.;

(6) loose, flowing, not carefully constructed; verba, Cic.; numeri, of Pindaric poetry, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, a, unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious; libido solutus, Liv.; praetura, Cic.; risus, Verg.; b, lazy, sluggish; Titius tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic.; c, negligent, Cic. **II.** Of soil, loose, loosened; terra, Plin.

**solvo**, solvi, solvitur; 3. (1. se 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, transit., a, to unbind, release, set free; canem, Phaedr.; equum senescentem, to unyoke, Hor.; b, transit., to untie, loosen, open; epistolam, Cic.; ora, open the mouth, Ov.; c, naut. t. t., ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, set sail; se solvere funem, Verg.; absol., naves a terra solvant, Cic. **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, he was insolvent, Cic.; (6) aliquem, to pay any one, Plant.; b, transit., to perform a promise or duty, fulfil an engagement; si solveris ea quae polliceris, Cic.; justa paterno funerali, Cic.; suprema alicui, Tac.; capite poenas, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.; 2, to set free, release; aliquem curâ et negotio, Cic.; civitatem, rempublicam religionem, Cic.; per aes et libram heredes testamenti, Cic.; ut si solvas (if you release from the fetter of verse, 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.; postum, Tac.; b, to melt, dissolve; nivem, Ov.; solvuntur viscera, putrefy, Verg.; 2, transit., a, to part, separate; agmina diductis choris, Verg.; b, to weaken, relax; homines solvant alta quies, Ov.; solvantur 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., hiems solvitur, is broken up, disappears, Hor.; b, to break, to violate; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; solvitur risu tabulae (perhaps = the laws will lose their force, but see under tabulae, II. 1.), Hor.; c, to banish, get rid of; pudorem, Verg.; instum corde, Verg.; 2, to solve, explain; juris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.; captios, Cic.

**Solyml** -orum, m. (Σολυμοί), the earliest inhabitants of Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, whence the name Hierosolyma, Jerusalem. Hence, adj., **Solymanus** -a -um, belonging to Jerusalem or the Jews.

**somniator** -oris, m. (somnia), a dreamer, Ben.

**somniculosus**, adv. (somnia), sleepily, lazily, Plant.

**somniculosus** -a -um (somnia), sleepy, drowsy, sluggish; senectus, Cic.

**somnifer** -fera -ferum (somnia) and fero. **I.** sleep-bringing, sleep-causing; virga (Mercurii), Ov. **II.** narcotic, dandy; venenum, Ov.

**somnificus** -a -um (somnia) and facio, bringing or causing sleep, Plin.

**somnia**, 1. (somnia), to dream. **I.** Lit., totas noctes, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; with acc., to dream of; ovum, Cic.; with accus. and infin., 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, transit., vain imagination, foolishness, nonsense, Ter.

**somnus** -i, m. (for sop -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 concipit sempiterno, Cic.; dare se somno, Cic.; aliquid ex somno excitare, Cic.; in somnia videre, Cic.; 2, esp., drowsiness, listlessness, inactivity; somno nati, Cic.; dediti somno, Sall. **B.** Transf., the sleep of death; longus, Hor. **II.** Meton., night; libra die (= diei) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg.

**sonabilis** -a (sono), sounding, resounding; alitrum, 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.

**sonchos** -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.

**sonivus** -a -um (sono), sounding, only used in augury in the phrase sonivum tripudium, the noise of the feet falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens, Cic.

**sono**, soniti, sonitum, 1. (sonus). **I.** Intransit., 1, to sound, resound, make a noise; a, sonuerunt tympana, Caes.; classica sonant, Verg.; sonare inani voce, to produce an empty tinkle of words, Cic.; with acc. neut., amnis 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, sonans human, Verg.; b, to betray by a sound; furem sonare juveni, Prop.; 2, to mean; quid sonet haec vox, Cic.; 3, a, to shout, cry, sing; euhod Bacche, Ov.; b, to sing of; bella, Ov.; c, to celebrate; atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg. (Int. partic., sonaturum, Hor.).

**sonor** -oris, m. (sono), sound, noise, din; sonorem dant silvas, 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.

**Sontistes** -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, on the borders of Gallia Celtica.

**sonitiosus** -a -um (sons), dangerous; morbus, 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; acti soni, Ov.; 2, meton., voice, speech; tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor. **II.** Transf., tone, Cic.

**sophia** -ae, f. (σοφία), wisdom, Mart.

**sophisma** -atis, n. (σοφισμα), a sophism, Ben.

**sophista** -ae, m. and **sophistes** -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.

**Sophocles** -is, m., voc. Sophocle (Σοφοκλῆς), the famous Greek tragic poet. Hence, adj.,

**Sophocleus** -a -um, *Sophoclean, relating to Sophocles, Cic.*

**Sophoniba** -ae, f. (*Σοφονίβα*), daughter of Hadrubal, wife of the Numidian king, Syphax.

1. **sophus** (-*ος*) -i, m. (*σοφός*), wise, Phaedr.; subst., a wise man, Mart.

2. **sophes** (*σοφός*), adv. bravo, well done, Mart.

**sopio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. **I.** to put to sleep, lull to sleep; 1, gen., a, of living beings, vino operatos, Liv.; pervigilem draconem herbis, Ov.; partic., sopitus, lulled to sleep; vigiles, Liv.; b, trans., of things, to lull, quiet; in pass., sopiri, sopitum ease = 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 est saxo, ut sopi-retur, Liv.

**sopor** -oris, m. (root SOP, whence sopio and somnus), deep sleep. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., sopor aliquem opprimit, Liv.; personif., Sopor, the god of sleep, Verg.; 2, the sleep of death; perpetuus sopor, Hor. **II.** Meton., 1, sleepiness, lassitude, inactivity, Tac.; 2, a sleeping draught; patri soporem dare, Nep.

**soporatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from soporo). **I.** sleeping; hostes, Ov. **II.** provided with sleep-giving power, stupefying; ramus vi soporatus Stygia, Verg.

**soporifer** -fera -ferum (sopor and fero), causing deep sleep, soporific, Verg.

**soporo**, 1. (sopor), to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Plin.

**soporus** -a -um (sopor), sleep-bringing; Nox, Verg.

**Sora** -ae, f. the most northerly town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the right bank of the Liris, still called Sora. Hence, **Soranus** -a -um, belonging to Sora.

**Soractē** (*Sauractē*) -is, n. a mountain in Etruria, near Rome, on which stood a famous temple of Apollo, now Monte di S. Silvestro.

**Soranus** -a -um, v. Sora.

**soracum** -i, n. (*σώρακος*), a pannier, hamper, Plant.

**sorbēo**, sorbūi, 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.; sorbet avidae praecordia flammæ, Ov. **II.** Fig., odia, to swallow, put up with, Cic.

1. **sorbilo** (*sorbillo*), 1. (dim. of sorbeo), to suck in, sip, Ter.

2. **sorbillo**, adv. (sorbeo), drop by drop, Plant.

**sorbillo** -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**, sordūi, 2. (sordes). **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 sulas etiam sordere, Liv.

**sordes** -is, f. and gen. plur., **sordes** -ium, f. dirt, filth. **I.** 1, lit., a, sine sordibus ungues, Hor.; in sordibus aurum 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; hom-

inis, Cic.; fortunae et vitae, Cic.; 2, sordid frugality, stinginess, nigridiness; a, rarely in sing., nulla in re familiaris sordes, Cic.; b, gen. in plur., mens opulenta sordibus, Cic.

**sordescō**, sordūi, 3. (sordeo), to become dirty, Hor.

**sordidatus** -a -um (sordidus), wearing dirty clothes; a, gen., Cic.; b, (v. sordes, I. b.), clad in mourning, Cic.

**sordidē**, adv. (sordidus). **I.** meanly, in a low station; nasci, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, vulgarity, 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.; mappa, 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.; reus, 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.

**sorex** -icis, m. (*σῆρας*), a shrew-mouse, Plin.

**soricius** -a -um (sorex), of or relating to a shrew-mouse, Plant.

**sorites** -ae, m. (*σώριτες*), a sorites, a sophism formed by accumulation of arguments, Cic. (dat., sortit, Cic.; acc. sing., sortitam, Cic.).

**soror** (= soror, connected with English sister and German *schwester*), a sister. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., Cic.; Phoebe, Luna, Ov.; magna soror matris Eumenidum, the earth as sister of night, Verg.; plur., Sorores, the Parcae, Ov.; sor tres 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.

**sororicidea** -ae, m. (soror and caedo), one who murders a sister, Cic.

**sorōrio**, 1. (soror), applied to the female breasts, to grow up or swell together, Plin.

**sororius** -a -um (soror), of or relating to a sister, sisterly; stupra, incest, Cic.

**sors**, sortis, f. (from 1. soro, as fors from fero), a lot. **I.** A. Lit., a, conjicere sortes in hydrium, Cic.; or simply, conjicere sortes, Cic.; deicere sortes, Cic.; sors mea exit, comes out, Cic.; ut sors exiderat, 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 afruit nisi sorte, Cic.; 3, a, = part; in nullam sortem bonorum lato, Liv.; Saturni sors prima, first child, Ov.; b, lot, fate, fortune, destiny; nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; illacrimare 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, usura nec ea solida contentus est, Cic. (archae abl., sorti, Verg.).

**sorticula** -ae, f. (dim. of sors), a little lot or ticket, Suet.

**sortilagus** -a -um (sors and lego), prophetic, oracular, Hor. Subst., **sortilagus** -i, m. a soothsayer, fortune-teller, Cic.

**sortitor**, 4. dep. (sortor). **I.** Intransit., to cast lots; inter se, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** to decide by lot, cast lots for; 1. lit., provinciam, Cic.; consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic.; 2. transf., **B.** 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** (sōri) -rōs, n. (σῶρη), inkstone, sory, Plin.

**sospēs** -itis (root S08, σῶς), safe, unhurt, unharmed. **I.** a, of persons, sospites brevi patriam ad parentes restitunt, Liv.; **b.** of things, navis sospes ab ignibus, Hor. **II.** Transf. = lucky, favourable; cursus, Hor.

**Sospita** -ae, f. (sospes), the Saviour; Juno Sospita, a goddess worshipped originally in Lanuvium, afterwards at Rome; illa vestra Sospita, Cic.

**sospitālis** -e (sospes), salutary, Plant.

**sospito**, 1. (sospes), to keep safe, preserve; suam progeniem, Liv.

**sōter** -tēris, acc. -tēra, m. (σωτήρ), a saviour, Cic.

**sōteria** -drum, n. (σωτήρια), presents given in celebration of a recovery from sickness, Mart.

**spādix** -dicis (σπάδις), of the colour of a palm-branch with its fruit, chestnut-coloured; equal, Verg.

**spādo** -ōnis, m. (σπάδων), a eunuch, Liv.

**spādōnius** -a -um (spado), unfruitful, producing no seed, Plin.

**sparginon** -ii, n. (σπαργάνων), the plant burnweed, Plin.

**spargo**, sparsi, sparsum, 3. (root SPAR, Gr. ΣΠΑΡ, whence σπρίσκω). **I.** to scatter, strew, sprinkle. **A.** Gen., nummos 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, arma (war) per agros, Liv.; hence, to scatter, spread abroad, circulate a report; spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Verg.; Argolicas nomen per urbes Thebes, 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 prodigia, 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 sale sparsae, Cic.; **b.** to bedew, moisten; lacrimis favillam amici, Hor.; **c.** to dash, speckle; alas coloribus, Verg.

**sparsio** -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 **Sparto** -is, f. (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia, now Mistra. Hence, adj., **A.** **Spartānus** -a -um, Spartan;

subet, **Spartānus** -i, m. a Spartan. **B.** **Sparticus** -a -um, Spartan. **C.** Subet, **Spartiatēs** -ae, m. a Spartan.

**Spartācus** -i, m. a gladiator, by birth a Thracian, head of the Gladiatorial War against the Romans, 73-71 a.c., defeated by Crassus.

**spartārus** -a -um (spartum), bearing esparto grass, Plin.; plur. subet., **spartāria** -drum, n. (sc. loca), places where esparto grass grows, Plin.

**spartum** (-on) -i, n. (σπάρτον), 1. a kind of grass, esparto grass, Liv., Plin.; 2. rope made of esparto grass, Plin.

**spārulus** -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** -itis, n. (σπάρμα), 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 petiole 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; aliae spatantes, Ov.

**spātiosē**, adv. (spatiosus). **I.** a, widely, extensively, Plin.; **b.** greatly; spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. **II.** fig., of time, long, Prop.

**spātiosus** -a -um (spatium). **I.** occupying much space, wide, spacious, large; taurus, Ov. **II.** fig., of time, long; nox, Ov.

**spātium** -ii, n. (σπάσιον Dorian = σπάσιον), 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** -is, f. (specio). **I.** Act., a seeing, sight, view, look; speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr. **II.** Pass. = 1. right, 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 praebere, Liv.; 4. that which a man sees mentally; a, model, ideal; eloquentiae, Cic.; **b.** idea, conception, notion; boni viri, Cic.; **c.** a vision seen in a dream, a dream, phantom; consuli visa species

vir, 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 *status, representation, image*, Cic.; 6, a *kind, species, division of a genus*, Cic. (genit. and dat. plur. not used by classical authors).

**spēdillum** -i, n. (specio), a surgeon's probe, Cic.

**specimen** -inis, n. (specio), that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen. I. Lit., ingeni, Cic.; justitiae, 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 (σπίττω), to look at, behold, see, Plaut.

**spēciōsē**, adv. (speciosus), beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily; speciosus instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

**spēciōsus** -a -um (species). I. beautiful, splendid, handsome; muller, Ov.; hence, a, dazzling, well-sounding; nomina, Tac.; b, imposing, distinguished; opea, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. II. plausible, specious; vocabula, Hor.; titulus, Liv.; with 2, supine, si vera potius quam dicta speciosa dicenda sunt, Liv.

**spēctābilis** -e (specto), 1, visible; corpus, Cic.; 2, worth seeing, notable, remarkable; heros, Ov.

**spēctācūlum** -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 apparatusimum, 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.

**spēctāmen** -inis, n. (specto), a sign, token, proof, Plaut.

**spēctātē**, adv., but only in superl. (spectatus), admirably, excellently, Plin.

**spēctātiō** -ōnis, f. (specto), a looking at, beholding, viewing. I. Gen., apparatus, Cic.; animum spectatione levare, Cic. II. the inspection, testing of money, Cic.

**spēctātīvus** -a -um (specto), contemplative (opp. activus), theoretical, Quint.

**spēctātor** -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.

**spēctātrix** -trix, f. (spectator), a female spectator, beholder, observer, Ov.

**spēctātus** -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.

**spēctiō** -ōnis, f. (specio), the right of observing the auspices appertaining to certain of the higher magistrates; nos (augures) nuntiationem solum habemus, consula et reliqui magistratus etiam spectionem, Cic.

**spēcto**, 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; fabulam, ludos, Hor.; Megalenta, Cic.; 2, a, to look at with

wonder; gaudē 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 situate 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 spectro, 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 beataque vivendum, Cic.; quo igitur haec spectat oratio? what is the aim (or tendency) of this speech? Cic.; 2, to judge, test; aliquem ex trunco corpora, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

**spectrum** -i, n. (specio), the appearance, image of anything, spectre, apparition, Cic.

1. **spēculā** -ae, f. (specio). I. a watch-tower; speculae per promunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; multo ante tamquam ex specula prope tempus futuram, Cic.; fig., homines in speculis sunt, on the watch, Cic. II. Transf., in speculis, any lofty place, Verg.

2. **spēculā** -ae, f. (dim. of spes), a little hope; qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustat, Cic.

**spēculābundus** -a -um (specular), watching, on the watch, Tac.

**spēculāris** -e (speculum), of or relating to a mirror, Sen.; lapis, a species of transparent stone, talc, Plin. Subst., **spēculārīa** -ium and -orum, n. window-panes made of talc, Plin.

**spēculātor** -ōris, m. (specular). I. a looker-out, scout, spy, Caes., Cic. II. Transf., an observer, investigator; naturae, Cic.

**spēculātorius** -a -um (speculator), of or relating to a looker-out or scout; navigia, Caes.; naves, Liv., and subst., speculatoria, vessels on the look-out, spy-boats, Liv.

**spēculātrix** -icis, f. (speculator), she that observes, a looker-out, observer, watcher; Furiae sunt speculatrices et vindices facinorum et scelorum, Cic.

**spēculor**, 1. dep. (specio). I. Intransit., to spy, to look about; unde sedens partes spectatur 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.

**spēculum** -i, n. (specio), a mirror (made of glittering plates of metal). I. Lit., speculorum levitas, Cic.; speculo placere, to be brilliantly adorned, Ov.; speculum auni; consilere, Ov.; se speculo videre alterum, Hor. II. Fig. = an image, copy; quae (parvos et bestias) putat esse specula naturae, Cic.

**spēcūs** -ūs, m. f. and n. (σπήλαιον), 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.

**spēlæum** -i, n. (σπήλαιον), a cave, grotto, hole, den; ferarum, Verg.

**spēlunca** -ae, f. (σπήλυνξ), a cave, grotto, Cic., Verg.

**spērābilis** -e (spero), that may be hoped for, Plaut.

**Spercheüs** (-ohüs) and **Sperchioüs** (-ohüs) -i, m. (*Σπέρχειος*), a river in Thessaly. Hence, **A. Spercheüs** -idis, f. of *Spercheüs*. **B. Sperchioides** -ae, m. a person who lives near the *Spercheüs*. **C. Sperchioüs** -iurum, f. a town in the valley of the *Spercheüs*.

**sperno**, sprévi, sprítum, 3. **I.** to separate, remove, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to reject, to despise, to scorn, scorn, spurn; nos spravit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; poet. with infin., nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.; partic., **sperctus** -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.; pecunia, Cic.; in pass., sperata gloria, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., sperant esse 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 Crassipede nos confectisse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; partic. as subat., **sperata** -drum, n. one's hopes; potiri speratis, to realise one's hopes, Liv. **II.** Like *despero*, to expect something unfavourable, to forebode, fear; id quod non spero, Cic.; with acc. and infin., haec spero vobis molesta videri, Cic.

**spes** -ei, f. (root *SPE*, whence *spero*). **I.** hope; 1, lit., a, spes est expectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptio, Cic.; summæ spei adulescentes, of great promise, Caes.; spes est in vobis, rests on you, Cic.; omnem spem salutis in virtute ponere, Caes.; spem habere, in spem venire, ingredi, 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 abscedere, Liv., praedicere, Cic., fallere, Cic., eripere, Cic., adimere, Cic., perdere, Cic.; praeter spem, Cic.; contra spem, Liv.; plur., spes, 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, realises his hope, Ov.; castra Achivum, vestras spes, urtis, Verg.; of living beings, spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. **II.** expectation, of fear, of foreboding; mala res, spe multo asperior, Ball.

**speruticus** -a -um (*σπερυντικός*), made in haste, Plin.

**sphæra** -ae, f. (*σφαῖρα*), a globe, sphere. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, an astronomical globe or sphere, Cic.; b, the orbit of planets, Cic.

**sphaeristærium** -ii, n. (*σφαῖριστήριον*), a place for playing ball, Plin.

**sphaeromachia** -ae, f. (*σφαῖρομαχία*), 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 passers-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.

**sphragis** -idis, f. (*σφραγίς*). **I.** a species of stone used for seals, Plin. **II.** Lamentan earth, so called because sold with a seal on it, Plin.

**spica** -ae, f., **spicus** -i, m., and **spicuma** -i, n. (from same root as *spina*); lit., a spike; hence, an ear of corn. **I.** Lit., ad spicam perducere fruges, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the brightest star in the constellation *Virgo*, Cic.; b, the tuft or head of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn, Ov.

**spiculus** -a -um (spica), consisting of ears of corn; corona, Tib.; sorta, Ov.

**spicifer** -feræ -ferum (spica and fero), wearing or carrying ears of corn, Mart.

**spicillegium** -ii, n. (spica and lego), a glean-ing, Varr.

**spico**, 1. (spica), to furnish with spikes or ears, Plin.; partic., **spicatus** -a -um, having spikes of ears; herbae spicatae, Plin.

**spicula**, 1. (spiculum), to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Plin.

**spicillum** -i, n. (spicum), 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.

**spicium**, spicūs = spica (q.v.).

**spina** -ae, f. (from same root as spica). **I.** a thorn. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Fig., a, spinæ = cares, anxieties; spinas animo evellere, Hor.; b, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities; disserendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the prickles or spines of certain animals, the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc., Cic.; 2, the backbone, Varr.; 3, a rib-bone, Ov.

**spinæ** -ae, f. = spionia (q.v.).

**spinetum** -i, n. (spina), a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush (only used in plur.), Verg.

**spinus** -a -um (spina), made of thorns, thorny, Ov.

**spiniger** -gêra -gêrum (spina and gero), thorn-bearing, Cic. poet.

**spinosus** -a -um (spina). **I.** full of thorns, thorny, prickly, Ov. **II.** Fig., a, of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure; disserendi genus, Cic.; b, full of cares, anxiety, Cat.

**spinter** -êris, n. (*σφιγκτηρίον*), a bracelet, armband, Plaut.

**spinus** -i, m. (spina), the blackthorn, Verg.

**spionia** -ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin.

**spira** -ae, f. (*σπειρα*), 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.

**spirabilis** -e (spiro). **I.** that may be breathed; a, natura, cui nomen est aer, Cic.; b, sustaining life, vital; lumen caeli, Verg. **II.** filled for breathing; viscera, Plin.

**spiraculum** -i, n. (spiro); an air-hole, breathing-place, Verg.

**spiraea** -ae, f. (*σπειραία*), the plant meadow-sweet, Plin.

**spiramen** -inis, n. (spiro), a breathing-hole, air-hole, Lucan.

**spiramentum** -i, n. (spiro). **I.** a breathing-hole, air-hole, Verg. **II.** breathing; meton., a breathing-time, short pause, interval; temporum, Tac.

**spiritus** -us, m. (spiro), breathing. **I.** 1, a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in gentle motion; spiritus Boreae, Verg.; 2, the breathing in of the air, breath; spiritum ducere, to draw breath, Cic.; 3, breath; angustior, short breath, Cic.; esp., the breath of life, life; spiritum auferre, Cic.; extremum spiritum 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; illa Hieronis, inflata mullebrī 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 Laeli 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 tum est, Hor.; 4, to breathe, to smell; thymbra graviter spirantia, Verg. **II**. Transsit. 1, to breathe, exhale; Diomedes equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr.; flammās 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.

**splendēō**, 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. (splendidus). **I**. splendidly, magnificently; ornare convivium, Cic.; acta aetas honeste ac splendide, Cic. **II**. clearly, plainly; loqui, Cic.

**splendidus** -a -um (splendeo), shining, bright, brilliant, splendid. **I**. A. Lit., fons splendor 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; vix, Cic.

**splendor** -ōris, m. (splendeo), brilliance, brightness, lustre. **I**. A. Lit., flammās, Ov.; argenti, Hor. **B**. Fig., a, splendor, magnificence; omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocare, Cic.; b, splendour, lustre, honour, distinc-

tion; animi et vitae, Cic.; summorum hominum, Cic.; eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare, Cic.; c, ornament, honour; ordinis, Cic. **II**. Transf., clearness; vocis, Cic.

**splēniātus** -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. (σπώδιον). **I**. the dross of metals, slag, Plin. **II**. ashes, Plin.

**spōdos** -i, f. (σπώδος), the dross of metals, slag, Plin.

**Spōlētium** -ii, n. one of the most important towns of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence, **Spōlētīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Spōlētium, Spolitan.

**spōlliarium** -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.

**spōlliatio** -ōnis, f. (spolio), a plundering, spoliation; omnium rerum, Cic.; sacrorum, Cic.; transf., violent taking away; consulatus, Cic.; dignitatis, Cic.

**spōlliator** -ōris, m. (spolio), a plunderer; monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.

**spōlliatrīx** -trīcis, f. (spoliator), plundering, she that plunders; Venus, Cic.

**spōlliatūs** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from spolio), plundered, Cic.

**spōllio**, 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.

**spōllium** -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 optima (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 facultates augemus, 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.

**spondaliūm** (spondaulium) -ii, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute, Cic.

**spondēō**, spondōni, sponsum, 2 (root SPOND, Gr. ΣΠΕΝΔ, σπένδω), to pledge oneself, promise solemnly, engage; a, political and legal t.t. of alliances, contracts, etc., quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic.; with acc., quod spondidit, Cic.; illis spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin., si spondidissemus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum, Liv.; b, to be a security or guarantee for any one; se quisque paratum ad spondendum Iclio ostendere, Liv.; hic sponsum (supine) vocat, Hor.; with pro and the abl., pro multis, Cic.; c, to promise, betroth a daughter, Ter., Plaut.; partic. subst., **sponsus** -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 talea 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.

**spondylius** -i, m. (σπονδύλιος). **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., *rartas quaedam et assimilis spongis mollitudo*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an open-worked cuirass, Liv.; 2, the roots of the asparagus, Plin.; 3, spongiae, pieces of iron matted together, Plin.

**spongiola** -ae, f. (spongia), the gall-apple which grows upon rose-trees, Plin.

**spongiolus** -a -um (spongia), porous, spongy, Plin.

**spongitis** -idis, f. (σπογγίτις), a kind of precious stone, Plin.

**sponsa**, sponsis, f. (from spondeo, as fors from fero), *free-will*; only found in genit. and abl. **I.** Abl., *sponsa alicuius, with the free-will of some one*; sponte Antonii, Tac.; gen., *sponsa mea*, tuā, suā, etc., or simply *sponsa*; a, of my, thy, his, etc., *free-will, voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly, freely*; mea sponsa feceram, Cic.; b, of oneself, of one's own knowledge; neque id mea 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.

**sponsalia** -a (sponsa), of or relating to a betrothal. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst., *sponsalia* -um or -orum, 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 ESBET, he agreed to pay the stipulated sum if he was not, etc., Cic.; vincere sponsonem or sponsonem, 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.

**sponsāneus** -a -um (spons), voluntary, spontaneous; Sen.

**sponsē**, sponsis, v. spons.

**sporta** -ae, f. (σπορτίς), 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 σπορίδος, a picnic, Juv.

**spratio** -ōnis, f. (sperno), a despising, contemning, Liv.

**sprētor** -ōris, m. (sperno), a despoiser; de-orum, Ov.

**spuma** -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.** Transi., to cover with foam; partic., **spūmatus** -a -um, covered with foam; saxa, Cic. poet.

**spūmōsus** -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam, Ov.

**spūo**, spūi, spūitum, 3. (σπύω), to spit out; terram, Verg.

**spūros**, adv. (spureus), filthily, dirtily; fig., basely, impurely; quia in illam miseram tam spurce, tam imple dixeris, Cic.

**spūridicus** -a -um (spurce and dico), talking filthily, obscenely, Plaut.

**spūridicus** -a -um (spurce and facio), making filthily, polluting, Plaut.

**spūridia** -ae, f. and **spūridies** -ēi, f. (spurcus), dirt, filth, Lucr.

**spūro**, 1. (spurcus), to defile, pollute, Cat.; partic. adj. in superl., helluo spurcatissimus, Cic.

**spūreus** -a -um (perhaps connected with spargo), soiled, dirty, filthily, unclean, impure. **I.** Lit., Cat. **II.** Fig., of character or position, mean, base, low, foul, impure; homo spurcissimus, Cic.

**spūtātilicūs** -a -um (spūto) = κατάνυστος, abominable, detestable, ap. Cic.

**spūtātor** -ōris, m. (spūto), 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.

**squālēs**, 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 squales auro, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly; barba squales, Verg.; coma squales, Ov.; hence, meton., to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, to mourn; squalent municipia, Cic.; 2, of places, to be uncultivated, untitled; squalent abductis arva colonis, Verg.

**squāles** -is, f. (squalo), dirt, filth, Varr.

**squālīdē**, adv. (squalidus), roughly, in a slovenly manner; dicere, Cic.

**squālīdus** -a -um (squalo). **I.** rough, stiff; membra, Lucr.; fig., of discourse, rough, unpollished; 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.

**squālōr** -ōris, m. (squalo). **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. (squalo), 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.

**squāmātum**, adv. (squama), like scales, Plin.

**squāmēus** -a -um (squama), scaly, Verg.

**squāmifer** -fēra -fērum (squama and fero), scale-bearing, scaly, Sen.

**squāmiger** -gēra -gērum (squama and gero), scale-bearing, scaly, Ov.; subst., **squāmigeri** -ōrum, m. fishes, Lucr.

**squāmōsus** -a -um (squama), covered with scales, scaly, Verg.

**squatina** -ae, f. a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Plin.

**st!** interj. *hush!* Aist! 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 Stābiae; subst., **Stābiānum** -i, n. an estate at Stābiae.

**stābillimen** -īnis, n. (stābillio), a stay, support, Cic.

**stābillimentum** = stābillimen (q.v.).

**stābillio**, 4. (stābilla), to make firm. I. Lit., stipites, Caes. II. Fig., to make stable, to establish; *leges, rempublicam*, Cic.

**stābilla** -e (sto), firm, steadfast, stable. I. Lit., via, Cic.; solum, Liv. II. Fig., firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unswerving; *amicī, Cic.; matrimonium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.* with ad and the acc., nihil est tam ad dīnturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; subst., **stābilla** -īum, n. things that are stable, Cic.

**stābilitas** -ātis, f. (stābilla), firmness, stability, steadfastness. I. Lit., *poditum in procllis*, Caes.; *stirpes stabilitatem dant* iis, quae sustinent, Cic. II. Fig., *durability, steadfastness*; *amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.*

**stābilitēr**, adv. (stābilla), firmly, durably, Suet.

**stābilitōr** -ōris, m. (stābillio), one who makes firm, establishes, Sen.

**stābillārius** -ī, m. (stābillum), a low inn-keeper, Sen.

**stābūlo**, 1. (stābulum), to have a stall or abode, to stall; in foribus (Orcl), Verg.

**stābūlor**, 1. dep. (stābulum) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, Ov.

**stābūlum** -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.

**staeta** -ae, f. and **staetō** -ēs, f. (σταετή), oil of myrrh, Lucr.

**stādium** -ī, n. (στάδιον). I. A Greek measure of length, being 625 feet = 606 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, Cic. II. Meton., a race-course; *qui stādium currit*, Cic.; fig., contest, emulation; *me adolescentem multos annos in stadio eiusdem laudis exerceit*, Cic.

**Stāgīra** -ōrum, m. (Στάγειρος), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle, now Lībanora. Hence, **Stāgīritēs** -ae, m. (Σταγειρίτης), the Stāgīrites, i.e., Aristotle.

**stagnātīlis** -e (stagnum), found in ponds or pools; places, 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. Transit., to overflow, inundate; *Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat*, Tac.

**stagnum** -i, n. (root STAC, Gr. ΣΤΑΓ, whence στάγ, 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. Transf., 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** -īdis, f. (σταγονίτις), the gum called galbanum, Plin.

**stālagmias** -ae, m. (σταλαγμίας), natural vitriol, Plin.

**stālagmīum** -ī, n. (στάλαγμα), an ear-drop, pendant, Plin.

**stāmen** -īnis, n. (from STA, root of sisto, as στάμεν from ἵστημι). I. the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction; *stamen secernit arundo*, Ov. II. Transf., 1, the thread; a, the thread on the spindle; *stamina ducere or torquere, to spin*, Ov.; the thread spun by the Parcae, 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 fillet worn by priests, Prop.

**stāminēus** -a -um (stamen), full of threads, Prop.

**stannēus** -a -um, mass of stannum, Plin.

**stannum** -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Plin.

**Stāta** mater = Vesta; or simply Stata, Cic.

**stātārius** -e -um (status), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary; miles, Liv.; esp., *stataria comedia*, a quiet kind of comedy (opp. comedia motoria), Ter.; subst., **stātārii** -ōrum, m. the actors in the comedia stataria, Cic.; transf., C. Pisio, *statarius* et sermonis plenus orator, quiet, composed, Cic.

**Statelli** and **Statielli** -ōrum, m. a people in Liguria, whose chief town was Aque Statielli-orum or Aque Statiellae, now Agout; hence, A. **Statiellās** -ātis, belonging to the Statelli. B. **Statiellenses** -īum, m. the inhabitants of Aque Statiellorum.

**stātēra** -ae, f. (στατήρ), a steelyard, a balance; aurificia, Cic.

**stātīōculum** -i, n. (status), a small statue, Plin.

**stātīōculus** -i, m. (dim. of 2. status), a kind of slow dance, Plin.

**stātīm**, adv. (sto). I. without yielding, firmly, steadfastly; *rem gerere*, Plaut. II. Transf., 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. Transf., a place of abode or sojourn; 1, gen.,

alterni fratrem statione redemit, Ov.; 2, esp., a, of soldiers, (a) post, watch, picket, guard; equites ex statione, Osea; stationem portis disposuit, Liv.; in statione and (of several cohorts) in stationibus esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; (s) quarters; fig. imperii, Ov.; de praesidio et statione vitas decedere, Cic.; b, a place of abode, resting-place; sedes apibus statione potanda, Verg.; in arce Athenis statio (post) mea nunc placet, Cic.; c, a roadstead, anchorage, bay, Cic.; fig., fluctibus ejectione tuti statione recepti, Osea; Ov.; d, the proper place, order (of things), comas ponere in statione, Ov.

**stationalis** -e (statio), standing still, stationary, Plin.

**Statius** -ii, m.: 1, Caecilius Statius, of Insubria, a Roman comic poet, born 168 a.c.; 2, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, under Domitian, composer of *Silvae*, a *Thebais*, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.

**stativus** -a -um (sto), standing, standing still. I. Adj., praesidium, picket, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv. II. Subst., **stativa** -orum, n. (sc. castra), permanent camp, Liv.

1. **stator** -oris, m. (sto), a magistrate's servant or attendant, Cic.

2. **Stator** -oris, m. (stator), the supporter, establisher, the slayer of sight; a surname of Jupiter, Cic.

**statua** -ae, f. (statuo), a statue, image (of a man, while simulacrum = statue of a god); simulacra deorum, statuae veterum hominum, Cic.; statum alicui ponere or statuere, Cic.

**statuarius** -a -um (statua), of or relating to statues. I. Adj., Plin. II. Subst., 1, **statuaria** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of casting statues, Plin.; 2, **statuarius** -ii, m. n. a maker or caster of statues, a statuary, Quint.

**statumen** -inis, n. (statuo), stay, support, prop; plur., the ribs of a ship, Caes.

**statumino** -i. (statumen), to underprop, Plin.

**statuo** -di -utum, 3. (from statum, the supine of sisto), to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up. I. Lit., 1, gen., captivos in medio, Liv.; crateras, Verg.; 2, esp., to set up, erect, build; statum, Cic.; tropeum, 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 refovere, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut naves conacerderent, Cic.

**statura** -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** -ūs, 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 delicere, Cic.; restituerent alicui in pristinum statum, Cic.; omnes vitas 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 state of the question, state of the case = ordo, Cic.

**stētōma** -ātis, n. (στέτωμα), a kind of fatty swelling, Plin.

**stēga** -ae, f. (στέγη), a ship's deck, Plaut.

**stēgnus** -a -um (στεγνός), causing costiveness, Plin.

**stēla** -ae, f. (στήλη), a pillar, column, Plin.

**stēlis** -idis, f. (στελīs), mistletoe growing on firs and larches, Plin.

**stella** -ae, f. (= sterula, connected with ἀστέρη), 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; augeat geminos stella serena polos, Ov.

**stellans** -antis (stella), 1, starry, set with stars; caelum, Lucr.; 2, bright, shining, glittering; gemma, Ov.

**Stellatis** campus or ager, a very fruitful district in Campania. Hence, adj., **Stellatinus** -a -um, *Stellatin*.

**stellatus** -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** (stello) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back (*Lacerta gecko*, Linn.), Verg.

**stello**, 1. (stella), to set with stars, Plin.

**stemma** -ātis, n. (στήμα), 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.

**stēphānēploos** -i, f. (στεφανηλόκος), 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. (στεφανοπωλīs), the seller of chaplets; the name of a picture by Pausias, also called stēphaneploos, Plin.

**stēphānos** -i, m. (στέφανος), lit., a garland, chaplet; the name of several plants, Plin.

**stercōrarius** -a -um (stercus), of or relating to dung, Varr.

**stercōrātio** -ōnis, f. (stercoro), a manuring, Varr.

**stercōrens** -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. (στεργέθρον), a plant, great houseleek, Plin.

**stērileos**, 3. (sterilis), to become barren, Plin.

**sterilis** -is (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; caeli; amor, unrequited, Ov. II. (Poet.) act., making unfruitful; robigo, Hor.

**sterilitas** -ätis, f. (sterilis), *unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness*; agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin.

**sterilus** = sterilis (q.v.).

**sternax** -äcis (sterno), *throwing to the ground*; equus, *throwing his rider*, Verg.

**sterno**, strävi, strätum, s. (root STER, Gr. ΣΤΟΡ, whence στροφή). **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.; so pass. as middle, sterni passim ferarum ritu, Liv.; partic., strätus -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.; (ß) 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.; (ß) fig., to calm, allay; odia militum, Tac.; b, to make a rough road smooth, to level; viam, Lucr.; esp., to pave; semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. **II.** Meton., to cover, overlay with; a, solum tellis, Verg.; b, esp., (a) to cover with carpets, etc.; triclinium, Cic.; (ß) to saddle a horse; equum, Liv.

**sternümentum** -i, n. (sternuo), *a sneezing, sneeze*, Cic.

**sternüo** -üi, 3. (connected with στέρνω). **I.** Intransit., to sneeze; a, lit., Plin.; b, transit., of a light, to crackle, sputter, Ov. **II.** Transit., to give by sneezing; omen, Prop.

**sternütamentum** -i, n. (sternuo), *a sneezing, sneeze*, Sen.

**sterculinium** -ii, n. (stercus), *a dung-pit, plaut*.

**Stertinius** -ii, m. a Stoic philosopher. Hence, **Stertinius** -a -um, of Stertinius.

**sterto**, 3. (connected with σέρω, σαρβάνω), to smore, Cic.

**Stesichörus** -i, m. (Στεσίχορος), a Greek lyric poet of Himera (632-553 B.C.), contemporary of Sappho.

**Sthenélus** -i, m. (Σθένης). **I.** son of Capaneus and Euadne, one of the Epigoni, leader of the Argives against Troy under Diomedes. **II.** king in Liguria, whose son Cygnus was changed into a swan. Hence, **A.** Sthenélus -a -um, Stheneleian; hostis, Eurystheus, Ov.; proles, Cygnus, Ov. **B.** Sthenélus -idis, f. Stheneleian; volucris, the swan, Ov.

**stibädium** -ii, n. (στιβάδιον), *a semicircular sofa*, Plin.

**stibium** -ii, n. (stibi and stibum -is, n.), *antimony*, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Plin.

**stigma** -ätis, n. (στίγμα). **I.** a mark or brand put upon slaves; 1, lit., Sen.; 2, fig., infamy, stigma, Mart. **II.** a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber, Mart.

**stigmätias** -ae, m. (στυματίας), *a branded slave*, Cic.

**stilla** -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), *a drop*, Cic.

**stilläticus** -a -um (stillo), *dropping, dripping*, Plin.

**stillicidium** -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 illice stillabant mella, Ov.; pugio stillans, dripping with blood, Cic. **II.** Transit., to drop, let drop; ex oculis rorem, Hor.; b, fig.,

tuae litterae, quae mihi quiddam quasi animulae stillarunt, Cic.

**stilus** (not stýlus) -i, m. (for stig-lus; cf. Gr. στίλβω, στίλβω). **I.** a stake, pale, Auct. b. 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, vertit 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 practiced pen, Cic.; unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, Cic.

**stimulätio** -önis, f. (stimulo), *a spurring on, stimulating*, Tac.

**stimulätrix** -icis, f. (stimulator), *she that goads on, stimulates*, Plaut.

**stimülösus** -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 conscientias stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic.; 2, to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action; (a) with acc., aliquem incitare et stimulare, Verg.; (ß) with ad and the acc., ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari, Cic.; (γ) with ut and the subj., ut caverem, Cic.; (δ) poet., with infin., Verg.

**stimulus** -i, m. (root STIG, whence in-stig-o and 1. stinguo; Gr. ΣΤΙΓ, whence στίγος, στίγμα). **I.** Milit. t. c., 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.; allici stimulos admoveo, 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.

**stipätio** -önis, f. (stipo), *a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue*, Cic.

**stipätor** -öris, m. (stipo), *an attendant, follower*; plur., a suite, train, retinue, Cic.

**stipätus** -a -um, p. adj. (from stipo).

**stipendiärius** -a -um (stipendium). **I.** liable to taxes or tribute, tributary; Aeduo sibi stipendiarios factos, Cic.; vectigal, a yearly contribution, Cic.; subet., stipendiärii -orum, m. tributaries; socii stipendiarii populi Romani, Cic. **II.** Of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary, Liv.

**stipendiör**, 1. dep. (stipendium), to serve, serve for hire, Plin.

**stipendium** -ii, n. (= stipendium, from stipe and pendo). **I.** a tax, tribute, contribution; a, lit., stipendium imponere allici, 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 allici decernere, Cic.; persolvere, Cic.; flagitare, Caes.; stipendia merere and mereri, to serve in the army, Cic.; b, meton., military service; finis stipendiörum, Cic.; esp., a year's service, campaign; septem et viginti enumerare stipendia, Liv.; fig., tamquam 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. *στῆσις*, *stis-sis*, etc.), to press closely together, compress. **I.** Gen., mella (of bees), Verg.; ita in arte stipatae erant naues 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 sciaris, aseptus armatis, munus iudicibus fuit, Cic.; senectus stipata studiis iuventutis, Cic.

**stips**, stipis, f. an offering, gift, donation in money, a religious offering, alms; stipem conferre, Liv.; stipem cogere, Cic.; stipem aut stipem dare, Ov.; Tac.; stipem tollere, to put an end to begging, Cic.

**stipula** -ae, f. the stalk, hawm; 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** -onis, f. (stipulor), a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, Cic.

**stipulatunolia** -ae, f. (dim. of stipulatio), an unimportant engagement or stipulation, Cic.

**stipulator** -oris, 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.

**stirpitus**, 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 acetate relictum stirpem genti Fabiae, Liv.; (8) family, race; Hercules, Cic.; (y) offspring; stirpem ex se relinquere, Liv. **II.** Fig., the root; 1, gen., ex hac nimia licentia ut ex stirpe quadam existere ut quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; Carthago ab stirpe interit, root and branch, Sall.; 2, esp., a, foundation, origin; virtutis, Cic.; b, original nature, Cic. (stirpe masc. once in Verg.).

**stiva** -ae, f. a plough-handle, Verg.

**stiltarius** -a -um (from stila, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Juv.

**stilis**, archaic = lis (q.v.).

**stillopsus** -i, m. the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks, Pers.

**sto**, stēti, stātum, stāturus, stāre (STA, root of *στῆσις*), to stand. **I.** As opposed to sitting, to remain standing. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of persons, quum virgo staret, et Oecilia in sella sederet, Cic.; ad januam, Cic.; b, of things, quorum statuue 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; iam 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 aliquem, 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 nie 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 cost (like English stare); 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 nascit, Ov.; (8) of things, e.g., of ships, videns navem illam? stare nobis videtur, at lis qui in navi sunt moveri haec villa, Cic.; b, transf., of time, to stop, stand still; veluti stat 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.; (8) transf., of a battle, to remain in a certain position, to waver, not to be decided; diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, Cic.; b, of buildings, rocks, etc., to stand firm, last, endure, remain; nec domus ulla nec urbs 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 respublica stetit quo cooperat statu, Cic.; 2, stare per aliquem, to happen through some one's fault, Ter.; often stat or non (nihil) 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, corrumpant, 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.; (8) transf., to be fixed or determined; stat sua cuique dies, Verg.; tempus agenda rei nondum 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).

**Stoicos**, adv. (Stoicas), like a Stoic, stoically, Cic.

**Stoicoides** -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** -orum, n. the Stoic philosophy, Cic.

**stola** -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.

**stolatus** -a -um (stola), clad in a stola, Suet.

**stolidus**, adv. (stolidus), stupidly, foolishly, stolidly; stolidus laetus, Liv.; stolidus ferox, Liv.

**stolidus** -a -um (connected with stultus). **I.** stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse; a, of persons, o vatium stolidissime, Ov.; b, of things, fiducia, superbia, Liv. **II.** inactive, indolent, Cic.

**stolo** -onis, m. a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Plin.

**stomatocoe** -ē, f. (*στομακώκη*), a disease of the mouth or gums, Plin.

**stomachicus** -a -um (*στομαχικός*), suffering from disease in the stomach, Plin.

**stomachor**, 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 e eadem res agam asepis, Cic.; e, with si, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic.; f, with neut. acc., omnia, Cic.,

**stomachosus**, adv. (stomachosus), peevishly, pettishly, angrily; rescripti ei stomachosius, Cic.

**stomachosus** -a -um (stomachus), peevish, pettish, irritable, cross, angry, Cic.

**stomachus** -i, m. (στόμαχος). **I.** the gullet, the oesophagus, Cic. **II.** Transf. = ventriculus, the stomach. **A.** Lit., stomachi calor, Cic.; stomachus aeger, Hor. **B.** Fig. 1, stomachus bonus, a good digestion = good humor, Mart.; 2, a taste, liking; ludi apparatusi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic.; b, distaste, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger; stomachum facere or movere alicui, Cic.

**stomaticeus** -es, f. (στοματική), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Plin.

**stomoma** -ktis, n. (στόμαμα), thin scales of metal, Plin.

**storea** (storia) -ae, f. (connected with στρογγύλη), a rash mat, Caes.

**strabo** -ōnis, m. (στραβός). **I.** a squinter, Cic. **II.** Fig., an envious person, Varr.

**strages** -is, f. **I.** a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall; a, aedificolorum, Tac.; tectorum, Liv.; b, a sinking down, dying away through illness; canum, Ov.; c, a defeat, a slaughter, butchery, massacre, carnage; quas strages ille edidit, Cic. **II.** Meton., a fallen mass; hominum armorumque, Liv.

**stragulum**, v. stragulus.

**stragulus** -a -um (sterno), covering, serving as a rug, carpet, mattress, etc., to lie upon. **I.** Adj., vestis stragula, Cic. **II.** Subst., stragulum -i, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.; textile, Cic.

**stramen** -inis, n. (sterno), straw, litter, spread under anything, Verg., Ov.

**stramentarius** -a -um (stramentum), relating to straw; falces, for cutting straw, Cato.

**stramenticius** -a -um (stramentum), made of straw; casa, Auct. b. Hisp.

**stramentum** -i, n. (sterno). **I.** the stalk of corn, straw, litter; casea, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. **II.** a saddle, housing (for mules), Caes.

**straminēus** -a -um (stramen), made of straw; casa, Ov.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

**strangias** -ae, m. (σπαργίαι), a kind of wheat in Greece, Plin.

**strangulatio** -ōnis, f. (strangulo), a choking, strangulation, Plin.

**strangulatus** = strangulatio (q.v.).

**strangulo**, 1. (σπαργαλέω), to choke, strangle. **I.** s, lit., patrem, Caes.; b, transf., vocem, Quint.; arborem, Plin. **II.** Fig., to torment, torture; strangulat ineluctus dolor, Ov.

**stranguria** -ae, f. (σπαγγουρία), a painful discharge of urine, strangury, Cic.

**stratagemma** -ktis, n. (στρατήγημα), a piece of generalship, a stratagem; transf., stratagemate hominem percussit, Cic.

**stratagia** -ae, f. (στρατήγια), a province, district, canon, Plin.

**strategus** -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general, Plaut.

**stratiotes** -ae, m. (στρατιώτης), an aquatic plant, Plin.

**stratioticius** -a -um (στρατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike; homo, a soldier, Plaut.

**Strato** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Στράτων). **I.** a Peripatetic philosopher of Lampacus. **II.** (Strato), a physician of the time of Cicero.

**Stratonicia** -ae, f. (Στρατονίκια), an important town in Caria, now Baki Hisar. Hence, **Stratonicensis** -e, belonging to Stratonicia.

**stratum** -i, n. (sterno), that which is spread out. **I.** a covering; 1, the covering of a rug, bed, blanket, and meton., a bed; molle stratum, Liv.; strato surgere, Verg.; 2, a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, Liv. **II.** a pavement; strata viarum, Lucr.

**stratura** -ae, f. (sterno), a paving, pavement, Suet.

1. **stratus** -a -um, partic. of sterno.

2. **Stratus** -i, f. (Στράτος), a town in Acarnania on the Achelous.

**strena** -ae, f. **I.** a portent, omen, Plaut. **II.** a new year's gift (Fr. strenne), Suet.

**strenuus**, adv. (strenuus), briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously; arma capere, Cic.

**strenuitas** -ktis, f. (strenuus), briskness, promptness, activity, Ov.

**strenuo**, 1. (strenuus), to be brisk, prompt, active, Plaut.

**strenuus** -a -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, vigorous; a, lit., of persons, fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; gens lingua strenua 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.

**strepto**, 1. (intens. of strepo), to make a loud noise, to rattle, rattle, clatter, Verg.

**strepitus** -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; testudinis aureae, Hor.

**strep-** -itum, 3. **I.** to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter. **A.** Intransit., a, of living beings, mixti strepentium paventiumque clamores, Liv.; strepere vocibus, Sall.; b, of things, arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperent, make less noise, Sall.; fluvii strepunt hiberna nive turgidi, Hor.; esp., of places, to resound; ludos litterarum strepere discentium vocibus, Liv. **B.** Transit., haec quum streperet, cried out, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., of musical instruments, to crash, bray; strepunt litui, Hor.

**strepaloceros** -ōtis, m. (στροφαλόκερος), an African animal with twisted horns, Plin.

**stria** -ae, f. a furrow, ridge, Plin.

**strictim**, adv. (strictus). **I.** closely, Plaut. **II.** Fig., superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily; dicere, Cic.; librum attingere, Cic.

**strictivus** -a -um (stringo), plucked, gathered, stripped off, Cato.

**strictor** -ōris, m. (stringo), one who plucks, Cato.

**strictura** -ae, f. (stringo), a bar of iron, Verg.

**strictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from stringo), drawn together; hence, **I.** Lit., close, tight; janus strictissimus, Ov. **II.** Fig. 1, brief, concise, Quint.; 2, of character, rigid, severe, strict, Sen.

**strideo** (stridē), stridi -tre and -ēre (connected with τρέω), 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 wagon, Verg.; of the sea, Verg.; of men, inamabile stridet, Nepos, Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.

**strider** -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 bees, 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.

**strigmentum** -i, n. (stringo), that which is scraped or rubbed off, Plin.

**strigo**, 1. to halt in ploughing, Plin.

**strigosus** -a -um, lean, thin. I. Lit., equi strigiosiores, 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; tie together; 1. lit., tanquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; stringebant inagnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; 2. transf., of cold, stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. B. to draw off; 1. to strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune; folia ex arboribus, Caes.; frondes, Verg.; rubos, Liv.; 2. to draw a weapon from its sheath, to unsheathe; a. lit., gladium, Caes.; ferrum, Liv.; cultum, Liv.; b. fig., stringitur iambus in hostes, attacks an enemy with satirical verses, Ov. II. to graze = to touch lightly; 1. gen., metas interiore rotā, Ov.; 2. esp., to wound slightly; tela stringentia corpus, Verg.; poet., transl., a. to injure; nomen, Ov.; (8) to touch; animus 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. (στρουμβή), 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, Sen.

**Strōphades** -um, f. (Στροφάδες), two islands in the Ionian Sea, between Zakynthos and the Peloponnesus, the mythical abode of the Harpies, now Strophadia or Strivati.

**strōphārius** -ii, m. (strophium), one who makes or sells strophia, Plaut.

**strōphidium** -i, n. (dim. of strophium), a small chaplet, Plin.

**strōphium** -ii, n. (στροφίον). I. a breast-band, stay, stomacher, Cic. II. a chaplet, Verg.

**Strōphius** -ii, m. (Στρόφιος), 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.

**structura** -ae, f. (struo). I. a putting together; 1. a building, erecting, constructing; parietum, Caes.; 2. meton., that which is built, a building; aerariae 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., pontes et moles ex humidorum corporum strues facere, Liv. II. Esp., a, a heap of wood; lig-

norum, Liv.; b, a heap of small scoriaceous cakes, Ov.; c, a thick or dense mass, as of the phalanx, Liv.

**strūix** -icis, 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 στρογγύω, sternō). I. to place one thing upon another, to join together, pile up; arbores in 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; alieni 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** (strepnus) -i, m. (στροφόρος), 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. (στρίχνος), a kind of nightshade, Plin.

**Strýmo** (-ōm) -mōnis and -inōus, m. (Στρυμών), one of the most important rivers of Thrace, rising in Mt. Haemus and flowing into the Strymonic Gulf, now Karasu or Struma (Strumo). Hence, A. **Strýmōnis** -idis, f. (Στρυμωνίς), a Thracian woman, an Amazon, Prop. B. **Strýmōnius** -a -um, Strymonian, poet. = Thracian or northern, Ov.

**stūdeō** -ti, 2. (perhaps connected with 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 infin., or acc. and infin., studeo ecire quid egeris, I should like to know, Cic.; d, with ut or ne and the subj., id studere, ne super inutilitatem etiam praemio sceleris fruatur, Liv. II. Esp., to take sides with, to support, favour; alieni, Cic.

**stūdiōse**, adv. (studiosus), a, eagerly, zealously, diligently; qui haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, Cic.; b, intentionally, designedly; quum studioso de absentibus detrahendi causa malitiose 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 te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. II. Esp., a. favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to; mei, Cic.; studiosissimus existimationis meae, Cic. B. devoted to learning, studious; cohors, 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 repertiendi,

Cic.; pugnandi, Caes.; studium quaestus, Cic.; aboli., incensum 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, good-will 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.

**stultē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (stultus), foolishly, silly, Cic.

**stultiloquentia** -ae, f. (stulte and loquor), foolish talk, Plaut.

**stultiloquus** -a -um (stulte and loquor), talking foolishly, Plaut.

**stultitia** -ae, f. (stultus), foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity; multorum stultitiam persequens esse, Cic.; plur., hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, Cic.

**stultivus** -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 stultiore, 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.).

**stupēfacio** -feci -factum, 3., pass., **stupēfio** -factus sum -fieri (stapeo and facio), to make senseless, benumb, stun, stupefy; privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.; partic., **stupēfactus** -a -um, astounded, Cic.

**stupēo** -ūi, 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 semisomnus stuperet, Cic. **B**. Mentally, to be astounded, amazed; haec quum loqueris nos stupemus, Cic.; with abl. (at or by), carminibus, Hor.; with in and the abl., in Turno, Verg.; with ad and the acc., ad auditas voces, Verg.; with acc., donum extitit 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 seditione, Liv.; stupuerunt verba palato, died away, Ov.

**stupescō**, 3. (stupeo), to begin to be amazed, astounded, Cic.

**stupīditas** -ātis, f. (stupidus), dulness, stupidity, senselessness, Cic.

**stupīdus** -a -um (stupeo), 1, senseless, stunned, Cic.; 2, senseless, stupid, dull; stupidum esse Socratem dixit, Cic.

**stupor** -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.

**stuppa** (stūpa) -ae, f. (στύπη), tow, oakum, Caes., Liv.

**stuppārius** -a -um (stuppa), of or relating to tow, Plin.

**stuppēus** (stūpēus) -a -um (stuppa), made of tow or oakum; vincula, Verg.

**stuprator** -ōris, m. (stupro), a ravisher, defiler, Quint.

**stupro**, 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 stare, Plin.

**Stygiālis**, Stygius v. Styx.

**stylobates** -ae and -is, m. (στυλοβάτης), the pedestal of a row of columns, Varr.

**stymma** -ātis, n. (στυμμα), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, Plin.

**Stymphālius** (-ūs) -i, m. and **Stymphālium** -i, n. (Στυμφαλίος), 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** -ācis, m. (στυράξ), storax, a resinous fragrant gum, Plin.

**Styx**, Stygia 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; babo, Ov.; vis, Verg.

**suādēla** -ae, f. (suadeo). **I** persuasion, Plaut. **II** Personif., Suadela = Πειθέα, the goddess of persuasion, Hor.

**suādēo**, suāsi, suāsum, 2. (root SUAD, Gr. ἈΔ-ω, ἀδύω), 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.; quod ipse tibi suaseris, 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 ausit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic.; e, with subj. alone, se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, Nep. **B** to convince, persuade, Plaut.

**suārius** -a -um (sua), 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 (suadeo), relating to persuasion, Quint. Hence, subst., **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.

**suāvēolens** -entis, and **suāvē olens** -entis (suave and oleo), sweet-smelling, Cat.

**suāvīdus** -a -um (suave and dico), sweetly speaking, Lucr.

**suāvillūm** (sāvillūm) -i, n. (suavis), a kind of sweet cake, Cat.

**suāvilōquens** -entis (suave and loquor), *sweetly speaking, agreeable, Lucr.*

**suāvilōquentia** -ae, f. (suaviloquens), *a sweet, agreeable manner of speaking, Cic.*

**suāvilōquus** = suaviloquens (q.v.).

**suāvīdium** = saviolum (q.v.).

**suāvior** = savior (q.v.).

**suāvis** -e (connected with *idūs*), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*. **I.** As regards the senses, odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. **II.** As regards the mind, litterae tuae, 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.

**suāviter**, 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.

**suāvītudo** = suavitatis (q.v.).

**suāvium** = savium (q.v.).

**sub**, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with *sub*). **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 consetit, Caes.; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., sub oculis domini, 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 conflictis, Liv. (sub in composition, = a, under; b, somewhat, a little; c, secretly).

**subabsurdū**, adv. (subabsurdus), *somewhat absurdly, Cic.*

**subabsurdus** -a -um, *somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish, Cic.*

**subaccūsō**, 1. to accuse, blame, find fault with a little; aliquem, Cic.

**subacidus** -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, Pers.*

**subāgrestis** -e, *somewhat rustic, somewhat boorish; consilium, Cic.*

**subālāris** -e, *under the arms, under the arm-pits, Nep.*

**subalbicans** -antis, *somewhat white, whitish, Varr.*

**subalbūdus** -a -um, *whitish, Plin.*

**subalpinus** -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.*

**subārō**, 1. to plough close to anything, Plin.

**subarrogantē**, adv. *somewhat arrogantly or proudly, Cic.*

**subausculto**, 1. to listen secretly, Cic.

**subbāsilicānus** -i, m. (sub and basilica), *one who lounges about a basilica, Plaut.*

**subbibō** -bibī, 3. to drink a little, Suet.

**subblandior**, 4. to flatter, coax, caress a little, Plaut.

**subbrēvis** -e, *somewhat short, Plin.*

**subcavus** -a -um, *somewhat hollow, Lucr.*

**subcenturiō** = succenturio (q.v.).

**subcingo** = succingo (q.v.).

**subcontumēliōsē**, adv. *somewhat insolently; aliquem tractare, Cic.*

**suboresco** = succresco (q.v.).

**suborispus** -a -um, *somewhat curled; capillus, Cic.*

**subumbo** = succumbo (q.v.).

**subdōbilis** -e, *somewhat lame, Suet.*

**subdōbilitātus** -a -um, *somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit, Cic.*

**subdiālis** -e (subdīo), *in the open air, Plin. Subst., subdiālia -ium, n. open galleries, balconies, Plin.*

**subdifficilis** -e, *somewhat difficult; quaestio subdifficilis, Cic.*

**subdifido**, 3. to be somewhat mistrustful, Cic.

**subditivus** -a -um (subdo), *supposititious, not genuine, false; archiprata, Cic.*

**subdito**, 1. (intens. of subdo), to supply, apply, Lucr. (7)

**subdo** -didi -dītum, 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 faciem, Lucr.; alicui acriter ad studia dicendi facies, Cic.; alicui spiritus, to infuse, Liv.; b, esp., to subject, subduce; ne feminae imperio subderentur, Tac. **II.** to put in the place of another, substitute. **A.** Gen., me in Hirtii locum, Cic. **B.** to substitute falsely, counterfeit, suborn; testamenta, Tac.

**subdōcō**, 2. to teach as an assistant, to assist in teaching, Cic.

**subdōle**, adv. (subdolus), *somewhat slyly, craftily, Cic.*

**subdōlus** -a -um, *somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful; oratio, Caes.*

**subdōmo**, 1. to tame, subject by taming, Plaut.

**subdubito**, 1. *to doubt or hesitate a little, be undecided*; *subdubitare* to, *quis essem-erga illum voluntate*, Cic.

**subduco**-dūxi-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 subduco* collis incipunt, *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*; *fugto 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 rationculam, to balance an account, cast up, reckon*, Cic.; *so also calculos*, Cic.; *summam*, Cic. II. *to draw up on high, lift up*; 1, gen., *catractam in tantum altitudinis*, Liv.; 2, esp., *naut. t.t.*, *to draw or haul up a ship on shore*; *classem*, Liv.; *naves*, Caes.

**subductarius** -a -um (subduco), *useful for drawing up*; *funis*, Cato.

**subductio** -ōnis, f. (subduco). I. *the drawing up of a ship on dry land*, Caes. II. *a reckoning, computing*, Cic.

**subdulus** -e, *somewhat sweet*, Plin.

**subdurus** -a -um, *somewhat hard*, Q. Cic.

**subēdo** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. *to eat under, wear away*; *scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda*, Ov.

**subeo** -ii -itum -ire, *to go under, come under, pass under, dive under, crawl under*. I. A. Lit., 6, with a prep., *subit oras hasta per imas clipei*, Verg.; *b*, with dat., *luco*, Verg.; *as a bearer (under a burden)*, *ingenti feretro*, Verg.; *c*, with acc., *aquas*, Ov.; *teotum non subisse*, Caes.; *micronem, 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*; *quamvis carnificinam*, Cic.; *quemque casum*, Cic.; *pro amico periculum aut invidiam*, Cic.; *minus sermonis subissem*, 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.; *d*, 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 Crotoneenses Trasumenus subit*, Liv.; 2, fig.: *a*, *to come under*; (a) with sub and the acc., *sub acumen stili*, 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 animum 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 alae sinistra subit*, Liv.; *b*, with acc., *furcas subiere columnae*, Ov.; 2, fig., *a*, with in and

the acc., *in eorum locum subiere fraudes*, Ov.; *b*, absol., *pulchra subit facies*, Ov. (perf., *subivit*, Ov.)

**suber** -aris, *n. the cork-tree*, Verg.

**subf** . . . v. suff. . . .

**subg** . . . v. sugg. . . .

**subhorridus** -a -um, *somewhat rough*, Cic.

**subiolo**, v. subiolo.

**subigo** -egi -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 lembum remigio, to row*, Verg.; *ratem conto, to push*, Verg.; 2, *transf.*, *to drive a person to do something against his will, to force, compel*; *geni*, with ad or in and the acc., *Volscos ad deditionem*, Liv.; with infin. or acc. and infin., *Tarquieniens metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., *ut relinquant patriam atque cives*, Liv. II. 1. *to work through, to work thoroughly*; in cote secures, *to sharpen*, Verg.; *digitis opus, to make smooth*, Ov.; *so esp.*, *to work the earth, to break up, plough, cultivate*; *terras fissiones glebarum*, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, *a*, *to tame*; (a) of animals, *belus facili ad subigendum*, Cic.; (β) of men, *to practise, train, inure*; *tot subacti atque durati bellis*, Liv.; *b*, *to subdue, conquer*; *subacti bello*, Liv.; *populus armis*, Cic.; *partic. subet.*, *victi ac subacti*, Cic.

**subimpudens** -entis, *somewhat impudent*, Cic.

**subinanis** -e, *somewhat vain*, Cic.

**subindā**, adv. I. *immediately upon, immediately after*, Hor., Liv. II. *repeatedly, from time to time, continually*, Liv.

**subinsulsus** -a -um, *somewhat insipid*, Cic.

**subinvidē**, 2. I. *to envy somewhat*; *subinvideo tibi*, Cic. II. Partic., **subinvisus** -a -um, *somewhat hated*, Cic.

**subinvito**, 1. *to invite secretly*; with ut and the subj., Cic.

**subirasco** -irasci, dep. *to be a little angry*; *interdum soleo subirasci*, Cic.; *folli*, by dat., *brevitati litterarum*, Cic.; *by quod, quod me non invitat*, Cic.

**subiratus** -a -um, *somewhat angry*, Cic.

**subitarius** -a -um (subitus), *sudden, hasty*; *exercitus, milites, legiones, gathered in haste*, Liv.

**subitō**, adv. (subitus), *suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden*, Cic.; *dicere, to speak extempore*, Cic.

**subitus** -a -um, p. adj (from subeo), *sudden, unexpected*. I. Adj., *res*, Cic.; *bellum*, Caes. II. Subst., **subitum** -i, *n. a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance*; *ad subita rerum*, Liv.

**subioco** -ioco, 2. I. *to lie under or beneath*, Plin. II. *to be subject to, belong to, to be connected with*, Quint.

**subjecto**, 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*; *testamentum*, Liv. III. Rhet. t.t. = ἀντιρροπία, *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*; *stimulus allici*, Hor. II. *to throw up from below*, Verg.

**subjector** -oris, m. (subjicio), *a forger, counterfeiter*; *testamentorum*, Cic.

1. **subjectus** -i, m. (subjicio), *a placing, laying under*, Plin.

**2. subjectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *subjicio*).  
**I.** Of places, *lying near, adjacent*; Heracles, quæcunq; subjecta Candaviæ, Cæs.; alter (circulus terre) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, *subjected, subject to*; nulli est naturæ oboediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. Subst., **subjecti** -orum, m. *subjects, dependents*, Tac.; b, *exposed to*; subjectior invidiæ, Hor.

**subjicio** (*subiicio*) -jēci -jectum, 3. (sub and jacio). **I.** to throw, cast, place, set, put under. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *ignem, Cic.*; aliquid oculis, Cic.; aedes 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, Cæs.; b, to present; libellum alicui, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., *as quæ sub ænua subjecta sunt, Cic.*; *res, quæ subjer. sunt sensibus, Cic.*; 2, esp., a, to subdue; *hygiate, subject*; Gallia turribus subjecta, Cæs.; se alicui, Cic.; or *superior alionius, Cic.*; b, to expose; fortunæ innocentium fictis additionibus, Cæs.; aliquid præconi, Liv.; or voci præconi, Cic.; or sub præcone, 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; subjiciens quid dicerem, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; spem alicui, to inspire, 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, Cæs. **III.** to substitute; 1, gen., potestatem, Liv.; pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic.; 2, a, to forge, counterfeit; testamenta, Cic.; b, to suborn; Metellum, Cæs.

**subjūgius** -a -um (sub and jugum), attached to the yoke, Cato.

**subjunxio** -juncti -junctum, 3. **I.** to join with, unite to; 1, lit., puppis rostro Phrygiæ subjunxita leones, having added, Verg.; 2, fig., omnes artes oratori, Cic.; carmina percussis nervis, with playing on the lyre, Ov. **II.** to yoke, harness; 1, lit., tigris curru, Verg.; 2, fig., to subdue, *subjugate*; urbes sub imperium, Cic.; sibi res, Hor.

**sublābor** -lāpus sum -lābi, 3. dep. **I.** to glide in, slide in, Verg. **II.** to glide away; fig., retro sublāpsa spes, Verg.

**sublāmina** -ae, f. an under-plate, Cato.

**sublātē**, adv. (sublatus, from tollō), *highly*; fig., a, *loftily, sublimely*; dicere, Cic.; b, *proudly, haughtily*; de se sublatus dicere, Cic.

**sublātiō** -ōnis, f. (tollō), a lifting up, elevation; fig., animi, Cic.

**sublātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tollō), *raised aloft, proud, haughty*; with abl., hinc victoriæ, Cæs.; rebus secundis, Verg.; abeol., leo fidens magis et sublatis 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 sermonem, 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.

**sublevis** -a -um, *slight, weak, trivial*, Plaut.

**sublevātiō** -ōnis, f. (sublevo), a relieving, assuaging, Cic.

**sublēvo**, 1. **I.** to lift up, hold up; ab his sublevatus murum ascendit, Cæs.; 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 infirmi, Cic.

**sublīca** -ae, f. (ὀμβλίκη), a pile driven into the ground, palisade, Cæs., Liv.; esp. of the piles of a bridge, Cæs.

**sublīcus** -a -um (sublica), resting upon piles; pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

**sublīcūlūm** -i, n. (subligo), a cloth worn round the loins, girders, Cic.

**sublīgar** -āris, n. = subligaculum (q.v.).

**subligo**, 1. to bind below, bind on; clipeum sinistrae, Verg.

**sublīmē**, adv., v. sublimis.

**sublīmīs** -e (sublevo), *high*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., *high, lofty, exalted, lifted up*; a, cacumen montis, Ov.; b, in the air, aloft; sublīmīs ablit, went away on high, Liv.; c, raised on high; iret consul sublīmīs curru multijugis equis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *sublime, elevated, lofty*; a, mens, Ov.; b, of style, lofty, sublime; carmina, Juv. **II.** Subst., *sublime* -is, n. height, Suet. **III.** Adv., *sublime, on high, aloft*; aer sublīmē fertur, Cic.; sublīmē elatus, Liv. (Other forms: sublīmūs -a -um, Lucr.; sublīmē = sublime, adv., Enn. ap. Cic.)

**sublīmītās** -ātis, f. (sublīmīs), loftiness, height; a, lit., Plin.; b, transf., loftiness, sublimity, Plin.

**sublīmītēr**, adv. (sublīmīs), aloft, on high; sublīmīs attollere altum caput, Ov.

**sublīmūs**, v. sublīmīs.

**sublīngio** -ōnis, m. (sub and lingo), a scullion, Plaut.

**sublīne** -lēvi -lītum, 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., *as alicui, to deceive, cosen, cajole, delude*, Plaut.

**sublūcānus** -a -um (sub and lux), about daybreak, towards morning, Plin.

**sublūcō** -lūxi, 2. to gleam forth, glimmer, Verg., Ov.

**sublūē** -lūi -lātum, 3. **I.** to wash from below, bathe underneath, Mart. **II.** Transf., of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of; hunc montem flumen sublebat, Cæs.

**sublūstris** -e (sub and lux), somewhat light, having a glimmering light; nox, Hor.

**sublūvies** -ēi, f. (sublino), a disease in the feet of sheep, Plin.

**submērgo** -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., submersæ beluæ, living under the water, Cic.; submersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., ferrum submersum in unda, Ov.

**subministrō**, 1. to aid, give, furnish, supply. **I.** Lit., tela clam, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic. **II.** Fig., huius arti plurima adiumenta, Cic.

**submissō** (summissō), adv. (submissus). **I.** Of speech, softly, calmly; dicere, Cic.; Demosthenes submissus a primo, Cic. **II.** Of character, modestly, humbly, submissively; supplicare, Cic.; submissius nos geramus, Cic.

**submissim** (summissim), adv. (submissus), gently, softly, quietly, Suet.

**submissio** (summissio) -ōnis, f. (submitto), 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; submissi petimus terram, Verg.

**submitto** (summitto) -misi -misum, 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 plantities, Liv. **B**. Fig., 1, gen., animos, cause to sink, Liv.; se, to abase 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 place under; fig., to submit; animos amoris, 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 summissere Colchii 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 Romae submolestē fero, Cic.

**submolestus** (summolestus) -a -um, somewhat vexatious; illud est mihi submolestum quod parum properare Brutus videtur, Cic.

**submōnēo** (summōnēo) -mōnī, 2. to remind secretly, Ter.

**submōrōsus** (summōrōsus) -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, Cic.

**submōtor** (summōtor) -ōris, m. (submoveo), one who clears a space in a crowd, Liv.

**submōvō** (summōvō) -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 licitor, 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, tying 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 poenae a maleficio, Cic.; 2, of things, to remove, banish; tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.

**submūtō** (summūtō), 1. to exchange; verba pro verbis, Cic.

**subnasco** -natus sum, 3. dep. to grow up under, grow up out of or after, Ov.

**subnecto** -necti -nexus, 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.

**subnēgo**, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, Cic.

**subniger** -gra -grum, somewhat black, blackish, Plaut.

**subnixus** (subnixus) -a -um (sub and nitor). **I**. propped under; mitrā mentum et crinem subnixus, bound 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.

**subnotō**, 1. **I**. to mark beneath, write underneath, Plin. **II**. to observe, notice secretly, Mart.

**subnūba** -se, f. (sub and nubo), a rival, Ov.

**subnūbūlus** -a -um, somewhat cloudy; nox, Caes.

**sūbe**, 1. to be in heat, Lucr., Hor.

**sūbobscoenus** (sūbobscoenus) -a -um, somewhat obscene, Cic.

**sūbobscurus** -a -um, somewhat obscure, Cic.

**sūbōdiōsus** -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, Cic.

**sūbōfende**, 3. to give some offence; apud aliquem, Cic.

**sūbōleo**, 2. lit., to emit a smell; hence, fig., hoc subolet mihi, or subolet mihi, I smell, perceive, scent, Plaut.

**sūbōles** (sūbōles) -is, genit. plur., -um (subolesco). **I**. Of things, a sprout, shoot, offshoot, sucker, Plin. **II**. Of living beings, of men and animals, race, offspring, progeny, issue; a, of men, stirpis, Liv.; juvenitus, Cic.; of one person, suboles imperatorum (of Scipio), Liv.; b, of animals, haedus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.

**sūbōlesco**, 3. (sub and olesco = alesco), to grow up, Liv.

**sūbōrior**, 4. dep. to arise, come forth, spring up, Lucr.

**sūbornō**, 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.

**sūbortus** -ūs, m. (suborior), a coming forth, arising, Lucr.

**subp** . . . v. supp. . .

**subrādō** (surrādō) -rāsi -rasum, 3. to scrape below, Cato.

**subrancidus** (surrancidus) -a -um, somewhat putrid; caro, Cic.

**subrancus** (surrancus) -a -um, somewhat hoarse; vox, Cic.

**subrectus** (surrectus), v. subrigo.

**subrēmigo** (surrēmigo), 1. to row underneath, row along, Verg.

**subrēpo** (surrēpo) -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 subrepiit, Ov.; subrepet iners atas, Tib.

**subrepticus** (surrepticus) -a -um (surripio), 1, stolen, kidnapped, Plaut.; 2, secret, surreptitious, Plaut.

**subridēo** (surridēo) -risi -risum, 2. to smile, Cic.

**subridiculē** (surridiculē), adv. somewhat laughably, Cic.

**subrigo** (surrigo) and contr., **surgo**, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (sub and rego). **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**. Transf., to raise up, lift, Plaut. **B**. Intransit., to rise, rise

*up erect, stand up*; 1, gen., & lectulo, Cic.; de sella, Cic.; humo, Ov.; poet., surgit ab Arpis Tydides, comes from, 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.; (b) of living beings, to grow up; surgens Iulus, Verg. (syncop. perf. infin., sur-rexe, Hor.).

**subrigūns (surrigūns)** -a -um, watered, irrigated, Plin.

**subringor (surringor)**, 3. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out, Cic.

**surripio** = 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, suffere of the people choosing); in annum proximum decemviro alios, Cic.; collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.; with double acc., sibi Sp. Lucretium collegam, Cic.

**subrostrāni (surrostrāni)** -ōrum, m. (sub and rostra), loungers about the rostra, idlers; ap. Cic.

**subrūbō (surrūbō)**, 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 downy; pudor, Cic.

**subrūtīlus (surrūtīlus)** -a -um, reddish; color, Plin.

**subsalus** -a -um, somewhat salt, Plin.

**subscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. I. to write under, write beneath. A. Gen., statuis subscripsit reges esse exactos, Cic.; causam paritidii, Cic.; haec subscribe libello, Hor. B. Esp., 1, to sign a document; a, lit., Suet.; b, transf., to support, assent to, approve of; odii 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 in pecuniam accipisset, accused him of having, etc., Cic.; in aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; b, of a joint-accuser = to join in the accusation; Gabinum de ambitu reum fecit subscribente 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 offences censured; subscriptiones censorum, Cic.; b, the signing of one's name to an accusation; (a) of the accuser, Cic.; (b) 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.

**subseivus** = subseivus (q.v.).

**subseco** -seculi -sectum, 1. to cut away below; unguis ferro, Ov.

**subsellum** -īi, 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 sellulli judicatio et mora, a long sitting to decide, Cic.; of the tribunus in the market, Liv.; esp., of the benches of the judges, accusers, advocates, etc., Cic.; meton., subsella = judicia, courts; habitare in subsellis, Cic.; versari in utriusque subselli (both as an advocate and judge) optimā et fide et famā, Cic.

**subsentio** -sensi, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, Ter.

**subsequor** -sequens (-sequens) sum, 3. 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, subserve, comply with, Plaut., Ter.

**subseivus (subseivus)** -a -um (sub and sece), cut off. I. Lit., t. t. of land-measuring; subat, subseivum -ī, 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) subseivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic.

**subseivarius** -a -um (subseivum), of or relating to a reserve, reserve; cohortes, Caes., Liv.; subat., subseivarii -ōrum, m. reserve troops, Liv.

**subseivior**, 1. dep. (subseivum), to serve as a reserve, Hirt.

**subseivum** -īi, n. I. Concr., milit. t. t., the troops stationed in the rear, reserved troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces; subseivia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv.; subseivum and subseivia submittere, Caes. II. Abstr., 1, milit. t. t., help, assistance (of such troops), subseivum ferre, Caes.; subseivio proficiat, Caes.; 2, transf., a, aid, means of aid, help, succour; subseivum bellissimum existimo esse senectutis otium, Cic.; subseivio 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.

**subseido** -seidi and -sidi -sessum, 3. I. to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of living beings; a, subseivum Hispani, Liv.; elephantum clunibus subseidentes, 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; subseivum undae, Verg.; jussit subseidere valles, Ov. B. Fig., to abate, Plin. II. to remain sitting, to stay, remain, settle; subseidi in via, Cic.; multitudo calorum in castris subseiderat, Caes.

**subseivannus** -a -um (sub and signum), serving beneath the standard; milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

**subseigno**, 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.

**subseilio (subseilio)** -seili, 4. to leap up, spring up, Lucr.

**subseivus** -a -um, somewhat snub-nosed, Varr.

**subseivus** -stīti, 3. I. Transf., to make a stand against, to withstand; feras, Liv.; Romanum nec acies subsistere ullas poterant, Liv.

**II. Intransit.** **A.** to stand still, come to a stand, halt; **I.** 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 tarry, remain, abide; **I.** lit., in Samnio adversus Caudinas legiones, Liv.; **2.** fig., intra priorem paupertatem, to remain, continue, Tac. **C.** to withstand, oppose, hold out; **I.** lit., a, of persons, Hannibal aequae eius armis, Liv.; **b.** of things, quod neque ancorae funesque subisterent neque, etc., Caes.; **2.** fig., to withstand, support; sumptui, ap. Cic.

**subseclānus** -a -um, eastern, oriental, Plin.; subst., **subseclānus** -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. (substo). **I.** substance, essence, Quint. **II.** property, means of subsistence; facultatum, Tac.

**substerno** -stravi -stratum, 3. **I.** to strew or spread beneath, lay under; **I.** lit., cinama, Ov.; **2.** fig., to offer, give up; omne corporeum animo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cover; gallinae nidus quam possent molliissime substernunt, Cic.

**substitutio** -ūi -tium, 3. (sub and statuo). **I.** to put under, place beneath; **I.** lit., Auct. b. Afr.; **2.** fig., substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv. **II.** to put in the place of, substitute; a, in locum eorum vires Romanos, Cic.; aliquem pro aliquo, Cic.; aliquid pro aliqua re, Cic.; b, heredes, to name a second heir in case of the death of the first, Suet.

**substo**, 1. to stand firm, Ter.

**substramen** -inis, n. (substerno), that which is strewn beneath, straw, litter, Varr.

**substratus** -us, m. (substerno), a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Plin.

**substrictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from substringo), narrow, tight, contracted, small; crura, Ov.

**substringo** -strinxi -strictum, 3. to draw together, to bind, tie beneath, bind up; crimem 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.

**substruo** -struxi -structum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation; Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of hewn stone, Liv.

**subsultim**, adv. (subsilio), springing up, leaping up, Suet.

**subsulto** (sussulto), 1. (Intens. of subsilio), to spring up, leap up, jump up, Plaut.

**subsum** -fui -esse, to be under. **I.** Lit., **I.** to be behind; suberat Pan illicis umbrae, Tib.; nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; **2.** to be near at hand; suberat mors, Caes.; dies, Cic.; templa mari subeunt, Ov. **II.** Fig., **I.** 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.

**subtegulānus** -a -um (sub and tegula), beneath the tiles, under the roof, in-doors, Plin.

**subtēmen** (subtegmen) -minis, n. (contracted from subteximen), that which is worked in; hence, **I.** the web or woof in weaving, Ov.; fert picturatas auri subtemine vates, Verg. **II.** Meton., that which is woven or spun, thread, yarn, Tib.

**subtendo** -tendi -tentum (-tensum), 3. to stretch underneath, Cato.

**subtēso**, 2. to hold underneath, Cato; (syncop. imper., subtentio).

**subtētilis** -e, somewhat thin, Varr.

**subter** (sub). **I.** Adv., beneath, below, underneath; omnia haec, quae supra et subter, Cic. **II.** Prep., beneath, below, underneath; a, with acc., cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.; b, with abl., subter se, Cic. (in composition subter means under, beneath, as in subterfluo, or underhand, in secret, as subterduco).

**subterduco**, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, Plaut.

**subterfluo**, 3. to flow beneath, Plin.

**subterfugio** -fugi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee in secret, Plaut. **II.** Trans., to escape by stealth, evade, shun; poenam, Cic.; periculum, Cic.

**subterlabor** -lapis sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide, flow under; fluctus Sicano, Verg. **II.** to slip away secretly, to escape, Liv.

**subterlino**, 3. to smear underneath, Plin.

**subtere** -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off, wear underneath, to grind, pound, Plin.

**subterrāneus** -a -um (sub and terra), underground, subterranean; specus in fundo, Cic.

**subterrāneus** -antis, empty below, Sen.

**subtexo** -texdi -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; **I.** 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 subtexillis, as tela from texela and exillis from exigillis), lit., finely woven; hence, **I.** thin, fine, slender; **I.** lit., flum, Lucr.; **2.** transf., a, gen., fine, accurate, exact; descriptio, Cic.; venustus, elegant, Cic.; b, esp., of expression, plain, simple, unadorned; oratio, Cic.; subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic. **II.** Of the senses, fine, acute; **I.** lit., palatum, Hor.; **2.** transf., of taste and discernment, fine, acute, subtle; iudicium, Cic.

**subtilitas** -ātis, f. (subtilis), thinness, fineness, minuteness. **I.** Lit., lineareum, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness; sententiarum, Cic.; sermonis, Cic.; b, of discourse, plainness, simplicity; orationis, Cic.

**subtiliter**, adv. (subtilis), finely, minutely. **I.** Lit., res subtiliter connexae, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a, finely, accurately, exactly, subtly; iudicare, Cic.; subtilius haec disserere, Cic.; subtilissime perpolitae, Cic.; b, of expression, plainly, simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

**subtimēo**, 2. to be a little afraid, with ne and the subj., Cic.

**subtraho** -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw away from under; subtractus Numida mortuo superinchabanti Romano vivus, Liv. **II.** to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away. **A.** Lit., cibum 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., materiam furoribus, Cic.; reflex., se subtrahente, withdrawing himself (as surely), Liv.; cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, Liv.; me a curia et ab omni parte reipublicae, Cic.; aliquem irae militum, Tac.

**subtristis** -e, somewhat sad, Ter.

**subturpiolus** -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

**subturpis** -e, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

**subtūs**, adv. (sub), beneath, below, underneath, Liv.

**subtūsus** -a -um (sub and tundo), somewhat bristled, Tib.

**subtūcula** -ae, f. (perhaps from \*sub-do, whence ex-uo), an inner tunic, shirt, Hor.

**subtūla** -ae, f. a shoemaker's awl, Mart.

**subulcus** -i, m. (sus), a swineherd, Varr.

**subūlo** -ōnis, m. (connected with sibilus). I. a Tuscan name for tibia, a flute-player, Enn. II. a kind of slag, 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** -ii, n. (sub and urbe), a suburb, Cic.

**suburguō**, 2. to drive close to; proram ad saxa, Verg.

**subūro** (-ussī) -ustum, 3. to burn a little, to singe, Suet.

**Subūra** = Subura (q.v.).

**subvectio** -ōnis, f. (subveho), a carrying, conveyance, transport; frumentū, 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.).

**subveho** -vexi -vectum, 3. to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport; frumentum flumine Arari, Caes.; subvecta utensilia ab Ostia, Tac.; commentus ex Samnio, Liv.; pass. as middle, ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, is borne up, Verg.

**subvenio** -veni -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; aliquid, Cic.; patriae, Cic.; gravissimi, Cic.; impers., reipublicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum, Cic.

**subvento**, 1. (intens. of subvenio), to come to the help of, Plaut.

**subvērōr**, 2. to fear a little, be a little anxious, Cic.

**subversor** -ōris, m. (subverto), an over-turner, overthrower; ag., suarum legum, Tac.

**subverto** (subvortō) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorum), 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.

**subvexus** -a -um (subveho), sloping upward, Liv.

**subviridis** -e, somewhat green, greenish, Plin.

**subvōlo**, 1. to fly up, fly forth; utque novas humeris assumperat alas, subvolat, Ov.; with in and the acc., rectis lineis in caelestem locum, Cic.

**subvelve**, 3. to roll up; manibus saxa, Verg.

**subvultūrinus** -a -um, somewhat sallow-like, = somewhat brown, Plaut.

**succōvus** = subcavus (q.v.).

**succōdānus** (succidānus) -a -um (succedo), following, succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of, Plaut.

**succedo** -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 atili, 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 defatigati succederent, Caes.; in pugnam, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to follow, succeed to; a, in locum allicuius, Cic.; in paternas opes, Cic.; b, of position, to come next to; ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, Caes.; 2, of time, to follow, succeed; aliquid, Cic.; aetas aetati succedit, Cic.; orationi, Cic.; 3, of things, to turn out well, to prosper, succeed; haec prospere succedebant, Cic.; res 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., pontem, Liv.; aggerem, Caes. II. Fig., to kindle, set on fire, inflame; Deucalion Pyrrhas succensus amore, Ov.

**succensio** = succenseo (q.v.).

**succentivus** -a -um (succingo), accompanying, played as an accompaniment, Varr.

1. **succenturio**, 1. (sub and centurio -are), to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute, Ter.

2. **succenturio** -ōnis, f. (sub and centurio -onis), an under-centurio, Liv.

**succensio** -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 Mali, Ov.; novus, a new shield, Ov.

**successus** -ūs, m. (succedo). I. an advance, approach; hostium, Caes.; equorum, Verg. II. happy turn; prospero successus dare oris, Liv.; successum artes non habuere meae, Ov.

**succidia** -ae, f. (succido), a filch of bacon; hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, their second filch, Cic.

1. **succido** -cidi, 3. (sub and cado), to fall under, sink, sink down; aagri succidimus, Verg.

2. **succido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (sub and cado), to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down; femina popliteque, Liv.; frumenta, Caes.

**succidius** -a -um (sub and cado), falling down, sinking; genu, Ov.

**succinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from succingo), 1, ready, equipped, prepared; praedae, Ov.; 2, short, Mart.

**succingo** -cinsi -cinctum, 3. (sub and cingo). I. to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle; tunicae, 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 canibus succingitur alvum, Ov.; gen. partic., **succinctus** -a -um, girded with something, armed with; ferro, Liv.; pharetra, Verg.; b, transf., to surround,

*arm, prepare, provide*; *se canibus*, Cic.; *partic.*, *Carthago succincta portubus*, Cic.; *succinctus armis legionibusque*, Liv.

**succingulum** -i, n. (*succingo*), a *girdle*, Plaut.

**succoīne**, 3. 1, to *sing to, to accompany*, Petr.; 2, *transf.*, to *agree, chime in with*; *succinūt alter*, Hor.

**succolāmatio** -ōnis, f. (*succlamo*), a *shouting, acclamation*, Liv.

**succolāmo** (*succolāmo*), 1. to *shout at or after anything, call out*; *haec Virgilio vociferanti succolamabat multitudo*, Liv.; *impers.*, *succolamatus est*, Liv.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *quum succolamasset nihil se mutare sententiae*, Liv.

**succollō**, 1. (sub and collum), to *take upon the shoulders, to shoulder*, Suet.

**succentūmelliosē** = *subcontamelliosē* (q.v.).

**succresco** (*subcreresco*) -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 medicocris orator vestras quasi succrescit aetati*, Cic.; *se gloriae seniorum succrevisse*, Liv.

**succrispus** = *subcrispus* (q.v.).

**succumbo** -cūbī -cūbītum, 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, haec 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.

**succorro** -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, succurram, 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 nomen 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*; *saluti fortunisque communibus, Cic.*; *alicui, Cic.*; *foli.* by *quominus* and *subj.*, *hic tantis malis haec subdolia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleteretur exercitus*, Caes.

**succussio** -ōnis, f. (*succutio*), a *shaking from beneath, earthquake*, Sen.

**succussus** -ūs, m. (*succutio*), a *shaking*, ap. Cic.

**succutō** -cussi -cussum, 3. (sub and quatō), 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 Vella sucones dicis* (a pun, because *ōros* in Greek = *sucus*, and the Oppii were rich usurers), Cic.

**sūcoōsus** (*succoōsus*) -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** -e, *of or near Sucro*; *sinus*, now *Gulf of Valencia*.

**sucus** -ūs, m. (*sugo*), a *sucking, suction*, Plin.

**sūcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of *sus*). I. a *little sow*, Plaut. II. *Transf.*, *A. a winch, windlass, capstan*, Plaut. B. *Suculae*, wrong translation of *Gr. βάβης*, a constellation, the *Hyades*, Cic.

**sūcus** (*succus*) -i, m. (connected with *Gr. σῦός*), *juice, sup.* I. 1, lit., *stirpes ex terra succum trahunt*, Cic.; *sucus* is *quo utimur*, Cic.; 2, *meton.*, like *χυμός*, *taste*; *piscis succo ingratus*, Ov.; 3, *fig.*, *a*, *vigour*; *amissimus succum et sanguinem*, Cic.; *b*, *esp.*, of *orators and speeches, vigour, energy*; *oratoris*, Cic. II. *any thick fluid*; *a*, *olivi, unguent*, Ov.; *nectaris succos ducere, juice of nectar*, Hor.; *b*, *esp.*, in *medicine*, a *draught, potion*; *amarus*, Ov.

**sūdārium** -ii, n. (*sudo*), a *handkerchief* (to wipe off perspiration from the face), Mart.

**sūdātio** -ōnis, f. (*sudo*), a *sweating*, Sen.

**sūdātor** -ōris, m. (*sudo*), *one who perspires easily or copiously*, Plin.

**sūdātorius** -a -um (*sudo*), *of or relating to sweating, producing perspiration*. I. Adj., *unctio*, Plaut. II. Subst., **sūdātorium** -ii, n. a *sweating-room, sweating-bath*, Sen.

**sūdātrix** -triciis, f. (*sudator*), *toga, causing perspiration*, Mart.

**sūdis** -is, f. I. a *stake, pile*; *rixa 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.; *quum Cuius Apollo (i.e., the statue of Apollo) sudavit*, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, *a*, to *drip with any moisture*; *scuta duo sanguine sudasse*, Liv.; *cavae tepido sudant humore lacunae*, Verg.; *b*, to *drip, distil*; *balsama odorato sudantia ligno*, Verg.; 3, *fig.*, to *toil, make a great effort, work hard*; *viles, sudare me jamdudum laborantem, ut ea tuear quae*, etc., Cic.; *se sine causa sudare*, Cic. II. *Transit.*, to *throw off by sweating, to sweat out, to exude*; *durse quercus sudabant roscida mella*, Verg.; *ubi tura balsamisque 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*; *stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est*, Cic.; *multo eius sudore ac labore sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque ceciderunt*, 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*.

**sūso**, 2. to *be wont, be accustomed*, Lucr.

**suesco**, *suevi*, *suetum*, 3. (*inchoat. of suevo*), to *become accustomed, inured to*; *militiae*, Tac.; hence, *suevi, I am accustomed, I am wont*; *nittere suevit*, Lucr.; and *synecp. 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, **Suessānus** -a -um, *relating to Suessa*. II. a town of the *Volsci*, in *Latium*, near the *Pontine marshes*, *gen.* in full *Suessana*, *Pometia*.

**Suessiones** -um, m. a *Gaulic people, near modern Soissons*.

**Suessula** -ae, f. a small town in Samnium, near Mons Titula, 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; latrocinia, Tac.; foll. by infin., Verg., Liv. **II.** that to which a person is accustomed, usual; sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

**Suevi** = Suebi (q.v.).

**sufes** (suffes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = judge), the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, Liv.

**suffarino**, 1. (sub and farino), to stuff full, All full, cram; Plant., Tor.

**suffarrāneus** -a -um (far), carrying corn; mullo, Cic.

**suffero**, sufferre (sub and fero). **I.** to carry under, put under, Plant. **II.** to hold up, support; 1, lit., reflex., se suffero, to carry oneself upright, stand upright, Suet.; 2, fig., to bear, endure, suffer; poenam sui aceleris, Cic.; eam multam, Cic.

**suffertus** -a -um (sub and fero), stuffed full, crammed full, Suet.

**suffervēcio**, 3. (sub and fervescio), to heat, make somewhat hot, Plin.; pass., suffervēfactus sum -fieri, to become somewhat hot, Plin.

**suffes** = sufes (q.v.).

**suffibulum** -i, n. (sub and fibula), a white oblong veil worn by priests and vestals, Varr.

**sufficio** -feci -sectum, 3. (sub and facio). **I.** Transit., A. to put under; hence, to imbue, impregnate, suffuse; lanam medicamentis, Cic.; angues ardentis oculos suffecti sanguine, Verg. **B.** to add, cause to grow up after; 1, 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; 1, lit., ipsa satis tellus sufficit humorem et gravidas fruges, Verg.; 2, fig., to rise; Danaos animos viresque secundas, Verg. **II.** Intransit., neut., to be sufficient, enough, adequate, to suffice; a, absol., nec scribas sufficere, nec tabulas nomina eorum capere poterant, Cic.; b, with dat., nec vires sufficere cuiquam 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 tamulis nec sufficit arbor in igne, Ov.; f, with infin. = to be in a position to, to be able; nec nos obniti 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. (suffio), incense, Cic.

**suffio** -ivi and -i -itum (sub and \*fio, fire, connected with *fuō*). **I.** Intransit., to burn incense, fumigate; thymo, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fumigate, perfume; a, lit., locum, Prop.; b, fig., to warm, Lucr.

**suffio** -ōnis, f. (suffio), a fumigation, Plin.

**suffitor** -ōris, m. (suffio), a fumigator, Plin.

**suffitus** -ūs, m. (suffio), a fumigating, fumigation, Plin.

**sufflāmen** -inis, n. a break, drag, dog. **I.** Lit., Juv. **II.** Fig., a hindrance, obstacle, Juv. **sufflāmino**, 1. (sufflāmen), to stop by a drag, Suet.

**sufflāto** -ōnis, f. (suffio), a blowing up, puffing up, Plin.

**sufflāvus** -a -um (sub-flāvus), somewhat yellow, Suet.

**sufflo**, 1. (sub and flo). **I.** Intransit., to blow upon, Mart. **II.** Transit., to blow up, to puff up, inflate; a, lit., Flaut.; b, fig., se uxori, to be angry with, Plaut.

**suffocatio** -ōnis, f. (suffoco), a choking, strangling, suffocation, Plin.

**suffoco**, 1. (sub and faux), to strangle, choke, suffocate. **I.** Lit., patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig., urbem et Italian flame, to starve out, Cic.

**suffodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. (sub and fodio), to pierce underneath, pierce, dig into, excavate, undermine; 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 consulatus petebat, 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; tuum, 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**, 1. dep. (suffragium). **I.** to vote in any one's favour; suffragandi libido, Cic. **II.** Transit., to be favourable to, to approve, recommend, support; cupiditati alicuius, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suffragante fortunā, Cic.

**suffrenatio** -ōnis, f. (sub and freno), a bridling; transf., a cementing, fastening; lapidis, Plin.

**suffringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (sub and frango), to break underneath, break in pieces; crura canibus, Cic.

**suffugio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (sub and fugio). **I.** Intransit., to fly to any place; in tocta, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, evade, shun; tactum, Lucr.

**suffugium** -ii, n. (sub and fugio), a place of refuge. **I.** Lit., propinqua suffugia, Tac. **II.** Transf., a refuge, resort, remedy; urgentium malorum suffugium, Tac.

**suffulcio** -fulsi -fultum, 4. (sub and fulcio), to support beneath, underprop, Lucr.

**suffumigo**, 1. (sub and fumigo), to fumigate from below, Plin.

**suffundo** -fudi -fūsum, 3. (sub and fundo). **I.** 1, 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.; rubor Masinissae suffusus est, blushed, Liv.; 2,

to bedew, 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.

**suffusus** -a -um (sub and fuscus), brownish, dark brown, Tac.

**suffusio** -ōnis, f. (suffundo), a suffusion; fellis, jaundice, Plin.

**Sūgambri** (Sýgambri, Sigambri) -ōrum, m., a powerful German tribe. Adj., **Sūgāmbēr** -bra -brum, Sugambrian.

**suggéro** -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, hinc 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; prodiga 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., Caes.

**sugill** . . . v. sugill . . .

**suggrandis** -e (sub and grandis), somewhat large, Cic.

**suggrédior** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (sub and gradior), to go to, approach, to attack, Tac.

**suggrunda** -ae, f. the eaves of a house, Varr.

**sugillatio** -ōnis, f. (sugillo). **I** a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Plin. **II** Fig., a mocking, insulting, Liv.

**sugillo**, 1. to beat black and blue. **I** Lit., Plin. **II** Fig., to insult, affront; aliquid, 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, sepe = 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 carinā, Verg.; undas rate, Ov.

**sulcosus** -i, m. (connected with ὀλκός), 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.

**sulphur** (sulphur) -ūris, n. **I** sulphur, Liv., Hor., Verg. **II** Meton., lightning, Pera.

**sulphuratio** -ōnis, f. (sulphur), a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sen.

**sulphuratus** -a -um (sulphur), full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Plin. Subst., **sulphurata** -ōrum, a, brimstone matches, Mart.; b, veins of sulphur, Plin.

**sulphureus** -a -um (sulphur), 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** **Sullanus** (Syllānus) -a -um, Sullan; subst., **Sullani** -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, **Sulpicianus** -a -um, Sulpician.

**sultis** = **si vultis**, v. volo.

**sum**, sūi, esse (an irregular verb, derived from two different roots, sum shortened for esum, root ES, Gr. ES, whence *εἶμι*; fui from an old verb *fui*; Gr. *φύω*). **I** to be, to exist. **A** Gen., 1, a, of the existence of an object, to be, to exist, to be in life; esse ea dico, quae cerni tangi possunt, Cic.; adhuc sumus, Cic.; omnia qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic.; fuit, he has lived, Tib.; fulmus 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.; (b) 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.; (b) to be with, go about with; erat nemo quicum essem libentius, Cic.; e, esse aliquid 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 litteris? 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 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., *præclara res est et sumus otiosi*, Cic.; *b*, with adv., (*a*) of manner, *sic est*, Cic.; *mihi pulchre est* or *pulchre est mihi*, Cic.; (*b*) of place or time, *sunt procul ab huius ætatis memoria*, 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* (pretit.), to be of high or of such value, etc., Cic.; *frumentum fuit tanti*, Cic.; (*b*) with abl., *aegro corpore esse*, to be ill, Cic.; *sinus eâ mente*, to be disposed, Cic.; *d*, with genit. to express belonging to, (*a*) to be one's own, to belong to; *Gallia est Ariovisti*, Caes.; (*b*) to be devoted to; *me Pompeii totum esse*, Cic.; (*y*) to be a mark of, to be the nature of, to be characteristic of; *cuiusvis hominis est errare*, Cic.; so with poss. pron., *est tamen 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 Latii esse*, Liv.; (*b*) to be capable of; *non esse solvendo*, Cic.; (*y*) 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.; *suvisus* = *fulvus*, ap. Cic.).

**sumen** -inis, *n.* (= *sumen*, from *sugo*). *I.* a teat, *pap.*, Lucil. *II.* Esp., the udder of a sow (contained a delicacy by the Romans); *1*, lit., Plant.; *2*, meton., a sow, *pig*, Juv.

**summa** -ae, *f.* (*summus*), the highest. *I.* the highest place; *qui vobis summam ordinis consiliiq; concedunt*, Cic. *II.* the chief matter, main thing, most important point. *A.* Gen., *ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae*, Cic. *B.* Esp., *1*, the whole, totality; *exeritus*, Caes.; *belli, supreme command*, Caes.; *rerum 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 magnam numerum ex omni summa separare*, Cic.; so esp., *a*, a sum of money; *hæc summa redempti*, Cic.; *b*, a mass, quantity; *predae*, Cic.

**Summānus** -i, *m.* an old Roman deity, to whom lightning by night were ascribed, Cic.

**summārium** -ii, *n.* (*summa*), an epitome, abridgment, summary, *Sen.*

**summas** -itis, *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.*

**summō**, adv. (*summus*), in the highest degree, extremely; *officiosus*, Cic.; *contendere*, Cic.

**summerge** = *submergo* (q.v.).

**sumministrō** = *subministro* (q.v.).

**summissō** = *submitte* (q.v.).

**summissim** = *submitissim* (q.v.).

**summissio** = *submitissio* (q.v.).

**summissus** = *submitissus* (q.v.).

**summitto** = *submitto* (q.v.).

**Summoenium** -ii, *n.* (*sub* and *moenia*), a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes; hence, adj., **Summoenianus** -a -um, relating to the *Summoenium*.

**summolestō** = *submolestē* (q.v.).

**summolestus** = *submolestus* (q.v.).

**summoŋeo** = *submoŋeo* (q.v.).

**summōpere**, adv. (= *summo opere*), very much, exceedingly, *Cic.*

**summōreus** = *submoreus* (q.v.).

**summōtor** = *submotor* (q.v.).

**summōveo** = *submoveo* (q.v.).

**summūla** -ae, *f.* (*dim.* of *summa*), a little sum, *Sen.*

**summus** -a -um, superl. of *superus* (q.v.).

**summutō** = *submutō* (q.v.).

**sūmo**, *sumpsit*, *sumpsin*, *s.* (*sub* and *emo*), to take, lay hold of. *I.* Lit., *A.* Gen., *fustem*, *Plaut.*; *legem in manus*, Cic.; *pecuniam mutuam*, 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 philosophiae*, Cic.; *diem ad deliberandum*, Caes.; *b*, to take in hand, to begin; *bellum*, Sall.; *inimicitias*, Cic.; *c*, in discourse, (*a*) to mention; *homines notos*, Cic.; (*b*) to assume, assert, maintain; *beatos esse deos sumpsisti*, 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** -onis, *f.* (*sumo*), the premiss of a syllogism, *Cic.*

**sumptio**, *1.* (*intens.* of *sumo*), to take in large quantities, *Plin.*

**sumptiarius** -a -um (*sumptus*), of or relating to expense, sumptuary; *lex*, Cic.; *rationes*, Cic.

**sumptuosē**, adv. with compar. (*sumptuosus*), in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, *Cic.*

**sumptuosus** -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 rein, or incipere, or insumere, or ponere, Cic.; *sumpti ne parcas*, Cic.; *suo sumptu fungi officio*, Cic.; plur., *minuendi sunt sumptus*, Cic. (*dat.*, often *sumpta*, Cic.).

**Sūmōn** (-ium) -ii, *n.* (*Σοῖων*), 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, stitch together, join together; *tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta*, Cic.

**sūopte**, *v. saus*.

**sūōvētaurilla** (*sūōvītaurilla*) -ium, *n.* (*sus*, *ovis* and *taurus*), a purificatory sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, *Liv.*

**sūpellex** -lectilis, *abl.* *lectile* and *lectili*, *f.* *furniture*. *I.* Lit., *household furniture*; *multa et lauta supellex*, Cic. *II.* Fig., *ornament, equipment*; *amicos parare, optinam vitae 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 bipedalia inflicunt*, Caes.; *b*, = *ἀνωθεν*, from above; *superque immane 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.* of place, over, above; *ensis*

**super-euryce pandet.** Hor.; 2, of time, during; nocte super media, Verg.; 3, of relation, concerning, about; hac 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 iuga concreta erat, Liv.; b, of position, (a) over, above; super templum circæque, Liv.; (b) beyond; super Numidiam Gaetulæ accepinus, 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; ætas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, above all, Liv. (super sometimes put after its case in Lucr., Verg., and Tac.).

**superâ** (ac. parte) = supra. **I.** Adv. = over, Lucr. **II.** Prep. with acc., over, Lucr.

**superâbilis** -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.

**superaddo** -addidi -additum, 3. to add over and above, superaddi, Verg.

**superâdonatus** -a -um (super and adorno), adorned on the surface, Sen.

**superans** -antis, p. adj., only in compar. and superl., prevailing; superantior ignis, Lucr.

**superâtor** -oris, m. (supero), one who overcomes, a conqueror, Ov.

**superbè**, adv. (superbus), proudly, haughtily; superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes.; legatos appellare superbius, Cic.; preces superbissime repudiare, Cic.

**superbia** -ae, f. (superbus), pride. **I.** In a bad sense, pride, haughtiness; often with arrogantia and insolentia, Cic.; superbiau povere, lay aside, Hor. **II.** In a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride; summe superbiau, Hor.

**superbibò**, 3. to drink upon, Plin.

**superbificus** -a -um (superbus and facio), making proud, making haughty, Sen.

**superbio**, 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.

**superbus** -a -um (super) = ὑπερφανός, raising oneself above others, proud. **I.** In a bad sense, 1, lit., of persons, proud, haughty; a, absol., superbum se præbuit in fortuna, Cic.; superbiorem 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.; aurea, 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.

**supercilliosus** -a -um (supercilium), severe, gloomy, Sen.

**supercillium** -ii, n. the eyebrow; plur. (and often sing. in collective sense), the eyebrows. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., altero ad mentum depressa supercillio, Cic.; b, plur., supercilliorum aut remisio aut contractio, Cic.; capite et supercillii rasis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the eyebrows contracted = gloom, severity, sternness; supercillii severi matrona, Ov.; quid de supercillio dicam, quod tum hominibus non supercillium sed pignus republicæ videbatur, Cic.; b, pride, arrogance; hunc Capuae Campano supercillio ac regio spiritui quum videremus, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like ὀφρύς,

and English brow), the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit; tramitis, Verg.; tunuli, Liv.

**supercurro**, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Plin.

**superêdo**, 3. to eat upon or after, Plin.

**supereminêo**, 2. to project over, overtop; omnes viros, Verg.

**superêmorior**, 8. dep. to die upon, Plin.

**superfero** -tâli -lâtum -ferre, to carry over, bear over, Plin.

**superficies** -ei, 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.

**superfio** -fieri, to be over and above, Plant.

**superfixus** -a -um, fixed on the top, Liv.

**superfiorescens** -entis, blooming all over, Plin.

**superfluitas** -âtis, f. (superfluo), superfluity, Plin.

**superfluo** -fluxi, 3. to flow over, overflow. **I.** Lit., of water, superfluentis Nilii receptacula, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, ut nos superfluentes juvenili quâdam dicendi impunitate et licentiâ reprimeret, Cic.; b, to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Tac.

**superfluo** -a -um (superfluo), overflowing, superfluous, Sen.

**superfundo** -fudi -fûsum, 3. **I.** to pour over, pour upon; 1, lit., a, of water, superfundi, middle, to overflow, spread itself over; circus Tiberi 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; superfudit se (regnum Macedoniac) in Asiam, Liv. **II.** to cover with anything, Tac.

**supergrâdior** -gressus sum -grêdi, 3. dep. (super and gradior), to go over or beyond, overstep; fig., to exceed, surpass; ætatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

**superi**, v. superus.

**superilligo**, 1. to bind on, bind over, Plin.

**superimminêo**, 2. to overhang, Verg.

**superimpendens** -entis (super and impendo), overhanging, Cat.

**superimplêo**, 2. to fill quite full, Verg.

**superimpôno** (-pôsti) -pôsum, 3. to lay over, place upon; saxum ingens machinâ, by means of a machine, Liv.; monumento (dat.), statuum, Liv.

**superincidens** -entis, falling from above, Liv.

**superincubans** -antis, lying over or upon; superincubans Romanus, Liv.

**superincumbo** -cûbui, 3. to lie on, lie over, Ov.

**superindûo** -ûi -ûtum, 3. to put on over, Suet.

**superingêro** (-gessi) -gestum, 3. to throw upon, heap upon, Plin.

**superinjicô** -jêci -jectum, 3. to throw over, throw upon; raras frondes, Verg.

**superinl** . . . v. superill . . .

**superinm** . . . v. superim . . .

**superinp** . . . v. superimp . . .

**superinsterne** -strâvi -strâtum, 3. to spread over, lay over; tabulas, Verg.

**superintêgo**, 3. to cover over, Plin.

**superior** -ōris, comp. of *superus* (q.v.).

**superjacio** -jēci -jectum (-jactum), 3. *I.* to throw over, throw upon; membra superjecta cum tua voste fovet, Ov. *II.* to throw over, flow over; scopulos superjacet undā pontus, Verg. *III.* to exceed, go beyond; fidem augendo, Liv. (partic. also superjactus, Sall., Tac.).

**superjacto**, 1. to spring over, leap over, Plin. **superjectio** -ōnis, f. (superjacio), a throwing over; fig., exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint.

**superjumentarius** -īl, m. the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

**superlabor**, 3. to glide, slide over, Liv.

**superlatio** -ōnis, f. (superfero), rhet. t. t., exaggeration, hyperbole; veritatis, Cic.

**superlatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from superfero), exaggerated, hyperbolic; verba, Cic.

**superlino** -lēvi -litum, 3. to smear over, besmear, Plin.

**supermando**, 3. to chew upon or after anything, Plin.

**supermeo**, 1. to go over, pass over, Plin.

**superma** -ātis (supernus), belonging to the upper country, esp. to the upper (i.e. the Adriatic) sea, Plin.

**superatio**, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Sen.

**superatus** -a -um, growing over, Plin.

**superne**, adv. (supernus), upwards; a, from above, Liv.; b, on the upper side, above, Hor.

**supernus** -a -um (super), above, over, on the upper side, on the top; Tusculum, lying high, Hor.; numen, celestial, Ov.

**supero**, 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 vescitur 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, overtop, mount, ascend; montes, Verg.; summas 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; alique 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.

**superobruo** -ūi -tūm, 3. to cover over, Prop.

**superpendens** -entis, overhanging; saxum, Liv.

**superpōno** -pōēdi -pōitum, 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.

**supertrāsus** -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Plin.

**superscando** (superscendo), 3. to climb up, climb over; superscandens vigilum strata somno corpora, Liv.

**superscribo** -scripi -scriptum, 3. to write over or upon, Suet.

**superstēdo** -stēdi -stessum, 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.

**superstagnō**, 1. to spread out into a lake, Tac.

**supersterno** -stravi -stratum, 3. to strew, spread over or upon; superstratis Gallorum cupulis, Liv.

**superstēs** -stis (super and sto). *I.* standing near, present, witnessing; suis utriusque superstibus praesentibus (old legal formula), ap. Cic. *II.* surviving, living beyond another; (a) with dat., ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; (β) with genit., alterius vestrum superstes, Liv.; alique non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere, Cic.

**superstitio** -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 superstitione superis quae reddit divia, Verg. *II.* external religious observance; quānam illa superstitio, quod numen, interrogat, Tac.; in plur. = religious observances or ceremonies; hostes operati superstitionibus, Liv.

**superstitiosē**, adv. (superstitiosus), superstitiously, Cic.

**superstitiosus** -a -um (superstitio). *I.* superstitious; philosophi, Cic. *II.* prophetic, Plaut.

**superstito**, 1. (superstes). *I.* Transit., to preserve alive, Enn. *II.* Intransit., to be over and above, remain, Plaut.

**supersto** -stēti, 1. to stand over or upon; with dat., corporibus, Liv.; with acc., alique, Verg.; absol., Liv.

**superstruo** -struxi -structum, 3. to build over or upon, Tac.

**supersum** -fui -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; alique, 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 abest quidquam neque supersit, Cic.

**supertego** -texi -tectum, 3. to cover over, Tib.

**superurgō**, 2. to press from above, Tac.

**superus** (rarely **super**) -a -um (from ad + super), compar., **superior**; superl., **superimus**, **supremus** and **summus**. *I.* Posit., **superus** -a -um, upper, the upper, higher; 1, gen., res superae, Cic.; mare 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, **superiorum**, m.; (a) the gods above, Verg.; (β) the men on the earth; ad superos flet, Verg.; b, **supera** -orum, n. the heights; supera alta, the heights of heaven, Verg. *II.* Compar., **superior** -ōris,

m. and f. *superius* -ōria, n. *higher, upper, and partit.*, the upper or higher part of anything; 1. lit., a, of place, *pars coelis*, 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.; b, in writing, *scriptura superior, preceding*, Cic.; 2, transf., a, of time, earlier, prior, former, past; and, as applied to human life, older; annus, Cic.; nox, night before last, Cic.; omnes aetatis superiores, *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, fortuna, fama, Cic.; facilitate et humanitate superior, Cic. III.

**Superl.** **A. supermus** -a -um, the highest, uppermost; 1. lit., of place, montes, Verg.; 2, transf., a, in time or succession, 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., **suprema** -orum, 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. summus** -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.; subet., **summum** -i, n. the highest point; a summo, Cic.; summum 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 summa 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; optimus et supremus vir, Cic.; poet. neut. plur., summa ducum Atrides, *the chief person*, Ov.

**superficiōsus** -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary, useless; litterae, Cic.; opus, done at leisure hours, Cic.

**superfluctus** -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless; metus, Ov.

**supervado**, 3. to go over, surmount; ruinas, Liv.

**supervēhor** -vectus sum, 3. dep. to ride, sail, pass over, sail by; promunturium Calabriae, Liv.

**supervēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. I. to come over; unda supervenit undam, Hor. II. to come up; a, legati supervenient, Liv.; b, to come upon unexpectedly; with dat., huic lactitiae, Liv.

**superventus** -us, in. (supervenio), a coming up, arrival, Tac.

**supervivo** -vixi, 3. to survive, Suet.

**supervolito**, 1. to fly over; supra tecta alis, Verg.

**supervolo**, 1. to fly over, fly above, Verg.; totum orbem, Ov.

**supinitas** -atis, f. (supinus), a bending backwards, a lying with the body bent back, Quint.

**supino**, 1. (supinus), to bend, stretch backwards, to throw back; nasum nidore supino,

I sniff up, Hor.; poet., glebas, to turn over, Verg.

**supinus** -a -um (root SUP, Gr. *ὑπ-νός*), bent 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, sloping, spread out, outstretched; collis, Verg.; vallis, Liv. II. Fig., 1, of character, careless, heedless, negligent, supine, Juv.; 2, proud, arrogant, Mart.

**suppalpor**, 1. dep. to stroke, caress, flatter a little, Plaut.

**suppar** -pāris (sub and par), almost equal, nearly contemporary with; huic aetati suppare Alciades, Critias, Cic.

**supparātor**, 1. dep. (sub and parasitor), to flatter a little like a parasite, Plaut.

**suppārum** (supārum and siphārum) -i, n. and **suppārus** (siphārus) -i, m. (σφάρος). I. a linen garment usually worn by women, Plaut. II. a topail, 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 aliqui re, to be provided with, Cic.

**supernātus** -a -um (sub and perna), lamed in the hip; transf., alius supernata securi, hewn down, Cat.

**suppetiae** -arum, f. (suppeto), help, aid, assistance, only in nom. and acc., Plaut.

**suppetior**, 1. dep. (suppetiae), to come to help, assist, Cic. (?)

**suppeto** -ivi and -i -itum, 3. (sub and peto). A. to be in store, be in hand; ne paluli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.; ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic.; si vita suppetat, *if I live so long*, Cic.; of materials for a speech, vererem ne mihi crimina non suppetent, Cic. B. Transf., to suffice, be enough, correspond with; ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetat, Cic.

**suppilo**, 1. (sub and pīlo, whence compilo), to steal secretly, slyly; and, with personal object, to pluck, fleece, Plaut.

**suppingo** -pēgi -pactum, 3. (sub and pango), to fasten underneath, Plaut.

**supplanto**, 1. (sub and planto), to throw down a person by tripping up his heels; aliquem, Cic.

**supplando** = supplodo (q. v.)

**supplémentum** -i, n. (suppleo), a filling up, supply, supplement; milit. t. t., a recruiting of troops, a body of recruits, reinforcements; exercitus, 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 plico,

thus lit., *bending the knee*, hence, *humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant*; *supplex* to ad pedes abjicere, Cic.; *transf.* of things, multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; with dat., alicui fieri or esse supplicem, Cic.; with possess. pron. or genit. of person besought, 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 a verrucandorum 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*; flagiti supplicis regis, Sall. *II. punishment, penalty, torture*, esp., capital punishment; 1, lit., sumere supplicium de aliquo, to inflict upon, Cic.; ad ultimum supplicium progredi, Caes.; hence, *transf.*, torture, pain; satis supplicii tulisse, Caes.; 2, meton., wounds, marks of mutilation; dira tegens supplicia, Verg.

**supplico**, 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, supplicate, worship; per hostias diis, Sall.

**supplodo (supplaudo)** -plōei -plōsum, 3. (sub and plando), to stamp; pedem, Cic.

**supplōio** -ōnis, f. (supplodo), a stamping; pedis, Cic.

**supponit**, 2. *impers.* (sub and poenitet), it repents somewhat; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, illum furoris, Cic.

**suppono** -pōnēi (-pōnēi, Plant.) -pōnitum (syncope, partic., suppositus, Verg.), 3. *I. to put, place, lay under*; 1, lit., ova gallinis, Cic.; aliquid tumulo or terrae, to bury, Ov.; terrae dentes viperis, to sow, Ov.; 2, fig., to subject; se criminibus, Cic. *II.* to put under something; 1, lit., falcem maturis aristas, Verg.; 2, fig., a, to add, annex; generi partes, Cic.; b, to place after, to esteem less; Latro Samon, Ov. *III.* to put in the place of a person or thing; 1, gen., aliquem in alicuius locum, Cic.; 2, to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge; testamenta falsa, Cic.

**supporo**, 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** -triciā, f. (suppono), she that substitutes; puerorum, Plaut.

**suppositus**, v. suppono.

**suppressio** -ōnis, f. (supprimo), embazement; 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 embaze, Cic.

**suppromus** -i, m. (sub and promus), an under-butler, Plaut.

**suppudet**, 2. *impers.* (sub and pudet), to be somewhat ashamed; me alicuius, I am somewhat ashamed of; eorum (librorum) me suppudebat, Cic.

**suppuratio** -ōnis, f. (suppuro), a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Plin.

**suppuratorius** -a -um (suppuro), of or relating to an ulcer, Plin.

**suppuro**, 1. (sub and pus). *I.* Intransit., to form matter, suppurate. *II.* Trans., to cause to suppurate; hence, **suppuratus** -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Plin. Subst., **suppuratus** -orum, n. sores, Plin.

**supputo**, 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 super, 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 aluit 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 adficere, to offer more, Cic.; b, *transf.*, beyond, further; ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacerare, Hor.; supra quam, more than; rein supra feret quam fieri potest, Cic. *II.* Prep. with acc., 1, of place, a, with verbs of rest, above, over; supra subterque terram per dies quindecim pugnatum est, Liv.; of position at table, accumbere supra aliquem, Cic.; fig., supra caput esse, to be over a person's head, to be a burden, to be vexatious; ecce supra caput homo leviss, Cic.; b, with verbs of motion, (a) over, beyond; fera saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg.; (b) up to; nec exissent unquam supra terram, Verg.; (c) above; supra aliquem 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.; (b) besides; supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat quod, etc., Liv.

**suprascando**, 3. to climb over, surmount; fines, Liv.

**supremus**, etc., v. superus.

1. **sūra** -ae, f. the calf of the leg, Ov.

2. **Sūra** -ae, m., P. Cornelius Lentulus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

**surchilōcus** -a -um (surculus), woody, Plin.

**surchilārius** -a -um (surculus), of or relating to young shoots, Varr.

**surchilōsus** -a -um (surculus), woody, like wood, Plin.

**surotilus** -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 sag 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 caere, to sing to deaf ears, Verg.; haud surdis auribus dicta, Liv. *II.* *Transf.*, A. Act., 1, deaf = not willing to hear, insensible; per numquam surdos in tua vota decos, Ov.; surdae ad omnia solatis aures, Liv.; leges rem surdam

esse, *Idv.*; 2, *deaf* = not understanding; in horum sermone surdi, *Cic. B. Pass.*, not heard, still, silent; *Lyra, Prop.*; gratia, *Ov.*

**Sūrēna** -ae, m. a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians, *Tac.*

**surgo** = subrigo (q.v.).

**surpūit**, **surpūerat**, **surpere**, **surpīte**, v. **surpīto**.

**surrādō** = subrado (q.v.).

**surrāncidus** = subrancidus (q.v.).

**surrāucus** = subraucus (q.v.).

**surrēmigo** = subremigo (q.v.).

**Surrentum** -i, n. a town in Campania, now Sorrento. Hence, **Surrentinus** -a -um, *Surrentine*.

**surrēpo** = subrepto (q.v.).

**surrepticius** = subrepticus (q.v.).

**surrīdō** = subrideo (q.v.).

**surrīdicūle** = subridicūle (q.v.).

**surrīgūus** = subriguus (q.v.).

**surringor** = subringor (q.v.).

**surrīpio** -rīpti -reptum, 8. (sub and rapio), to take away secretly, to steal, *fitch, pilfer. I. Lit.*, vasa ex privato sacro, *Cic.*; fillum ex custodia, *Liv.*; Parmam, conquer by cunning, *Cic.*; of plagiarism, a Naevo vel sumptuista multa, si fateris, vel si negas, *surrīpuisti, Cic. II. Fig.*, a, aliquid spatii, *Cic.*; virtus nec eripi nec surripī potest, *Cic.*; b, surripī of an accused person, to be rescued from punishment by underhand means, such as bribery, *Cic. (syncop. forms, surpīte, Hor.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpūerat, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.)*.

**surrōgo** = subrogo (q.v.).

**surrōstrāni** = subrostrani (q.v.).

**surrūbō** = subrubeo (q.v.).

**surrūbicundus** = subrubicundus (q.v.).

**surrūfus** = subrufus (q.v.).

**surrūo** = subruo (q.v.).

**surrusticus** = subrusticus (q.v.).

**surrūtīlus** = subrutulus (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. ferro 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.*

**suscenscō** -censū -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 suspicāre, *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. (sub = 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, filium, 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; quas si suscipimus, *Cic.*; b, to admit of; consolationem, *Cic.*; c, to answer, take up the speech, *Verg.*

**suscito**, 1. *I. to lift up. A. to raise on high, lift up, Verg.; linter, Ov. B. to cause to rise, to rouse up, awake, cause to stand up; to ab tuis subsellis contra te testem suscito, 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 Saguntino bellum, Liv.*

**sūsīnus** -a -um (σύνεικος), made of lilies, *Plin.*

**suspecto**, 1. (intens. of suspicio). *I. to look at, regard, gaze upon carefully, Ter. II. to look upon with suspicion, suspect; aliquem, Tac.*

1. **suspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. suspicio), suspected, awakening suspicion; suspectum meis civibus, *Cic.*; aliquem suspectum habere, to suspect, *Caes.*; with de and the abl., quum filius patri suspectus esset de noverca, *Cic.*; with genit., suspectus cupiditatis imperii, *Liv.*; with infin., suspectus eius consilia fovisse, *Tac.*

2. **suspectus** -ūs, m. (1. 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.*

**suspendiosus** -a -um (suspensum), one who has hanged himself, *Plin.*

**suspensum** -ī, n. (suspendo), a hanging of oneself, *Cic.*; suspensio perire, *Cic.*; plur., praebuit illa arbor misero suspensia collo, has served for hanging, *Ov.*

**suspendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to hang up. *I. Lit.*, a, nidum tigno, *Verg.*; aliquem arbori infelici, *Cic.*; aliquem in oleastro, *Cic.*; se de ficu, *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 deo maris, *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; I. 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; fletum, *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** -cēis (suspīcor), suspicious, awakening suspicion, *Tac.*

1. **suspīcio** -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;*

vires, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to suspect; with infin., suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere, Sall.

**2. suspicio** -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 Populi 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.

**suspiratio** -ōnis, f. (suspiro), a drawing a deep breath, Plin.

**suspiratus** -ūs, m. (suspiro), a deep breath, sigh, Ov.

**suspiriosus** -a -um (suspiro), breathing with difficulty, asthmatic, Plin.

**suspiritus** -ūs, m. (suspiro), a breathing deeply, a sigh, Cic.

**suspirium** -ī, 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.** Transf., to breathe forth, sigh forth, long for; amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.

**susque deque**, v. sursum.

**sustentaculum** -ī, n. (sustento), a prop, support, Tac.

**sustentatio** -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 dextra, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain; rempublicam, Cic.; imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae, Cic.; 2, to sustain with food or money, maintain, support; se amicorum liberalitate, Cic.; aēr spiritus ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic.; 3, to bear, sustain; maerorem tuum, Cic.; absol., in battle, to hold out; aegre sustentatum est, Caes.; 4, to put off, hinder, delay; rem, Cic.; consilio beluum, Cic.

**sustineo** -tūti -tentum, 2. (subs = sub and teneo), to hold up, support, sustain. **I.** Lit., 1, aēr volatus alitum sustinet, Cic.; se a lapu, to keep oneself from falling, to keep oneself upright, Liv.; so simply se, Cic.; 2, to carry; bovem, Cic.; of trees, (arborea) sustineant poma, Ov.; 3, to hold back, check, restrain; equum incitatum, Cic.; reinos, 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.; sustinet non parvam expectationem, Cic.; eos quereutes 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; ager non amplius hominum quinque millia 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; illam, Plaut.

**sustringo** = substringo (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. **sūsurus** -ī, m. (reduplicated from the root of *supis*, *supis*), a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, Cic.

2. **sūsurus** -a -um (1. susurro), whispering, muttering; lingua, Ov.

**sūtēla** -ae, f. (suo), a sewing together; fig., a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

**Suthul** -ōlis, n. a fort in Numidia, perhaps ruins of Guelma.

**sūtīlis** -e (suo), stitched together, fastened together; cymba, Verg.

**sūtōr** -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; atramentum, blacking, Cic.

**sūtīnus** -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker. **I.** Adj., taberna, cobbler's stall, Tac. **II.** Subst., **sūtīna** -ae, f. a, (sc. ars), a shoemaker's trade, Varr.; b, (sc. taberna), a shoemaker's stall or shop, Plin.

**Sutrinum** -ī, n. a town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence, **Sutrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sutrium; plur. subst., **Sutirini** -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, makes 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 mediores, Cic.; (β) with proprius, sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; (γ) with the ethic dat., factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum aibi suo tempore, Cic.; (δ) with ipse, sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; (ε) strengthened by -pte or -met, Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv.; 2, subst., a, sui, his men, dependents, countrymen, etc.; quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.; b, **suum** -ī, 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 dei 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** -ī, f. (σύναγρος), a species of palm-tree, Plin.

**Sybaris** -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-  
kritae** -rum, m. the people of Sybaris. **B. Sýb-  
baritis** -idis, f. name of a wanton poem.

**sýcō** -ēs, f. (σύνκη), 1, a plant also called *pepita*, 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 *Sychaeus*.

**sýcites** -a -um (συνίτης), *Ag-wine*, Plin.

**sýcophanta** -ae, f. (συνκοφαντής). **I.** an in-  
former, trickster, deceiver, Plaut., Ter. **II.** a  
cunning flatterer, *sycophant*, Plaut.

**sýcophantia** -ae, f. (συνκοφαντία), craft, de-  
ception, Plaut.

**sýcophanticoēs**, adv. (*sycophanta*), roguaish-  
ly, craftily, Plaut.

**sýcophantor**, 1. dep. (συνκοφαντήν), to play  
tricks, act craftily, Plaut.

**Sýenē** -ēs, f. (Σήνη), 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.).

**Sýleum** (**Sýlleum**) -i, n. (Σύλειον), a moun-  
tain-town in Pamphylia.

**Sylla** = *Sulla* (q.v.).

**sýllaba** -ae, f. (σύλλαβη), 1, a syllable; *syl-  
laba brevis*, longa, Cic.; 2, meton., syllabae,  
verses, poems, Mart.

**sýllabātim**, adv. (*syllaba*), syllable by syl-  
lable, Cic.

**sýllibus** = *sittybos* (q.v.).

**sýllōgismus** -i, m. (συνλογισμός), a syllog-  
ism, Sen.

**sýllōgisticus** -a -um (συνλογιστικός), syllogistic, Quint.

**Sýmaethus** -i, m. (Σύμαιος), 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. Sýmae-  
thūs** -a -um, *Symaethian*; flumina, which fall  
into the *Symaethus*, Verg.; heroes, *Actis*, son of  
the nymph of the *Symaethus*, Ov.

**symbola** -ae, f. (σμβολή), a contribution of  
money to a common feast, Plaut., Ter.

**symbolus** -i, m. and **symbolum** -i, n.  
(σμβολός), a sign, token, signal, symbol, Plaut.

**symmetria** -ae, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry,  
Plin.

**sympathia** -ae, f. (συνπάθεια), sympathy,  
natural inclination or agreement of two things,  
Plin.

**symphōnia** -ae, f. (συνφωνία), a concert,  
musical performance, Cic.

**symphōnicus** -a -um (συνφωνικός), of or  
relating to a concert; pueri, singing boys, Cic.

**Symplēgades** -um, f. (Συνπλεγάδες), 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. (συνπλεγμα), a group  
of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, Plin.

**Sýnaphothēscōntēs** (συναποθνήσκοντες),  
*Those Dying Together* (the title of a comedy of  
Diphilus).

**Sýnāristōae** -rum, f. (συναριστώσαι), the  
*Women Breakfasting Together* (the title of a  
comedy of Menander), Plin.

**sýncrastum** -i, n. (συνκραστόν), 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.

**sýnedrus** -i, m. (σύνεδρος), among the  
*Macedonians* = senator, Liv.

**Sýnēphēbi** -orum, n. (συνήφθοι), *The Fellow-  
Youths* (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), Cic.

**syngrapha** -ae, f. (συνγραφή), a bond, pro-  
missory note, agreement to pay; *cedere alicui*  
aliquid per *syngrapham*, Cic.; *facere syngraphas*  
cum aliquo, Cic.; *jus dicere ex syngrapha*, Cic.

**syngraphus** -i, m. (συνγράφος), 1, a written  
contract, Plaut.; 2, a passport, Plaut.

**syal** . . . v. **syll** . . .

**Sýnnādis** -orum, n. (τὰ Σύνναδα), and **Sýn-  
nās** -adis and -ādos, f. a small town in Phrygia,  
famous for its marble, now *Eski-karalissar*.  
Hence, **Sýnnādēnsis** -e, of or belonging to  
*Synnada*.

**sýnodontitis** -idis, f. (συνονδοντίτις), a pre-  
cious stone found in the brain of the fish *synodus*,  
Plin.

**sýnodūs** -ontis, m. (συνόδου), a fish, per-  
haps a kind of bream, Ov.

**syntecticus** -a -um (συντηκτικός), wasting  
away, consumptive, Plin.

**syntexis** -is, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away,  
consumption, Plin.

**synthēaina** = *synthesis*, II. b.

**synthesis** -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 gar-  
ment, dressing-gown, Mart.

**syntōnum** -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical in-  
strument, Quint.

**Sýphax** -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of the  
*Maeceyli*, in Numidia, at the time of the Second  
Punic War, son-in-law of *Hasdrubal*.

**Sýrācūsae** -arum, f. (Συρακούσαι), the chief  
town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony founded 758  
B.C., birthplace of *Archimedes* and *Theocritus*.

Hence, **A. Sýrācūsānus** -a -um, *Syracusan*.

**B. Sýrācūsūs** -a -um, *Syracusan*. **C. Sýrā-  
cōciūs** -a -um, *Syracusan*.

**Sýri** (**Sýri**) -orum, m. (Σύριοι), 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.**

**Sýrilēus** -a -um, *Syrian*. **D. Sýrius** -a -um,  
*Syrian*.

**sýringias** -ae, m. (συνίγγιας), a kind of reed,  
adapted for making pipes, Plin.

**sýrites** -ae, m. (συνίτης), a stone found in a  
wolf's bladder, Plin.

1. **Sýrius**, v. **Syri**.

2. **Sýrius**, v. **Syros**.

**syрма** -mātis, n. (σύрма). **I.** a long, trailing  
robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, Juv. **II.**  
Meton. = tragedy, Juv.

**Sýrōphoenix** -nicis, m. (Συροφώνιξ), a *Syro-  
phoenician*, i.e., of Phoenicia on the border of Syria.

**Sýrōs** -i, f. (Σύρος), an island in the Aegean  
Sea, now *Sira*. Hence, **Sýrius** -a -um (Σύρος),  
of *Syros*, born at *Syros*.

**Sýrtis** -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 *Cabes*; a, lit., Liv.; b, transf.,  
the coast opposite the *Syrtis*, Hor.; c, meton.,  
*Syrtis patrimonii*, Cic.

**Sýrus** -a -um, v. **Syri**.

## T.

**T** t, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding with the Greek tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with d, o, and s, and assimilated with s, as *quatio*, *quasi*, *mittio*, *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 *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*, Nav.; 3, a *picture*, Cic.; 4, a *writing-tablet*; *cerata*, covered with *wax*, Cic.; meton., in plur., a, a *letter*, note; *tabellas* proferri *Jussinus*, Cic.; b, a *record*, *protocol*, *register*, etc.; *tabellae* *questionis*, Cic.; *tabellis* obsignatis *agis* *meum*, 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. subat., **tābellārius** -ii, m. a *letter-carrier*, Cic. **II.** of or relating to *voting*; lex, Cic.

**tābēo**, 2. (connected with *rīxas*, *i-rāx-er*). **I.** to waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed; *corpora* *tabent*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to drip with; *artus* *sals* (*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 *tavern*, Cic. **III.** an *arade* in the *circus*, Cic. **IV.** As proper name, *Tres Tabernae*, a place on the *Apennine* 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.

**tābernūla** -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* *morbi*, *ut* *tabes*, *plerisque* *civium* *animos* *invaserat*, Sall. **II.** Meton., *moisture* arising from melting or decay, *corruption*; *sanguinis*, Liv.

**tābesco**, *tābū*, 3. to melt, waste away, be gradually consumed. **I.** Of things, a, lit., with *abl.*, *corpora* *calore*, Ov.; b, transf., *nolite* *pati* *regnum* *Nunidia* *per* *scelus* *et* *sanguinem* *familiae* *nostrae* *tabescere*, be ruined, Sall. **II.** Of men, to waste away, languish, perish, be ruined; a, with *abl.*, *dolore*, Cic.; absol., *perspicio* *nobis* *in* *hac* *calamitate* *pertabescendum* *esse*, Cic.; b, of love, to pine away, Ov.; c, to pine away with envy, Hor.

**tābidūus** -a -um (dim. of *tabidus*), *wasting*, *consuming*; *morbo*, Verg.

**tābidus** -a -um (*tabes*). **I.** melting, consuming, wasting, *dampny*, *pining away*, *dissolving*; *nix*, Liv. **II.** Act., *consuming*, *causing* *to* *waste away*; *lues*, Verg.

**tābificus** -a -um (*tabes* and *facio*), *melting*, *dissolving*, *consuming*, *causing* *to* *waste away*; *mentis* *perturbationes*, Ov.

**tābītudo** -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; *adest* *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.

**tābūliāris** -e (*tabula*), of or relating to *boards*, *plates* of *wood*, or *metal*, Plin.

**tābūliārius** -a -um (*tabula*), of or relating to *written documents*. Subst., 1, **tābūliārius** -ii, m. a *keeper of records*, Sen.; 2, **tābūliārium** -ii, n. (sc. *aedificium*), *archives*, Cic.

**tābulatio** -ōnis, f. (*tabula*), a *flooring*, *planking*, *boarding*, *story*, Caes.

**tābulātum** -i, n. (*tabula*). **I.** a *flooring*, *boarding*, *floor*, *story*; *turris* *quatuor* *tabulorum*, Caes. **II.** Transf., a *row* or *layer* of *vines*, Verg.

**tābulinūm** -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**, *tācū*, *tāciturum*, 2. **I.** *Intransit.* to be silent. **A.** Lit. = *not to speak*; *an* *me* *taciturnum* *tantis* *de* *rebus* *existimavistis*? Cic. **B.** Transf., = *silere*, to be *noiseless*, *still*, *quiet*; *tacet* *omnis* *ager*, Verg.; *later* *tacens*, *frozen*, Ov.; *loca*, *noiseless*, the *lower world*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 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* *tacetur* *amor*, Ov.

**Tācita** (des) -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* *taciturnitatem*, Cic.

**tācītūrnus** -a -um (*tacitus*). **I.** *silent*, *taciturn* (opp. *loquax*); *homo*, Cic.; *ingenium* *statu* *taciturnius*, Hor.; *tinea* *paces* *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. *dolorum*, *gaudium*) *tacitum* *continere*,

*liv.*; non feres tacitum, *I will not be silent about it*, Cic.; subet., **tacitum** -i, n. *a secret*, Ov. **B. Transf.** 1, *silently assumed, implied, tacit*; *induciae*, Liv.; *assensus*, Cic.; 2, *done silently or secretly, secret, concealed*; *judicium*, 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*, Plant. **II.** *the sense of touch*; voluptates oculorum et tactuum, Cic.

**tactus** -ūs, m. (tango). **I.** *a touch, touching*. **A. Lit.**, chorinae 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 *baïs* or *δῆς*, acc. *δαίδα* 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 ardentes, Cic.; esp., as used at weddings, taedia jugalis, Ov.; meton. = *marriage*, Verg., 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 Ibidinis infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.

**taedifer** -lĕra -fĕrum (taeda and fero), *torch-bearing*; dea, Ceres, who kindled 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.

**Taenārus** (-ōe) -i, c. and **Taenārum** (-on) -i, n. (Ταινάρως and -ov), and **Taenāra** -ōrum, 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 Malapan*; hence, **A. Adj.**, **Taenārius** -a -um, *Laconian, Spartan*; marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, *entrances into hell*, Verg.; so porta, Ov.; hence, meton. = *infernal*; valles, *the lower world*, Ov. **B. Taenāris** -idis, f. *Taenarian*; poet., *Spartan, Laconian*; soror, Helena, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Taenārides** -ae, m. poet. = *the Laconian*, i.e. Hyacinthus, Ov.

**taenia** -ae, f. (ταῖνια). **I.** *a fillet, the ribbon of a chapel*, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** *the tape-worm*, Plin. **B.** *a roof of rocks under water*, Plin. (abl. plur., contr. taenis, Verg.).

**taeter** = teter (q.v.).

**tagax** -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** -lām, 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 gestures, noisy instruments* (such as the crotala, cymbala), so called because the persons engaged in it wore the tunica talaria, Cic.

**Tālāssio** -ōnis, m., **Tālāssius** -ii, m., and **Tālāssus** -i, m. *a cry usual at Roman weddings*.

**Tālāus** -i, m. (Ταλαός), *one of the Argonauts, father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, etc.*; Talai gener, Amphiarus, husband of Eriphyle, Ov. Hence, **Tālāionius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Talāus*.

**tālĕa** -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.** *talae ferreae, 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 £243 15s.*, Cic. (genit. pl., gen. talentūm).

**tālĕo** -ōnis, f. (talis), *retaliation or recompense*, Cic.

**tālĭs** -e, of such a kind, such. **I.** Gen., **a.** *aliquid tale*, Cic.; *foli. by qualis, ut, atque, etc.*, ut facillime, quales similes tales esse videamur, Cic.; *tales esse ut laudemur*, Cic.; talis qualem te esse video, Cic.; **b.** *the following, as follows*; talia fatus, Verg. **II.** Like ταῖς; **a.** *of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind*; iudices tali dignitate praediti, Cic.; **b.** *so exceptional, blamable*; facinus, Nep.

**tālĭtĕr**, adv. (talis), *in such a manner*, so, Plin.

**tālĭtrum** -i, n. *a snap of the finger*, Allip, Suet.

**talpa** -ae, f. (m. Verg.), *a mole*, Cic.

**Talθύβιος** (Talthūbĭus) -ii, m. (Ταλθύβιος), *a herald and messenger of Agamemnon*.

**tālĭus** -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 clementis 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 subet., tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as; utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.; with qui, quae, quod, quis est tam lyncous, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; **b.** with ut and the subj., non essem tam inurbanus, ut ego graverer, Cic. **II.** Demonstr. particle, without a correl. = *so, so very, so much, of such high degree*; quid tu tam mane? Cic.; before a subet., cur tam tempore exclamari occisum? Cic.

**tāmārix** -īda, f. the tamarisk, Flin.

**Tāmāseus** -ī, f. (Ταμασός), a town in Cyprus. Hence, **Tāmāseus** -a -um, 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 apodosis; **1.** with quamquam, quamvis, etai, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quum = however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that; quamquam absot a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic.; **2.** in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, yet, yet at least, still; si Massilienses per delectos ciues reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditio, etc., Cic. **II.** To begin a fresh clause, still, however, yet; hi non sunt permolesti; sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic.; joined with si = but if, if only, Ov.

**tāmēn-etai**, conj. although, Cic.

**Tāmēsis** -is, m. and **Tāmēsa** -ae, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames.

**tāmetai**, conj. (tamen and etai). **I.** although, though, nevertheless; foll. by indic., Cic. **II.** however; tametia 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 tanquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tamquam bona valetudo jucundior est, etc, 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.

**Tānager** -grī, m. a river in Lucania, now Negro.

**Tānāgra** -ae, f. (Τάναγρα) a town in the east of Boeotia; adj., **Tānāgraeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tanagra.

**Tānāis** -īdis and -is, m. (Τάναϊς). **I.** a river in Sarmatia, now the Don. **II.** a river in Numidia.

**Tānāum** -ī, n. a bay in Britain, now Firth of Tay.

**Tānāquīl** -quīlis, f. wife of Tarcūtiūs Priscus.

**tandem**, adv. (tam and demonstr. suffix dem). **I.** at length, at last; tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.; strengthened by jam, aliquando, Cic. **II.** In interrogations, pray, then; quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quod genus est tandem ostentationis et gloriae? Cic.

**Tanfūna** -ae, f. a German deity.

**tango**, tāgit, 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.; **3.** to enter, reach a place; provinciam, Cic.; **4.** to touch, seize, strike, push, hit; a, chordas, Ov.; fulmine tactus, Cic., or de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic.; **5.** to touch = to kill; quemquam oportuisse tangi, Cic.; **6.** to sprinkle; corpus aqua, Ov.; **7.** a, = to take; non trunciem de praeda, Cic.; **8.** to touch, take part of, taste, eat; cibos dent, 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, coax, Plant.; **4.** to undertake, prepare; carminis, Ov.

**tānīkōe** -ārum, f. long strips of pork, Varr.

**Tantālus** (-ōs) -ī, 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., **Tantālus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tantalus. **B.** Subst., **Tantālus** -ae, m. a son or descendant of Tantalus, Pelops, Ov.; Agamemnon, Ov.; Tantalidae fratres, Atrous and Thyestes, Ov. **C.** **Tantālis** -īdis, f. a daughter or other female descendant of Tantalus, Niobe, Hermione, Ov.

**tantulus** -a -um (tantus) = tantulus, so little, so small, Plant. Subst., **tantulum** -ī, n. so small a thing, such a trifle, Plant.

**tantispar**, adv. (tantus). **I.** so long, foll. by dum; ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. **II.** meanwhile, Cic.

**tantopere**, or sep. tanto opere, adv. so greatly, so much; discere, Cic.

**tantulus** -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small, so little; causa, Cic. Subst., **tantulum** -ī, n. so small a thing, such a trifle; tantulo venierint, at so small a price, Cic.

**tantum**, v. tantus.

**tantummodo**, adv. only; ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur, Cic.

**tantundem**, v. tantusdem.

**tantus** -a -um, correl. adjectival pron. **I.** of such size, so great; a, foll. by quantus, nullam unquam vidi tantam (contionem), quanta nunc vestram est, Cic.; b, foll. by qui, quae, quod, gen. with subj., nulla est tanta vis, quae 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 Pythia voluit, Cic.; esp., (a) aliquid or aliquis est tanti, it 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, velin 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; praesidii, 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**, tantidem, tantumdem and tantundem, just so much, just so great; neut. tantundem or tantumdem, just so much; a, in nom. and acc., magistratibus tantumdem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.; b, genit. of price, tantidem, Cic.

**tāpētē** -is, n. and **tāpētum** -ī, n. (τάπητ), drapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc., Verg. (abl. plur., tapetibus, Verg., Liv., Ov.; tapetis, Verg.; acc. plur., tapetas from unused nom. tapes, Verg.).

**Tāpōbānē** -ēs, f. (Ταποβάνα), an island south of India, now Ceylon.

**tārandrus** -i, m. a rein-deer, Plin.

**Tarbelli** -ōrum, n. 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.

**tardescō**, 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.

**tarditudo** -inis, f. (tardus), slowness, Plaut.

**tardisecūlus** -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.** Transit., to make slow, tardy, to hinder, delay, retard; cursum, Cic.; with ab and the abl., aliquem a laude alieuius, Cic.; with infin., ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Oaes.

**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, tibiicinis modis, 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, f. (Τάρος), 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.

**Tarquini** -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family. Hence, **A. Tarquinius** -a -um, a. of Tarquinius, 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. Tarquiniensis** -e, of Tarquini.

**Tarrācina** -ae, f. and **Tarrācinæ** -ārum, f. a town in Latium, formerly called Anzur, now

Terracina; fumen Terracinae = Amasenus, Liv. Hence, adj., **Tarrācinensis** -e, of Terracina.

**Tarrāco** -ōnis, f. a town in Spain, now Tarragona. Hence, **Tarrāconensis** -e, of Tarraco; Hispania Tarrāconensis, name of the north-east division of Spain.

**Tarsus** -i, f. (Ταρσός), the chief town of Cilicia, now Tarsus. Hence, adj., **Tarsensis** -e, of or belonging to Tarsus.

**Tartārus** (-ūs) -i, m., plur., **Tartāra** -ōrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), the infernal regions. Hence, adj., **Tartāreus** -a -um, Tartarean; custos, Cerberus, Verg.; sorores, the Furies, Verg.

**Tartessus** (-ūs) -i, f. (Ταρτησός), 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.

**tā!** interj. an exclamation of astonishment, what! Plaut.

**tāta** -ae, m. father, in the lisping speech of children, Varr.

**tātas** = tat (q.v.).

**Tātius** -ii, m., Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, co-regent with Romulus. Adj., **Tātius** -a -um, of Tattius.

**Taulanti** -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria.

**taura** -ae, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Varr.

**taurus** -a -um (taurus), m. or relating to an 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 Auldis), 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** -ēntis, f. a fort in Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to Massilia.

**Taurōmēnium** (**Taurōminium**) -ii, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence, **Taurōmēnitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Taurōmēnium.

**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-Kurun. Tauri Pylae, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic.

**tax** = tuxtāx (q.v.).

**taxa** -ae, f. a species of laurel, Plin.

**taxatio** -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising; etus rei taxationem facere, Cic.

**taxileus** -i -um (taxus), of or relating to the yew-tree, Plin.

**taxillus** -i, m. (root TAG, whence talus), a small tile, Cic.

**taxo**, 1. (tago, tango), to touch, to handle. Fig., **A.** to reproach, *tax* with a fault; aliquem, Suet. **B.** to estimate, rate, appraise the value of anything, Suet.

**taxus** -i, f. a yew-tree, Caes.

**Tāygōtē (Tāygōtē)** -ēs, f. (Ταΰγέρη), daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiads.

**Tāygōtus** -i, m. (Ταΰγερὸς), and **Tāygōta** -drum, n. a mountain between Laconia and Messenia.

1. **tē**, v. tu.

2. **-tē**, pronominal suffix added to tu (v. tu).

**Tēanum** -i, n. (Τῆανον). **I.** Teanum 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.

**tēba** -ae, f. a hill, Varr.

**techna** -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, Plant.

**technicus** -i, m. (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Quint.

**Teomessa** -ae, f. (Τεῖμυσσα), daughter of Teukhras, mistress of the Telamonian Ajax.

**Teomōn** -ōnis, m. a town in Cyprus.

**Tecta** via, a street in Rome, leading to the porta Capena.

**tectē**, adv. with compar. (tectus), 1, 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, Plant. **II.** Esp., relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls; hence, opus tectorium, and subet., **tectorium** -ii, n. plaster, stucco, fresco-painting; conclavum, Cic.; transf., of paste put on the face to preserve the complexion, Juv.

**Tectōages** -um, m. and **Tectōagi** -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 tecto ac domo invitare, Cic.; inter annos XIV tectum non subire, had 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 tector, Cic. **B.** concealed; **a.** secret; cupiditas, Cic.; **b.** of speech, disguised, obscure; verba, Cic.

**Tēga** -ae, f. (Τῆγᾱ), a city of Arcadia. Hence, **A. Tēgaeus (Tēgaeus)** -a -um, Tegean, and poet. = Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, Ov.; aper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmentis, mother of Evander, who is also called Tegaeae sacerdos, Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov.; subet., **Tēgaea** -ae, f. Alalanta, Ov. **B. Tēgaeates** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Tegea.

**tēges** -ētis, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering, Varr.

**tēgēticiola** -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 **togmen** -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 **togmentum** -i, n. (tego), a covering; tegimenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.

**tegmen** = tegimen (q.v.).

**tēgo**, text, tectum, 3. (τέγω), to cover. **I.** Gen., amica corpus eius textit suo pallio, Cic.; casa stramentis, Caes. **II.** Esp., 1, to bury, cover with earth; ossa tēgebat humus, Ov.; 2, to cover, conceal, hide; **a.** lit., feriae 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.

**tēgula** -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 textō). **I.** a web, that which is woven; Penelope telam retextens, Cic.; a spider's web, Cat.; fig., a device; ea tela textitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, the warp, Verg.; 2, the loom, Ov.

**Tēlamo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence, **A. Tēlāmōnis** -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.

**Tēlēbōae** -drum, m. (Τηλεβόαι), a people in Acaernania, 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).

**Tēlēmāchus** -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Ulysses and Penelope.

**Tēlēphus** -i, m. (Τηλεφός), son of Hercules, king in Mysia, wounded by the spear of Achilles, but healed by its rust.

**Tēlēthusa** -ae, f. mother of Iphis.

**tēllum** -i, n. (τήλλον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Plin.

**tēllis** -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Plin.

**Tēllāna** -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; Gnoesia, 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. Telmesses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Telmessus. **B. Telmessicus** -a -um, of or relating to Telmessus. **C. Telmessius** -a -um, Telmessian.

**talamus** -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 cum 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 fortuna, Cic.; isto telo tutabimur plebem, Liv.

**Temēnos** (τέμενος, τό), a place at Syracuse, where was a grove sacred to Apollo. Hence, **Temēnitēs** -ae, m. (Τεμενίτης), of Temenos; Apollo, a status of Apollo, Cic.

**temerarius** -a -um (temere). I. by chance, fortuitous, casual, Plant. II. inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent; homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; bella, Ov.; cupiditas, Cic.

**temerē**, 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 libertas suis deferbant, Cic.

**temeritas** -ātis, f. (temere). I. chance, accident; temeritas est casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. II. rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion, in judgment; temeritas cupiditatisque militum, Caes.; numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

**temēro**, 1. (temere), to defile, dishonour, pollute; templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

**Temēsā** -ae, f., **Temēsē** -ēs, f., and **Temēsā** (Temēsā) -ae, f. (Τεμίσια, Τέμψα), an old town in Brutium, famous for its copper mines. Hence, A. **Temēsaeus** -a -um, Temēsaeus. B. **Temēsēus** -a -um, Temēsēus. C. **Temēsānus** -a -um, Temēsānus.

**temētum** -i, n. (root temum, whence temulentus), any intoxicating drink, wine, Cic.

**temno**, tempei, 3. to despise, contemn; vulgaris, Hor.

**Temnōs** -i, f. (Τήννος), a town in Aetolia, now Mentem. Hence, A. **Temnitēs** -ae, m. of Temnos. B. **Temni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Temnos.

**tēmo** -ōnis, m. (tendo), a pole; 1, lit., a, of a wagon, Verg.; b, of a plough, a plough-beam, Verg.; 2, meton., a, a wagon; b, the constellation of Charles's Wain, Cic. poet.

**Tempē**, neut. plur. (Τέμπε, τό). I. a valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed. II. Transf., any beautiful valley, Ov., Verg.

**temperamentum** -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.

**temperans** -antis, p. adj. (from tempero), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying; homo, Cic.; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., temperantior a cupidine imperi, Liv.

**temperantē**, adv. with compar. (temperans), temperately, moderately; temperantius agere, Cic.

**temperantia** -ae, f. (temperans), temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence; temperantia in praetermittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.

**temperatē**, adv. (temperatus), moderately, temperately; agere, Cic.; temperatius scribere, Cic.

**temperatio** -ōnis, f. (tempero). I. temperateness, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organisation; caeli, Cic.; calor, Cic.; corpus, Cic.; civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. II. Concr., the organising principle; sol mens mundi et temperatio, Cic.

**temperator** -ōris, m. (tempero), one who arranges or governs; varietatis, Cic.

**temperatura** -ae, f. (tempero), proper mixture, temperate, organisation, Plin.

**temperatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tempero). I. properly arranged; prela, Cato. II. ordered, moderate; a, esca, Cic.; loca temperata, Caes.; b, fig., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperator, Cic.

**temperi**, temperius, v. tempus.

**temperies** -ei, f. (tempero), a proper mixture, preparation, organisation, tempering; temperiem sumpere humorque calorque, Ov.

**tempēro**, 1. (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 existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.; 2, esp., to spare, with dat.; hostibus superatis, Cic. II. Transf., 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; rempublicam 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; ea 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., immoderate tempestates, Cic.; 2, fig., storm, tempest, attack, fury; invidias, Cic.; querelarum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons, Sciclorum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

**tempestive**, adv. with compar. (tempestivus), at the right time, seasonably; tempestive caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivus in domum Pauli comissabere, Hor.

**tempestivitas** -ātis, f. (tempestivus), the fit time, proper season; sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

**tempestivus** = 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, convenient opportunities 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. (= templum, 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; deus, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic.; **b**, a height; templa Parnassia, the Mount Parnassus, Ov. **B**, a consecrated place of ground; **a**, gen., any consecrated spot, a sanctuary, arylum, 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.

**temporalis** -e (tempus), temporary, lasting for a time; laudes, Tac.

**temporalis** -a -um (tempus). **I** temporary, Plin. **II** reasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, Nep.

**tempori**, v. tempus.

**Tempea**, Tempeanus, v. Temesa.

**tempus** -oris, n. (refere, 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 tempore praesens, for the present, Cic.; ex tempore, without preparation, Cic.; ad tempus, for a time, Cic. **B** Transf., **1**, a distinct point of time; abili 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 oportet, 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** -orum, n. a town in Thrace, between Mt. Rhodope and the coast.

**Temesa** = Temesa (q.v.).

**temulentia** -ae, f. (temulentus), drunkenness, intoxication, Plin.

**temulentus** -a -um (temum, whence temetum), drunken; intoxicated, tipsy; of persons, Cic.; of things, vox, Cic.

**tenacitas** -atis, f. (tenax). **I** a firm holding, tenacity; ungulum tenacitate arripuit, Cic. **II** frugality, stinginess, Liv.

**tenaciter**, adv. (tenax). **I** firmly, tenaciously; premere, Ov. **II** Transf., constantly, firmly; miseros urgere, Ov.

**tenax** -acis (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., quae sit tenax, Ov.; **b**, holding firmly together, sticky, gluey; gramen, matted, Hor.; ceras, 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.

**Temetari** -orum and -um, n. a German people on the Rhine.

**tendicula** -ae, f. (tendo), a gin, snare; fig., aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic.

**tendo**, tēndi, tentum and tensum, 3. (root TEN, whence reire, 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 iulum, Verg. **B** Fig., **1**, gen., allcui 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; militi t. t., to pitch one's tent, encamp, Caes., Verg.; in illis castris, Liv.; **2** (without se), to direct one's course to, tend towards, go towards, march towards; **a**, of persons, Venusian, Cic.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; **b**, of inanimate things, simulacra vis 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 allenam orem quisque inopes 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.; praevire, Liv.; **2**, to strive, contend against; **a**, with arms, summā vi, Sall.; **b**, with words, etc., to contend for, strive for; quod summā vi uterent, amicis mandaverat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with acc. of pron., quid tendit? what is he striving for? Cic.

**tenebrae** -arum, f. darkness. **I** Lit., **a**, Cic.; tetrīs tenebris, Cic.; **b**, esp., the darkness of the night, night; quomodo redirem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; **2**, **a**, darkness = blindness; tenebrae et cladem lucis ademptae objicit, Ov.; **b**, the darkness before the eyes in fainting; tenebris nigrescent omnia circum, Verg.; **c**, the darkness of death, Plant.; **3**, meton., a dark place; of the lower world, Stygiae, Verg.; aboli, Verg.; Ov.; of a prison, clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place, quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, obscurity, inglorious condition; vestram familiam obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; **2**, darkness, gloom, obscurity; latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

**tenebriōsus** -a -um (tenebrius), dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure; illud tenebrosissimum tempus ineuntis aetatis tuse, Cic.

**tenebrius** -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy, Cic. poet.

**tenebrosus** -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy; plus, Verg.

**Tenedos** (-ōs) -i, f. (Τένεδος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy, now Tenedo. Hence, **Tenedius** -a -um, belonging to Tenedo.

**tenellus** -a -um (dim. of tenellus), exceedingly tender, delicate, Cat.

**tenellus** -a -um (dim. of tener), very tender, delicate, Plant.

**tēdo**, tēdi, tentum, 2. (root TEN, whence tendo, reire), to hold. **I** Gen., **A** 1, lit., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dexteri manu, Cic.; 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 capiat Caesar, tenes, Cic.

**B. Meton.** 1, to reach a place, arrive at, land on; regionem, Liv.; 2, transf., per cursum rectum regnum, Cic.; 3, 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, multaeptionibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to occupy, garrison; locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes.; 2, transf., of persons as objects, to jam tenet altera conjux, Ov.; to possess as a ruler, terras, Hor.; imperium, Caes.; qui tenent (sc. rempublicam), 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 tenebantur, Caes.; b, as milit. t. t., to defend, keep; suum locum, tumulum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to hold fast in the mind; memoriam allicuius, Cic.; memoria 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 tenet, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, to charm, amuse; varias mentes carmine, Verg.; pueri ludis tenentur, oculi picturis tenentur, Cic.; e, to bind; leges eum tenent, Cic.; lege, foedere, promissio teneri, Cic.; f, to hold fast, preserve; auctoritatem, imperium in suis, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, to gain, Cic.; g, to maintain a proposition; illud arte tenent accurateque 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 Corymba teneri, Cic.; 2, transf., non teneo te pluribus, Cic. **VI.** With the notion of containing, to contain, comprise; in pass., teneri aliquare, to be contained in, to belong to; si Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic.

**tēner** -āra -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.; subet., in teneris, in childhood, Verg. **II.** Transf., tender, soft, effeminate; tenerum quiddam atque molle in animis, Cic.; tenerior animus, Cic.

**tēnerasce**, 3. (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.).

**tēnecamus** -i, m. (τενεαμύς), a straining at stool, Nep.

**tēner** -ōris, m. (teneo), course, continued

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 Circensian 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.

**tēntātiō** (temptātiō) -ōnis, f. (tento). **I.** An attack; novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic. **II.** a trial, test, Liv.

**tēntātōr** (temptātōr) -ōris, m. (tento), a tempter, Hor.

**tēntigo** -inis, f. (tendo), lecherousness, Hor.

**tēnto** (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; allicuius patientiam, Cic.; se, Cic.; b, to try, attempt; oppugnationem eius castelli, Liv.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Thetim 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 rempublicam, Cic.; with infin., irasci, Verg. **II.** to attack, assail; 1, lit., Achaiaem, 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.

**tēntōriolum** -i, n. (dim. of tentorium), a little tent, Auct. b. Afr.

**tēntorium** -ii, n. (tendo), a tent, Liv.

**tēntus** -a -um, partic. of tendo and teneo.

**Tētyra** -ōrum, n. (Τέτυρα), a town in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

**tēnuolus** -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.; praeda, Caes.; transf., of persons, poor, needy, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, poor, weak, feeble; valetudo tenuissima, Caes.; causa tenuis et inope, 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.

**tēnuitas** -ātis, f. (tenuis). **I.** thinness, fineness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., animi, Cic.; 2, esp., leanness; tenuitas ipse delectat, Cic. **B.** Fig., simplicity, plainness; rerum et verborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., miserable condition, poverty; aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.

**tēnuiter**, 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 sentiri, Cic.

**tēnuē**, 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; armata macie, Verg.; b, to contract; vocis vis est tenuata, Ov. **II.** Fig., to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; iram, Ov.; vires, Ov.

1. **tēnus** -ōris, n. (root TEN, whence tendo), a noose, gin, springe, Plaut.

2. **tēnus**, prep. with abl. and genit. (connected with teneo, tendo, *tenere*), up to, as far as. **I.** Of place, a, with genit., erurum tenuis, Verg.; Coreyræ tenuis, Liv.; b, with abl., Tauro tenuis regnare, Cic.; cadi facie 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.

**Tēns** -i, f. (Tēns), a town on the coast of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon; hence, **Tēnus** -a -um, and **Tēnus** -a -um, Teian, poet. = Anacreontic, Ov.

**tēpēfacio** -faci -factum, 3., pass., **tēpēfacio** -factus sum -fieri (tepeo and facio), to make warm, to warm, heat; soli tepēfaciat solum, Cic.

**tēpēo**, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid. **I.** Lit., hieus tepet, Hor.; partic., tepens, warm; auræ, 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.

**tēpescō**, tēpūi, 3. (tepeo). **A.** to grow warm; maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic. **B.** to lose warmth, grow cool, Mart.

**tephrias** -ac, m. (tephrias), a species of ash-coloured stone, Plin.

**tēpidā**, adv. (tepidus), lukewarmly, Plin.

**tēpidus**, 1. (tepidus), to make lukewarm, Plin.

**tēpidus** -a -um (tepeo). **I.** lukewarm, tepid; bruna, Hor. **II.** lukewarm, cooling; 1, lit., focus, Ov.; 2, fig., wanting in ardour; ignes, mens, Ov.

**tēpor** -ōris, m. (tepeo). **I.** lukewarmness, a moderate heat; solis, Liv.; maris, Cic. **II.** Fig., of discourse, want of fire, Tac.

**tēporātus** -a -um (tepor), made lukewarm, Plin.

**Tēpūla āqua**, 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; Aeneas magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg.; b, = very; ter felix, Ov.

**terdōcies** (terdōciens), adv. thirteen times, Cic.

**tērebīnthinus** -a -um (tepebīnthos), of the terebīnth-tree, Plin.

**tērebīnthus** -i, f. (tepebīnthos), the terebīnth-tree, Verg.

**tērebra** -ae, f. (tero), a gimlet, borer, Cato.

**tērebro**, 1. (terebrā), to bore through, pierce, perforate; latebras uteri, Verg.

**tēredo** -inis, f. (tepebō), a worm that gnaws wood, Ov.

**Terentius** -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 Lucanus, the celebrated Roman comic dramatist, contemporary of Laetius and Scipio Africanus; 4, Terentia, the wife of Cicero. Adj., **Terentius** -a -um, Terentian; lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius. Hence, **Terentiānus** -a -um, Terentian; exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chremes, appearing in the comedies of Terence, Cic.

**Tērentum** (Tārentum) -i, n., **Tērentōs** (-us), and **Tērentōs** (-us) -i, m., a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi saeculares were held. Hence, **Tērentinus** -a -um, Terentine.

**tēres** -rētis, abl. -rēti (root TER, Gr. TEP, *terpeō*), rounded, polished, well-turned. **I.** stipes, Caes.; gemma, Verg.; hence, fig., sapienti in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor. **II.** Army-women; 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** -ei and -eos, m. (Tapeús), king in Thracia, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela, father of Itys, who outraged Philomela, and for punishment was changed into a hoopoe. Hence, **Tēreides** -ae, m. (Tapeídēs), the son of Tereus, i.e., Itys.

**tergeminus** = trigeminus (q.v.).

**tergēo** and **tergo**, tersi, tersum -ēre and -ēre (root TER, whence tero), to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, Cic.; lumina lacrimantia tersi, Ov.; specula, to polish, Verg.; arma, Liv.

**Tergestis** -is, n. a town in Istria, now Trieste. Hence, **Tergestinus** -a -um, Tergestine.

**tergium** -i, n. (tergium), a whip of leather, thong for scourging, Plaut.

**tergiversatio** -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), back-wedness, reluctance, delay; mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

**tergiversor**, 1. dep. (tergum and verto), to turn the back, hence, to be reluctant, shuffle, and excuses, to delay; quid taces? quid dissimules? quid tergiversaris? Cic.

**tergōre**, 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, *has*; a tergo, from behind, Cic.; praebere terga Phoebo, to run oneself, Ov.; plur., terga, meton. = fight; terga Parthorum dicam, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the hindmost part of a thing; castris ab tergo valium obiectum, 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., *hings* made out of hide; Sulmonia, 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.

**Tērina** -ae, f. a town in Brutii, near modern Eufemia. Hence, **Tērinæus** -a -um, of or belonging to Terina.

**termes** -itis, m. a branch cut off a tree; olivæ, Hor.

**Termessus** -i, f. (Τερμεσσός), 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 fixing, ordaining, determining; versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Cic.; 2, rhet. t.t., the end, termination of a period; ordo verborum alias aliā terminatione concluditur, Cic.

**termino**, 1. (terminus), to bound, limit, set bounds to. **I.** Lit., finem loci quem oleae terminabant, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to limit; a, to restrain, restrict; sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, Cic.; b, to define, determine; bona volup-

tate, mala dolore, Cic. ; 2, to close, end, terminate ; orationem, Cic.

**terminus** -i, m. (root TER, whence termen, termo, Gr. ΤΕΡ, whence τέμαχος, 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 terminosque constitutum, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic. ; 2, end, conclusion ; contentionum, Cic.

**terni** -ae a (ter). I. three each, Cic. ; sing., terno ordine, Verg. II. three together, Verg.

**terro**, trivi, tritum, 3. (root TER, whence terreo, to rub. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, dentes in stipite, Ov. ; calceum = 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 thrust out corn ; milia 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 virum 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 pass oneself ; se in opere longinquo, Liv. ; b, to pass away time ; interea tempus, Cic. (synec. perf., tristis, Cat.).

**Terpsichorē** -ēs, f. (Τερψιχόρη), the muse of dancing ; hence = muse, poetry, Juv.

**terra** -ae, f. (root TER, whence terreo), 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. ; terra, by land, Cic. ; terrā marique, by land and sea, Cic. ; in terra, 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 inloce, 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.

**Tarracina**, Tarracinenis = Tarracina, Tarracinenis (q.v.).

**terrenus** -a -um (terra). I. earthy, earthen ; tumulus, Caes. ; genus, Cic. Subst., **terrenum** -i, n. land, ground ; herbidium, 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.

**terreo**, terrū, 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.

**terrestēr** -tris -tra, gen., **terrestris** -e (terra), 1, terrestrial (opp. marinus), animalium genus terrestre, Cic. ; terrestres navesque pugnae, Cic. ; 2, found on the earth, earthly (opp. caelestis), res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic. ; Capitolium terrestre domidium Jovis, Cic.

**terrēus** -a -um (terra), made of earth, earthy ; progenies, Verg.

**terribilis** -e (terreo), terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful ; a, of things, sonus, Liv. ; mors est terribilis illa, etc., Cic. ; with 2. supine, ter-

ribiles visu formae, Verg. ; neut. plur. subst., majores ac terribiliora afferre, Liv. ; b, of persons, jam ipse urbi terribilis erat, Liv. ; with 2. supine, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.

**terrificū** -ae, f. and **terrificūm** -i, n. (terreo), something that causes fright ; abl. plur., terrificulis, Liv.

**terrifico**, 1. (terrificus), to frighten, terrify, Verg.

**terrificus** -a -um (terreo and facio), causing terror, frightful, terrible, Verg.

**terrigena** -ae, c. (terra and gigno), earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lucr., Ov.

**terripavium**, terripudium = tripudium (q.v.).

**territo**, 1. (intens. of terreo), to frighten, scare, terrify ; a, of persons, aliquem metu, Caes. ; b, of things, tribuniciū domi bellum patres terreat, Liv.

**territorium** -ii, n. (terra), the land belonging to a town, district, territory ; coloniae, Cic.

**terror** -oris, 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 terrorem esse, Caes. ; facere terrorem et militibus et Ipedi Appio, Liv. ; incutere alicui terrorem, Liv. ; inferre terrorem alicui, Cic. ; injicere alicui terrorem, Caes. II. Meton., a, the object which causes terror ; terra repleta esse trepido terrore, Lucr. ; plur., huius urbis terrores (Carthage and Numantia), Cic. ; b, news causing terror ; Roman tanti terrores erant allati, Liv. ; also threatening or frightening expressions ; non mediocres terrores jacere atque denuntiare, Cic. ; or, events causing terror ; caelestes maritimique 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.

**tertiadecimāni** -ōrum, m. (tertius decimus), soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.

**tertianus** -a -um (tertius), belonging to the third. I. to the third day ; febris, tertian fever, i.e., recurring every third day, Cic. ; subst., **tertiana** -ae, f. a tertian fever, Plin. II. belonging to the third legion ; subst., **tertiani** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the third legion, Tac.

**tertianus** -a -um (tertius), containing one-third ; stannum, containing one-third tin with two-thirds lead, Plin.

**tertio**, adv. (tertius). I. for the third time ; tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. II. thirdly, Caes.

**tertium**, adv. (tertius), for the third time, Cic.

**tertius** -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., **tertiae** -arum, f. a, one-third, Plin. ; b, the third or inferior part in a play, Plin.

**tertiusdecimus** -a -um, the thirteenth, Cic.

**ternarius** -ii, m. (ter or tres and uncia), three twelfth parts. I. the fourth part of an as, Cic. ; prov., ne ternarius quidem, not a farthing, Cic. II. the fourth part of an inheritance ; heres ex ternario, heir to one-fourth of the property, Cic.

**terveneficus** -i, m. an arch-poisoner, a double-dyed rogue, Plaut.

**tesca (tesqua)** -ōrum, 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 tessera 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.

**tessērārius** -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.

**tessētila** -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., an earthen vessel, pot, pitcher, jug, urn; vinum Graeca 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.; subet., testāceus -i, n. brick-work, Plin.; 2, brick-coloured, Plin. **II.** Of animals, covered with a shell, testaceus, Plin.

**testamentārius** -a -um (testamentum), of or relating to a will, testamentary; subet., testāmentārius -ii, m. a forger of wills, Cic.

**testamentum** -i, n. (testor), a last will, testament; id testamentum cavere, to provide, Cic.; conscribere testamentum, Cic.; testamentum facere, Cic.; irritum facere testamentum, to annul, Cic.; obsequare testamentum, Caes.; relinquere alicui testamento testamentum milites, Cic.

**testatio** -ōnis, f. (testor). **I.** a calling to witness; ruptorum 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 casset, 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; deos 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 te testificata voluntas, Cic.

**testimōnium** -ii, n. (1. testis), witness, evidence, testimony. **I.** Lit., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.; of a written attestation, testimonium componere, obsequare, Cic. **II.** Transf., in general, a proof, evidence, indication; dedisti iudici 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 = tostu, tostum, as testa = tosta), an earthen pot, a pot, Ov.

**testuātium** -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 curved string-instrument, the lyra, 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 shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications, Caes.; 4, 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 Themistocle collabefactus testulā illā, Nep.

**tētānicus** -a -um (τετανικός), suffering from lockjaw, Plin.

**tētānus** -i, m. (τέτανος), lockjaw, Plin.

**tētartēmōrien** -ii, n. (τεταρτημέριον), the fourth part of the sodias, Plin.

**tēter (taeter)** -tra -trum, fowl, 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 teterior hostis huius civitati? Cic.; sententia teterima, Cic.

**tēthālassomēnos** -i, m. (τεθαλασσωμένος olvos), wine mixed with sea-water, Plin.

**Tēthys** -thys, 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. -ōrum and -ūm, n. (τέτραχμον), a Greek coin of four drachmae, Liv.

**tētrachordos** -on (τετραχόρδος), having four notes; subet., tētrachordon -i, n. harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Varr.

**tētracōlon** -i, n. (τετρακόλον), a period having four clauses, Sen.

**tētradrachmum** = tetrachmum (q.v.).

**tētragnāthius** -ii, m. (τετραγναθος), a poisonous spider, Plin.

**tētrālix** -icis, f. (τετράλιξ), the plant health, Plin.

**tētrāio** -ōnis, m. (τετράϊον), a healthcock, 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** -ōn, n. plur. (τετραστιχα), a poem consisting of four lines, Quint.

**tétrô** (*tactrô*), adv. (*teter*), *foully, hideously, noisomely, offensively*; multa facere impure atque tetrô, Cic.; religionem impurissimè tettereque violasse, Cic.

**1. tetricus** -a -um, *dark, gloomy, severe, forbidding*; puella, Ov.; deae, the Furies, Mart.

**2. Tétricus mons**, a mountain in the Sabine country, now Monte S. Giovanni; poet. subst.,

**Tétricus** -ae, f. (sc. rupes), Verg.

**tettigomëtra** -ae, f. (*τεττιγομήτρα*), the larva of the cicada, Plin.

**tettigônia** -ae, f. (*τεττιγονία*), a species of small cicada, Plin.

**tëtuli** = tuli, v. tulo.

**Teucer** -cri, m. and **Teucrus** -i, m. (*Τεύκερ*). **I.** (Teucer and Teucrus) son of Telamon, king of Salamis, brother of Ajax, who, after his return from Troy, sailed away to Cyprus. **II.** (Teucrus), son of Scamander, first king of Troy; hence, **a. Teucrus** -a -um, *Teucrian*, poet. = Trojan; **b. Teucrus** -a -um, *Teucorian*, poet. = Trojan. Subst., **Teucric** -orum, m. the Trojans.

**teuchitis** -idis, f. (*τευχίτις*), a species of aromatic rush, Plin.

**teucion** -ii, n. (*τεύκων*), the plant called germaner, Plin.

**Teucrinus**, Teucrus, v. Teucer.

**Teuthräs** -thrantis, m. (*Τευθρας*). **I.** a river in Campania. **II.** a king in Mysia, father of Theopius. Hence, **A. Teuthränia** -ae, f. a district in Mysia. **B. Teuthrantös** -a -um, Mysian. **C. Teuthrantius** -a -um, of or belonging to Teuthras; turba, the fifty sisters and daughters of Theopius, Ov. **III.** a soldier of Tursus.

**Teutön** -örum, m. and **Teutönös** -um, m. a collective name of the German peoples, a branch of which invaded the Roman Empire with the Cimbric, and were defeated by C. Marius. Hence, **Teutönis** -a -um, *Teuton*, and poet. = German.

**texo**, texti, textum, 3. to weave. **I.** tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, 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** -öris, m. (texo), a weaver, Hor.

**textörüs** -a -um (textor), of or relating to weaving, Sen.

**textrinus** -a -um (for textorinus, from textor), relating to weaving. Subst., **textrin** -i, n. weaving, Cic.

**textrix** -tridis, 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.; clipei, Verg. **II.** Fig., of written composition, texture, style, Quint.

**textura** -ae, f. (texo). **I.** a web, texture, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a putting together, connexion, Lucr.

**textus** -üs, m. (texo). **I.** a web, and transf., texture, structure, Lucr. **II.** Fig., of discourse, mode of putting together, connexion, Quint.

**Thäis** -idos, f. (*Θαίς*), a celebrated hetaira of Athens, afterwards wife of Ptolemaeus I. of Egypt.

**Thäia** -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Fer-  
reanah.

**thälamëgus** -i, f. (*θαλαμῆγός*), a large gondola provided with cabin, Bust.

**thäläms** -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 desero pactos, the promised bride, Verg.

**thälässicus** -a -um (*θαλασσικός*), sea-green, Plaut.

**thälässinus** -a -um (*θαλάσσινος*), sea-green, Lucr.

**Thälässio**, Thälässius, etc., v. Talassio.

**thälässites** -as, m. (*θαλασσίτης*), wine which has been sunk in the sea to be ripened, Plin.

**thälässömeli**, n. (*θαλασσόμελι*), honey mixed with sea-water, Plin.

**Thälea** = Thälia (q. v.).

**Thäles** -lis and -lëtis, m. (*Θαλῆς*), a philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

**Thälia** -ae, f. (*Θάλια*). **I.** the Muse of comic poetry. **II.** one of the sea-nymphs.

**thallus** -i, m. (*θαλλός*), a green branch, Verg.

**Thämyras** -ae, m. and **Thämyris** -idis, m. (*Θάμυρας*), a Thracian poet, who entered into a contest with the Muses, and being conquered was deprived of his lyre and eyes.

**Thäpus** (-ös) -i, f. (*Θάψος*). **I.** a peninsula and town in Sicily. **II.** a town in Africa Propria, where Caesar conquered the Pompeians.

**Thäsus** (-ös) -i, f. (*Θάσος*), an island in the Aegean Sea. Adj., **Thäsian** -a -um, Thäsian.

**Thäumäs** -antis, m. (*Θαῦμας*), father of Iris. Hence, **A. Thäumanös** -a -um, of Thäumas; virgo, Iris, Ov. **B. Thäuman-**  
**tiäs** -idis, f. daughter of Thäumas, i. e., Iris. **C. Thäumantis** -idos, f. = Thäumantias.

**thäumëdes**, acc. -en, m. an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Plin.

**thäträlis** -e (theatrum), of or relating to a theatre, theatrical; consensus, Cic.

**thästrum** -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.

**Thäbæ** -ärum, f. (*Θήβαι*). **I.** a city of Upper Egypt. **II.** a city of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus, the birthplace of Pindar. **III.** Thäbæ 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. Thäbäis** -idis and -idos, f. **1.** belonging to Thäbæ in Egypt; **2.** belonging to Thäbæ in Boeotia; Thäbaidæ, Thäban women, Ov.; **3.** belonging to Thäbæ in Mysia. **B. Thäbänus** -a -um, **1.** belonging to Thäbæ in Boeotia; modi, Pindaric, Ov.; dea, Ivo (Leukothea, Mästia), 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., **Thäbänus** -i, m. a Thäban; **2.** belonging to Thäbæ in Mysia; subst., Thäbana, Andromache, Ov.

**Thäbë** -ae, f. (*Θήβη*). **I.** = Thäbæ. **II.** a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopus. **III.** wife of the tyrant Alexander of Phæra.

**thēsa** -ae, f. (θήσα), a case, sheath, envelope, covering; vasa sine thesa, Cic.

**Thelikinōē** -ēs, f. one of the first four Muses.

**thelyphōnon** = aconitum (q.v.).

**thelyptēris** -idis, f. (θηλυπτερίς), the female fern plant, Plin.

**thēma** -ātis, n. (θέμα). **I.** the theme, topic, subject of discourse, Sen. **II.** the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, Stuet.

**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 Lampasus.

**Thēmistōclēs** -is and -ī, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς), the celebrated general of the Athenians in the Persian War. Hence, **Thēmistōclēus** -a -um, Thēmistoclean.

**Thēocritus** -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), the famous Greek bucolic poet, born at Syracuse, flourished 381-250 a.c.

**Thēodectēs** -is and -ī, m. (Θεοδέκτης), Greek orator of Cilecia, teacher of Isocrates and Aristotle.

**Thēodōrus** -i, m. (Θεόδωρος). **I.** Of Byzantium, a Greek sophist. **II.** Of Ōyrene, a Greek sophist. **III.** a famous rhetorician of Gadara, teacher of Tiberius.

**Thēogōnia** -ae, f. (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

**thēolōgus** -ī, m. (Θεολόγος), a theologian, one who treats of the descent and existence of the gods, Cic.

**Thēophānē** -ēs, f. (Θεοφάνη), daughter of Bion, mother by Poseidon of the ram which bore Phrixus to Colchis.

**Thēophānēs** -is and -ī, m. (Θεοφάνης), a historian, friend of Pompeius.

**Thēophrastus** -ī, m. (Θεόφραστος), a celebrated Greek philosopher of the town of Cressa in Lesbos, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.

**Thēopompus** -ī, 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. (Θέρα), an island in the Cretan Sea, now Santorin. Hence, **Thēraeus** -a -um, Thēraean.

**Thērāmēnēs** -ae, m. (Θεραμένης), 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 Critias and Charicles.

**Thērāpnē** (Thērāmnē) -ēs, f. and **Thērāpnē** -ārum, f. (Θεράπναι), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen; hence, adj., **Thērāpnēus** -a -um, Thērāpnēan; poet., Spartan; marita, or nata rure Thērāpnēo, Helen, Ov.; sanguis Thērāpnēus (of the boy Hyacinthus of Amyclae), Ov.

**thērīacus** -a -um (Θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, esp., the bite of serpents, Plin. Subst., **thērīacos** -ae, f. and **thērīacos** -ēs, f. an antidote against the bite of poisonous serpents, Plin.

**Thērīclēs** -is, m. (Θηρικλῆς), a celebrated artist, maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth. Hence, **Thērīclēus** -a -um (Θηρικλέους), Thērīcleian; pocula, drinking-cups of clay or wood, Cic.

**thermae** -ārum, f. (θερμός, warm). **I.** warm baths, Plin. **II.** Proper name, **Thermae** -ārum, f. a town with warm springs on the north coast of Sicily, now Sciacca. Hence, **Thermītānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Thermae.

**Thermē** -ēs, f. (Θέρμη), a town in Macedonia, afterwards called Thessalonica. Hence, **Thermaeus** -a -um, Thermaean; sinus, now il Golfo di Salonichi.

**therminus** -a -um (Θέρμινος), made of lupines, Plin.

**Thermōdōn** -ontis, m. (Θερμώδων), a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived, now Terna. Hence, **Thermōdōntēus** (-tīācus) -a -um, poet. = Amazonian.

**thermōpōllum** -ī, n. (θερμοπόλλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, Plaut.

**thermōpōtē**, l. to refresh with warm drinks, Plaut.

**Thermōpylae** -ārum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι), a pass in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly, where Leonidas and a small body of Spartans fell fighting against the whole Persian army.

**thermūlae** -ārum, f. (dim. of thermae), warm baths, Mart.

**Thērōdāmās** -antis, m. and **Thērōmōdōn** -ontis, m. (Θερρόδωρος), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Adj., **Thērōdāmāntōus** -a -um, of Therodamas.

**Thersites** -ae, m. (Θηρσίτης), son of Agrius, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.

**thesaurarius** -a -um (thesaurus), of or relating to the treasury, Plaut.

**thesaurus** -ī, m. (θησαυρός). **I.** a treasury, store, hoard; 1, lit., thesaurus obtruere, Cic.; defodere, Cic.; 2, fig., a treasure (of persons, etc.), Plaut. **II.** the place where a treasure is kept; 1, lit., a, servata mella thesaurus, Verg.; b, esp. the treasury of a temple or state; thesaurus Proserpinae spoliare, Liv.; 2, fig., a storehouse, magazine, repository; thesaurus rerum omnium memoria, Cic.

**Thēsēus** -ī and -ōs, 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; horos, Hippolytus, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Thēsēides** -ae, m. a son of Theseus, Hippolytus, Ov. **D.** **Thēsēis** -idis, f. a poem on Theseus, Juv.

**thēsion** (-um) -ī, n. (θήσιον), a species of flax (Thesium linophyllum, Linn.), Plin.

**thēsis** -is, f. (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, Quint.

**thesmōphōria** -ōrum, n. (θεσμοφορία), the great Greek festival in honour of Demeter, Plin.

**Thesplae** -ārum, f. (Θεσπία), a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Hence, **A.**

**Thesplāis** -adis, f. (Θεσπιάς), Thesplian; deae Thespiades, Ov., and simply, Thespiades, Cic., the Muses. **B.** **Thespienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Thesplae.

**Thespis** -idis, m. (Θέσπις), the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.

**Thespius** -ī, n. (Θέσπιος), son of Erechtheus, founder of Thesplae, father of fifty daughters.

**Thesprōtia** -ae, f. (Θεσπρωτία), a district in Epirus. Hence, **Thesprōtius** -a -um, Thesprōtian.

**Thessalia** -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece. Hence, adj., **A.** **Thessalius** -a -um, Thessalian; juga (of Mount Pelion), Ov. **B.** **Thessalius** -a -um, Thessalian; tela (of Achilles), Hor.; ignes, in the camp of Achilles, Hor.; pinus, the ship Argo,

Ov. **C. Thessalius** -a -um, *Thessalian*. **D. Thessalis** -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 *Salonichi*. Hence, **Thessalōnicenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*.

**Thessalus**, v. *Thessalia*.

**Theslius** -li, m. (Θέσλιος). **I.** a king in *Acetolia*, father of *Leda* and *Althaea*, of *Plexippus* and *Toxæus*. Hence, **A. Thesiades** -ae, m. (Θεσιάδης), a descendant of *Theslius*; *Thesiades* duo, *Plexippus* and *Toxæus*; respice *Thesiaden*, *Melager*, son of *Althaea*, Ov. **B. Thesiās** -ādis, f. a daughter of *Theslius*, i.e., *Althaea*. **II.** = *Thespius*.

**Thesior** -ōris, m. (Θέσιωρ), father of the sooth-sayer *Calchas*. Hence, **Thesiorides** -ae, m. (Θεσιωρίδης), the son of *Thesior*, 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.

**Thēudōria** -ae, f. a town in *Athamania*, now *Todoriana*.

**Thēuma** -mātis, n. a place in *Macedonia*.

**thiānus** -i, m. (θιανος), a dance in honour of *Bacchus*, Verg.

**thieldones** -um, m. a kind of Spanish horses, Plin.

**Thirīda** -ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

**Thiābē** -ēs, f. (Θιάβη). **I.** a beautiful *Babylonian* maiden, beloved by *Pyramus*. **II.** a town in *Boeotia*. Hence, **Thiābeus** -a -um, *Thiābean* = *Babylonian*.

**thiāspi**, n. (θιάσπι), a kind of oress, Plin.

**Thōas** -antis, m. (Θόας). **I.** a king of *Lemnos*, father of *Hypsipyle*; whence, **Thōantiās** -ādis, f. a daughter of *Thōas*, i.e., *Hypsipyle*. **II.** a king of the *Tauric Chersonese*, slain by *Orestes*. Hence, **Thōantēus** -a -um, poet. = *Tauric*.

**thōlus** -i, m. (θόλος), a cupola, dome, Verg.

**thōracātus** -a -um (thorax), armed with a breastplate, Plin.

**thōrax** -ācis, m. (θώραξ), 1, the breast, chest, Plin.; 2, meton., a breastplate, cuirass, Liv.

**thōs**, thōis, m. (θώς), a kind of wolf, Plin.

**Thot**, the Egyptian name of *Mercury*.

**Thrāces** -um, acc. -es and -as, m. (Θράκες), the *Thracians*, the inhabitants of *Thrace* in south-east Europe; sing., **Thrāx** -ācis, n. (Θράξ), a, a *Thracian*; poet. adj. = *Thracian*; b, esp. *Thrax*, or *Thraex*, a gladiator with *Thracian* armour. Hence, **A. Thrācia** -ae, f. the country of *Thrace*; Greek form, **Thrācō** -ēs, f., or latinised **Thrāca** -ae, f. **B. Thrāciūs** (Thraciūs) -a -um, *Thracian*. **C.** (Poet.), **Thraciōus** -a -um (Θρακιός), *Thracian*; sacerdos, Verg., or vates, Ov. = *Orpheus*; *Samus*, *Samothracia*, Verg.; penates, of *Diomedes*, king of *Thrace*, Ov. **D. Thrāciēsa**, and contr. **Thrāciēsa** -ae, f. in or from *Thrace*; subst., a *Thracian woman*.

**thranis** -is, m. (θράνις), a fish, also called *xiphias*, Plin.

**thrasciās** -ae, m. (θρασκίας), a north north-west wind, Plin.

**Thrāsýbulus** -i, m. (Θρασύβουλος), an *Athenian* who freed *Athens* from the *Thirty Tyrants*.

**Thrāsýmennus**, v. *Trasmenus*.

**Thrax**, v. *Thrace*.

**Threissa**, *Thressa*, v. *Thrace*.

**Threx** = *Thrax*, v. *Thrace*.

**thrips** -ipis, m. (θρίψ), a wood-worm, Plin.

**thrōnus** -i, m. (θρόνος), a lofty seat, throne, Plin.

**Thucýdidēs** -is and -i, m. (Θουκυδίδης), an *Athenian*, general in and historian of the *Peloponnesian* war. Hence, **Thucýdidius** -a -um, *Thucýdidean*.

**Thulē** (Thylē) -ēs, f. (Θούλη), an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the *Shetland Islands*, perhaps *Iceland*.

**thunnus** (thyannus) -i, m. (θύννος), a tunny-fish, Ov.

**Thurri** -ōrum, m. (Θούριοι), and **Thuriāe** -ārum, f. a town built on the site of the destroyed *Sybaris*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*. Hence, **Thurinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Thurri*.

**thūs**, thūrārius, etc. = *tus*, *turarius*, etc. (q.v.).

**Thuya**, dat. *Thuyi*, acc. *Thuyne*, and *Thuyi*, m. a prince of *Paphlagonia* at the time of *Ariarxes Memnon*.

**thýa** -ae, f. (θύα) and **thýōn** -i, n. (θύων), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, Plin.; hence, **thýinus** -a -um, of the wood of the citrus-tree, Prop.

**Thýamis** -idis, m. (Θάμις), the most northerly river in *Epirus*, now *Callama*.

**Thyatira** -ae, f. and **Thyatira** -ōrum, n. (Θυάτιρα), a town in *Lydia*, rebuilt by *Seleucus Nicator*, now *Akhisar*.

**Thybris** = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

**Thýanē** -ēs, f. a nymph, nurse of *Jupiter*.

**Thýestēs** -ae and -is, m. (Θυέστης), son of *Pelops*, father of *Aegisthus*, brother of *Atræus*, who placed before *Thyestes* for food *Thyestes'* own son.

**Thýlās** (dissyll.) -ādis, f. (Θυάς), a *Bacchant*, Verg.

**thýius**, v. *thya*.

**Thýlē** = *Thule* (q.v.).

1. **thymbra** -ae, f. (θύμβρα), the herb savory, Verg.

2. **Thymbra** -ae, f. (Θύμβρη), a town in *Troas*, on the river *Thymbrius*, with a temple to *Apollo*. Hence, **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean*, surname of *Apollo*.

**thýmion** (-uma) -li, n. (θύμιον), a kind of wart, Plin.

**thýmōsus** -a -um (thymum), full of *thyme*; mel, Plin.

**thýmum** -i, n. (θύμιον), and **thýmus** -i, m. (θύμος and θυμός), the herb *thyme*, Verg.

**Thýni** -ōrum, m. (Θυνοί), a *Thracian* people, dwelling originally on the *Black Sea*. Hence, **A. Thýnia** -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.).

**Thýonē** -ēs, f. (Θυώνη). **I.** mother of *Bacchus* (acc. to one legend), identified by some with *Semele*. Hence, **A. Thýonēis** -ēi, m. (Θυωνεύς), son of

**Thyone**, i.e. *Bacchus*. **B. Thyōnīānus** -i, m., meton. = wine, Cat. **II** a nymph, nurse of *Jupiter*.

**Thyrē** -ēs, f. and **Thyrēa** -ae, f. (Θυρέα), a town and district in *Argolis*. Hence, **Thyrēātis** -idis, f. (Θυρεάτις), of or belonging to *Thyreā*.

**Thyrēum** -i, n. and **Thyrium** -ii, n. a town in *Acarnania*, near *Leucas*. Hence, **Thyrienses** -lum, m. inhabitants of *Thyreum*.

**thyrsigēr** -gēra -gērūm (thyrsus and gero), bearing a *thyrsus*, Sen.

**thyrsus** -i, m. (θύρσος). **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** -bridis, acc. -brin 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 *Tih*. **II** Esp., the second emperor of *Rome*, *Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar*. Hence, **Tibēriolus** -i, m. dim. little (= dear) *Tiberius*, Tac.

**tibia** -ae, f. the shin-bone, *tibia*; meton., a pipe, *flute*, originally made of a hollow bone; *tibis* canere, Cic.

**tibiālis** -e (*tibia*), of or relating to a *flute*, Plin.

**tibicen** -inis, m. (for *tibicen*, from *tibia* and *cano*). **I** a flute-player, piper, *flut.*, Cic. **II** a pillar, prop., Ov.

**tibicina** -ae, f. (*tibicen*), a female flute-player, piper, Hor.

**tibicinum** -ii, n. (*tibicen*), playing on the flute, Cic.

**Tibris** = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

**Tibullus** -i, m., *Albius*, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of *Horace* and *Ovid*, born 54 B.C., died about 19 B.C.

**tibulus** -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 *pronum*, Hor.), famous for its romantic position, a famous summer resort for the rich Romans, now *Tivoli*. Hence, **A**. **Tiburs** -burtis, *Tiburtine*. Subst., **Tiburtes** -um and -lum, 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 *Paria*.

**Ticinus** -i, m. one of the tributaries of the *Padus* 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 Seesola*.

**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.

**ignārius** -a -um (*tignum*), of or relating to beams; faber, a carpenter, Cic.

**tignum** -i, n. (*tego*), a beam of wood, a log of timber, Caes.

**Tigrānēs** -is, m. (Τιγράνης). **I** king in *Great 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*.

**tigrinus** -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., -ilas (*tigris*, in Persian = an arrow). **I** c. (naac. 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*.

**Tigurini** -ōrum, m. a *Helvetian* people. Adj., **Tigurinus** -a -um, *Tigurinae*; pagus, the modern canton *Vaud*.

**tilla** -ae, f. **I** a linden or lime-tree, Verg. **II** the inner bark of the lime-tree, Plin.

**Timaeus** -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.

**Timagēnēs** -is, m. (Τιμαγένης), a rhetorician of the time of *Augustus*.

**Timanthēs** -is, m. (Τιμάνθης), a famous Greek painter, contemporary of *Parrhasius*.

**Timāvus** -i, m. a river in the *Venetian* country between *Aquileia* and *Trieste*, now *Timaco*.

**timēfactus** -a -um (*timeo* and *facio*), made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Cic.

**timendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *timeo*), to be feared, fearful, dread; rege, Hor.

**timens** -entis, p. adj. (from *timeo*), fearing, fearful; a, with genit., mortis, Lucr.; b, absol., hortatus *timeantem*, Ov.; plur. subst., the fearful; *timeantes* confirmat, Caes.

**timēo** -īli, 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; nomen *refertur* 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 *numquam* *timeui*, Cic.

**timide**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*timidus*), timidly, fearfully, Cic.

**timiditas** -ātis, f. (*timidus*), fearfulness, timidity, Cic.

**timidus** -a -um (*timeo*), fearful, timid, saint-hearted, Cic.; with ad and the acc., *timidus* ad mortem, Cic.; with in and the abl., *timidus* in labore *militari*, Cic.; with genit., *timidus* procellae, Hor.; non *timidus*, foll. by the infin., non *timidus* pro patria *mori*, Hor.

**Timōcrātes** -ae, m. (Τιμοκράτης), an Epicurean philosopher, flourishing about 280 B.C.

**Timōlēōn** -ontis, m. (Τιμολέων), a *Corinthian* general, contemporary of *Philip* of *Macedon*. Hence, **Timōlēōntes** -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-

slon. **I.** Lit., a, gen., defunctum 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.

**Timothēus** -i, m. (Τιμόθεος). **I.** son of Conon, the rebuilder 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** -a, 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. ΤΕΙΓ, τέγω), 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 -iti -lum, 4. to ring, tinkle, tingle, jingle. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., 1, to sing, to scream, Plaut.; 2, to chink, to make to chink; of money = to pay; eequid Dollabella tinniat, Cic.

**tinnitus** -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling, Verg. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., of discourse, a jingle of words, Tac.

**tinnulus** -a -um (tinnio), ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, Ov.

**tinnunculū** -i, m. a kind of fulcon (Falco tinnunculus, Linn.), Plin.

**tintinnābulum** -i, n. (tintinno), a bell, Juv.

**tintinnaculus** -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 monococcum, Linn.), Plin.

**Tiphys**, acc. -phyn, voc. -phy, m. (Τίφης), the helmsman of the Argo.

**tippula** -ae, f. a water-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.

**Tiridātes** -dātis, m. (Τιριδάτης), name of several kings in Armenia.

**tiro** (tyro) -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.

**tiranoculus** -i, m. (dim. of tiro), a young beginner, Plin.

**Tiryns**, acc. -ryntha, f. (Τίρυνς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up. Hence, adj., **Tirynthius** -a -um, poet., Herculean, related to Hercules; so simply, **Tirynthius**

-ii, m. Hercules; Tirynthis, Alcmena, the mother of Hercules.

**Tisias** -ae, m. (Τισίας), of Sicily, the first founder of a rhetorical system.

**Tisiphōnē** -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνα), one of the Furies; hence, adj., **Tisiphōneus** -a -um, hellish, impious; tempora, Ov.

**Tisaphernēs** -ae, m. (Τισαφέρνης), a satrap under Xerxes II. and Artaxerxes II.

**Tisse** -ēs, f. a town in Sicily, now Randazzo. Hence, **Tissenses** -lum, m. the inhabitants of Tisse.

**Titan** -tānis, m. (Τίταν), and **Titānus** -i, m. **I.** Gen., plur., Titanes and Titani, the sons of Uranus and Gaia (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.

**Tithonūs** -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., **Tithonius** -a -um, Tithonian; Tithonia conjux, Aurora, Ov.

**Tities** -lum, m. and **Titienses** -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.

**titio** -ōnis, m. a firebrand, Varr.

**titivillio** -li, n. a trifle, Plaut.

**titubantē**, adv. (titubo), hesitatingly, uncertainly, Cic.

**titubantia** -ae, f. (titubo), a wavering, staggering; linguae, oris, stammering, Suet.

**titubatio** -ōnis, f. (titubo), a staggering, reeling, Sen.; fig., uncertainty, hesitancy, Cic.

**titubo**, 1. to totter, stagger. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.; vestigia titubata, tottering, Verg.; 2, transf., to stagger; Licinius titubans, Cic.; lingua titubata, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to waver, to hesitate, Plaut.; 2, to blunder, err; si verbo titubant (testes), Cic.

**titulus** -i, m. an inscription, label, title. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., titulum inscribere laeae, Liv.; 2, esp., a, a notice on a house that is to let; sub titulum nostrum misit avara laeae, Ov.; b, an epitaph; sepulchri, Juv. **II.** Transf., 1, a, a title of honour, honourable designation; consulatus, Cic.; b, glory, honour; par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv.; 2, a pretence, pretext, reason; quem titulum praetenderitis, Liv.

**Titūrius** -ii, m. a legate of Caesar's in the Gallic war. Hence, **Titūrianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Titūrius.

**Titus** -i, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated **T.** **II.** the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the Emperor Vespasian.

**Tityōs** -i, m. (Τιτυός), son of Jupiter, punished for an insult to Latona by being stretched out in Tartarus, and having his liver devoured by vultures.

**Tityrus** -i, m. (Τίτυρος, Doric = Σάτυρος). **I.** the name of a shepherd in Vergil's *Eclogues*; poet., meton., **a.** = the *Eclogues* of Vergil, Ov.; **b.** Vergil himself, Prop. **II.** Transf., a shepherd; sit Tityrus Orpheus, Verg.

**Tiropólemus** -i, m. (Τηροπόλεμος), son of Hercules.

**Tmárus** (-ός) -i, m. (Τμάρος), syncop. from

**Tómárus** -i, m. (Τόμαρος), a mountain in Epirus on which was Dodona and the temple of Zeus.

**Tmólus** -i, m. (Τμώλος), a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine. Hence, **A.** **Tmólus** -a -um, Tmolian; subst., Tuollus, Tmolian wine, Verg. **B.** **Tmólites** -ae, m. a dweller on Mount Tmolus.

**tócullo** -ónis, m. (from *tócos*, interest), a usurer, Cic.

**tófacéus** (tófácíus) -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, like tufa, Plin.

**tófinus** -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, Suet.

**tófus** (tópheus) -i, m. tufa, Verg.

**tóga** -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: purpure, 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.; (**b.**) plur., = clients, Mart.

**tógatárius** -ii, m. (toga), an actor in the *Fabula* *trata*, v. togatus, Suet.

**tógatulus** -i, m. (dim. of togatus), a client, Mart.

**tógata** -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. **tógata** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects (opp. fabula palliata), Cic.; 2. Gallia togata, the Romanized part of Gallia Cisalpinia, Cic.; 3. togata, a freedwoman, a prostitute, Hor.; 4. a client, Juv.

**tógula** -ae, f. (dim. of toga), a little toga, Cic.

**Tólenus** -i, m. a river in the country of the Sabines, now Turano.

**tólerābílís** -e (tolero), that can be borne, bearable, tolerable; conditio, Cic.; poena, Cic.

**tólerābílitér**, adv. (tolerabilis), patiently; aliquid tolerabilis ferre, Cic.

**tólerandus** -a -um (tolero), endurable, Liv.

**tólerans** -antis, p. adj. (from tolero), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant; with genit., laborum, Tac.

**tólerantér**, adv. (tolerans), patiently; illa ferre, Cic.

**tólerantía** -ae, f. (tolero), a bearing, enduring, supporting; rerum humanarum, Cic.

**tóleratío** -ónis, f. (tolero), capacity for endurance, Cic.

**tóléro**, 1. (lengthened form of root TOL, whence tollō, tull, τλάω, 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.

**Tóletum** -i, n. a town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Toledo. Hence, **Tóletāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tóletum.

**tollāno** -ōnis, m. (tollo), a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swipec, Plin.; a military engine, Liv.

**tollo**, sustūllī, subllātum, 3. **I.** to lift up, raise, elevate. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in cruce, 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 allicuius 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.; anicium, 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 mundo, 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 naught; legem, Cic.; diecturam funditus a republica, Cic.

**Tólōsa** -ae, f. a rich town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse. Hence, **A.** **Tólōsanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tolosa; aurum, taken by the consul Q. Servilius Caepio from Tolosa, Cic. **B.** **Tólōsas** -ātis, Tolosan; subst., **Tólōsātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tolosa.

**Tolostobogii** -ōrum, m. one of the three races of the Gaulians in Asia Minor.

**Tólmunius** -ii, m. 1. a king of the Veientes; 2. a soothsayer of the Rutuli.

**tólūtārius** -a -um (tolutin), trotting; equus, Sen.

**tólūtīum**, adv. (tollo), trotting, on the trot, Plin.

**tómācina** -ae, f. (tomaculum), a kind of sausage, Varr.

**tómāculum** (tómāculum) -i, n. (τομή), a kind of sausage, Juv.

**Tómárus**, v. Tmarus.

**tómentum** -i, n. the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc., Tac.

**Tómi** -ōrum, m. (Τόμοι), and **Tómis** -idis, f. (Τόμις), a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, the place of exile of Ovid, near modern Anadolioi. Hence, **A.** **Tómitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Tomi. **B.** **Tómitānus** -a -um, of Tomi.

**tómus** -i, m. (τόμος), a cutting, chip, shred, Mart.

**tondéo**, tōtōndi, 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 cadebat, Verg.; eum tonderi et aequalorem deponere coegerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. to cut off, shear, make smooth; flex tonsa bipennibus, Hor.; 2. to move, cut down; prata, Verg.; 3. to pluck off, crop off, bronze upon; campum, Verg.

**tōnitrus** -ūs, m. and **tōnitrūm** -i, n. (tono), thunder, Verg., Ov.

**tōno** -ōi, 1. to sound, resound. **I.** Gen., caelum tonat fragore, Verg. **II.** Esp., to

*thunder*; 1, lit., Jupiter tonabat, Prop.; impers., tonat, it thunders, Cic.; 2, tonsans, as a surname of Jupiter, Cic.; 3, transf., like βοῶντα, 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.

**tonsilis** -e (tondeo), 1, that can be shorn or cut, Plin.; 2, shorn, clipped, cut, Plin.

**tonsillae** -arum, f. the tonsils in the throat, Cic.

**tonso**, 1. (intens. of tondeo), to shear, clip, Plaut.

**tonsor** -ōris, m. (tondeo), a hair-cutter, barber, Cic.

**tonsorius** -a -um (tonsor), of or for clipping, cutting; culter, Cic.

**tonstrioŭla** -ae, f. (dim. of tonsrix), a little female barber, Cic.

**tonstrina** -ae, f. (tondeo), a barber's shop, Plaut.

**tonsrix** -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.

**tōpāsus** (-ēs) -i, f. (τόπαφος), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Plin.

**tōphus**, etc. = tofus, etc. (q.v.).

**tōpia** -arum, n. (sc. opera, from τόπος), ornamental gardening; hence, **tōpiārius** -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening; subst.,

**a, tōpiārius** -ii, m. a landscape gardener, Cic.;

**b, tōpiāria** -ae, f. the art of landscape gardening; topiariam facere, to be a landscape gardener, Cic.;

**c, tōpiārium** -ii, n. (sc. opus), landscape gardening, Plin.

**topper**, adv. speedily, directly, forthwith, Quint.

**tōral** -ālis, n. (torus), the rulence of a conch or soft, Hor.

**torcular** -āris, n. (torqueo), a wine or oil press, Plin.

**torcularius** -e (torcular), of or relating to a press; subst., **torcularium** -ii, n. a press, Cato.

**torculūs** -a -um (torqueo), of or relating to a press. I. Adj., vasa, Cato. II. Subst., torculum -i, n. a press.

**tordylōn** -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.

**tōrentiōē** -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; priesectis omnium mullerum 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 tormenta quidem quaeri licet, Cic.;

**b, transf.** (a) compulsion; lene tormentum ad-

gentio, Hor.; (b) torture, torment; -nis, Cic. II. a military engine

for discharging missiles; 1, ibi tormenta collocavit, Caes.; 2, meton., the missile 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. (τρονέω), 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.

**Tōrōnē** -ēs, f. (Τορόνη), 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.

**tōreus** -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, corpora rigentia gelu torpabant, 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** -ptū, 3. (torpeo), to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid; a, from inactivity, no per otium torpesceret manus aut animus, Sall.; b, from mental agitation, torpescat 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.

**torquatus** -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; Aleto torquata cubiluria, with a necklace of snakes, Ov.; palumbus torquatus, the ring-dove, Mart.

**torqueo**, torsi, tortum, 2. (connected with τρέπω). I. to twist, bend, wind, turn round; 1, gen., a, lit., cervicis oculoque, 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; angula tortus, Verg.; hence, c, to hurt 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 innane, Verg. B. to distort, sprain; 1, gen., a, lit., vultus mutantur, ora torquentur, Cic.; b, fig., to distort; verbo ac litterā jus 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.; torquatur vita Sullae, be accurately examined, Cic.; (b) to torment, plague; aliquem, Cic.; libidines te torquent, Cic.; expectatione tororque, 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**, torrū, tostum, 2. to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst; aristae sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torrerī, Cic.; tostī crines, singed, Ov.; of fever, mihi torrentur febrilibus 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., campī 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.

**tortē**, 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 tortus), a tuft, Plaut.

**torsus** -i, m. (connected with sternō, στερν-ω), any round swelling protuberance. Hence, 1. 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; tori lacertorum, Cic. poet.; colla tument toris, Ov. **IV.** a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, couch, Verg., Ov.; esp., (a) the marriage couch, Verg., Ov.; (β) 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. (τότα), 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 vixerant, 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., 1, 80, 3).

**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 sash, worn, a, by kings, Verg., Liv.; b, by knights on solemn processions, who were thence called trabenti; hence, meton. = the equestrian order, Mart.; c, by the augurs, Suet.

**trābēatus** -a -um (trabea), clad in the trabea; Quirinus, Ov.

**trābēcula** (trābīcula) -ae, f. (dim. of trabs), a little beam, Cato.

**trabs**, trābis, f. (root TRAB, Gr. ΤΡΑΠΗ, whence τρῑπῑγῑ). **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; Cypris, Hor.; b, a roof, house; sub isdem trābibus, 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 Trachinus, Ov.; plur. subst., Trachiniae, 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 (filio) 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, dragglingly; susurrare, Verg.

**tracto**, 1. (traho). **I.** to drag along, haul; tractata comis antistita, Ov.; persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in judiciis periculose tractata est, Cic. **II.** to touch; 1, lit., a, manu or manibus aliquid, Cic.; vulnera, Cic.; fila lyrae, Ov.; b, to handle, busy oneself with, work, manage; terram, 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; causas 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; aspere, Cic.; honorificentibus, Cic.; (b) se, to behave oneself; ita se tractare ut, etc., Cic.; (y) 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** -ūs, 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.; (b) 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** -didi -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.; se alicui, Caes.; g, to give over by way of sale, to sell; alicuique dominis, Ov.; h, to give up for punishment; alicui in custodiam, Cic.; alicuique 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.; (b) to recommend; alicuique alicui, Cic.; l, to hand down as a kind of inheritance to posterity; (a) inimicitias posteris, Cic.; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; (b) 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 Homeris etiam fuisse traditur, Cic.; traditum est, with acc. and infin., Liv., Cic.; m, to communicate by word of mouth; (a) clamorem proximis, Caes.; (b) to communicate in teaching, to teach; elementa loquendi, Cic.; haec subtilius, Cic.

**trādūco** (transdūco) -duxi -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.; aliquid a disputando ad dicendum, Cic.; aliquid 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... iussit equum traducere, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, to show, let be seen; se, Juv.; 2, to expose to ridicule; aliquid 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 transferrer; 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.

**trāgicānthā** -ae, f. (τραγικάνθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, tragacanth, Plin.

**trāgēmātā** -um, n. (τραγήμετα), dessert, Plin.

**trāgicōs**, adv. (tragicus), tragically, after the manner of a tragedy, Cic.

**trāgicōcomœdiā** -ae, f. (\* τραγικοκωμῆdia), tragic-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; aculeus, Liv.

**trāgion** -ii, n. (τράγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, Plin.

**trāgœdiā** -ae, f. (τραγῆdia). **I.** a tragedy, Cic.; tragoedia facere, Cic.; tragoediam agere, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a tragic scene; Appian nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, Cic.; 2, tragic pathos; istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic.

**trāgoedus** -i, m. (τραγῆδης), a tragic actor, tragedian, Cic.

**trāgōnis** = tragon (q.v.).

**trāgōpān** -is, f. (τραγῶπαν), a bird (perhaps vultur barbatus, Linn.), Plin.

**trāgōpōgon** -ōnis, m. (τραγῶπωγων), the plant goat's-beard, Plin.

**trāgōrigānum** -i, n. (τραγῶριγανον), 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 injicere in aliquid, 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.

**trāhēs** (trāhs) -ae, f. (traho), a sledge, drag, Verg.

**trāhax** -ācis (traho), drawing everything to oneself, greedy, Plaut.

**trāho**, trahi, 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 quæque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic.; 2. to bring upon; deus ad consulens, 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., auras 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 perniciē et peste reipublicæ 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.; prædas ex agris, Liv.; hence, to plunder; Aednorum pagos, Tac.; 2. fig., a, to draw away from; ab incepto, Sall.; b, to take away; partem doloris traheret 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 a 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 card; 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.

**trālo** = 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., trajectio in alium, a putting off upon, Cic. **B** Esp., 1. the transposition of words; verborum, Cic.; 2. hyperbole; veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

**trājectus** -ūs, m. (trajicio), a crossing over, passing over, passage; fluminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

**trājicio** (trāficio) -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 antennasque de nave in navem, Liv.; trajecto 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 Siciliam, Liv.; copias trans fluvium, Liv.; Marius trajectus 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.; sese duobus navibus in Africam, Liv.; trajicere

Trebiam navibus, Liv.; with abl. of the water crossed, Aegaeo mari trajecit, Liv. **II** to throw over, hurl beyond; 1. inurum jaculo, Cic.; 2. a, to pierce through, stab, transf.; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alium fenur tragula, Caes.; b, to ride through, break through; pars magna equitum medium trajecit aciem, Liv.

**trālaticius** = translaticius (q.v.).

**trālātio** = translatio (q.v.).

**trālātus**, v. transfero.

**trālōquor** (translōquor), 3. dep. to relate, Plaut.

1. **Tralles** -ium, m. (Τράλλες), an Illyrian people, Liv. (acc. Trallis).

2. **Trallēs** = Trallis (q.v.).

**Trallis** -ium, f. (αι Τράλλεις), a town in Caria, near Mount Meosip. Hence, **Tralliānus** -a -um, of or relating to Tralles.

**trālūceo** = transluceo (q.v.).

**trāma** -ae, f. (traho), the wool in weaving; transf., the spider's web, Plin.; trama figuræ, a lanky, lean person, Pers.; tramae putridæ, trifles, Plaut.

**trāmēo** = transmeo (q.v.).

**trāmes** -itis, m. (trameo), a by-way, cross-road. **I** Lit., Apennini trameses, Cic.; transversis tramitibus transgredi, Liv. **II** Transf., poet., a way, course, road, path; cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg.

**trāmīgro** = transmigro (q.v.).

**trāmīto** = transmitto (q.v.).

**trānāto** (transnāto), 1. to swim across, Tac.; with acc. of place, Gangeum, Cic.

**trāno** (transano), 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, pervades, Cic.

**tranquillō**, 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.; animi tranquillitate consecuta, Caes.; tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas extitit, 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, tranquillize. **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 dementis est, Cic. **II** Transf., peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene; tranquilla et serena frons, Cic.; subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. quiet; reipublicam 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.

**transibō** -ī -itum, 4. to go through, penetrate; ensis transibit costas, Verg.

**transactor** -ōris, m. (transigo), a manager, accomplice; rerum huiuscemodi omnium transactor et administrator, Cic.

**transādigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. **I** to drive through, thrust through; crudum ensem 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., muros, 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.; sceptri 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 animum, 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.

**transdānūvianus** -a -um, beyond the Danube, Liv.

**transdo** = trado (q.v.).

**transduco** = traduco (q.v.).

**transenna** -ae, f. (for transenna from trans and apo). **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.

**transē** -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 veredundae, Cic.; **b.** to surpass; facile, Cic.; **c.** to despatch; magna, Tac. **B.** to go through, pass through; **1.** lit., Formias, 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)** -sēriti -sertum, 3. to put, thrust through, Cato.

**transfēro (transfēro)**, transtūli, translātum, and trālatum, transfēro, 3. to carry over or across, trans part, convey. **A.** Lit., **1.**

gen., Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; reflex., se transferre Glyceræ 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 Celtiberiam 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 Dicaearchio 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, transperce, 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.

**transfro**, 1. to pierce, thrust through, Sen.

**transfretō**, 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 portas linquere gestio, Hor.

**transfugio** -fugi -fugitum, 3. to desert to the enemy. **I.** Lit., Gabios, Roman, Liv.; absol., quod in obsidione et fame servitia infida transfugerent, Liv. **II.** Fig., ad afflictā amicitia 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 -fusum, 3. to pour from one vessel into another. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., to transfer; omnem anorem 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 any 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 Apenninum, Liv. 10.27.1).

**transgressio** -ōnis, f. (transgredior). **I.** Intransit., a going over, passage; ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. **II.** Transf., a transposition of words; verborum, Cic.

**transgressus** -us, m. (transgredior), a going over, passage; aspiciunt prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with object genit., amula, Tac.

**transigo** -ēgi -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.

**transillo (transillio)** -di and (rarely) -di 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.** Trans., 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, de immoderate with, Hor.

**transillis** -o (transillo), leaping across, going across; paludes, 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 proximis 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. = trajectory, etc. (q.v.).

**translatiōnis (trālātiōnis)** -a -um (translatum, from transfero), handed down as customary, prescriptive; a, edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor, Cic.; b, common, usual; haec tralatitia, ordinary course of things, ap. Cic.

**translatiō (trālātiō)** -ōnis, f. (translatum, from transfero), a transferring, handing over. **I.** Lit., 1, pecuniarum a iustis 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.

**translātōr** -ōris, m. (transfero), a transferer; quaesturae (of Verres, who, being quaestor to the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, deserted to Sulla), Cic.

**translūcēō (trālūcēō)**, 2. **I.** to shine across, Lucr. **II.** to shine through, be visible through, Ov.

**translūcēōdis (trālūcēōdis)** -a -um, transparent, translucent, Plin.

**transmārinus** -a -um, from beyond sea, foreign, transmarinus; artes, Cic.; legationes, Liv.

**transmēō (trāmēō)**, 1. to go over, across, through, Plin.

**transmigrō**, 1. to migrate from one place to another; Veios, Liv.; transf., of plants, to be transplanted, Plin.

**transmissiō** -ōnis, f. (transmitto), a passage; ab eā urbe in Graeciam, Cic.

**transmissiōis** -ūs, m. (transmitto), a passage; pari spatio transmissis atque ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

**transmitto (trāmīto)** -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 Italiam, Liv.; b, to give over; (a) to entrust; huic hoc tantum bellum, Cic.; (b) to resign, yield; munia imperii, Tac.; (y) 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 mensem 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.; (b) 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 transmissit, Tac.

**transmontāni** -ōrum, m. dwellers beyond the mountains, Liv.

**transmōvēō** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to remove from one place to another. **I.** Lit., Syriā legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig., to transfer, Ter.

**transmutatiō** -ōnis, f. (transmutō), the transmutation of letters, Quint.

**transmutō**, 1. to change, transmute; dextera laevis, Lucr.; incertos honores, Hor.

**transnātō** = tranato (q.v.).

**transnōmīno**, 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 (transspicio)**, 3. (trans and specio), to look through, see through, Lucr.

**transpōno** -pōsti -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to put over, across, remove, transfer, Plin. **II.** (= trahere), to put across (a river); militem dextris in terras iturum, Tac.

**transportatiō** -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 . . .

**transibērīnus** -a -um (trans and Tiberis), beyond the Tiber. Subst., **transibērīni** -ōrum, m. the people living beyond the Tiber, Cic.

**transinēō**, 2. (teneo), to go through, pass through, Plaut.

**transtrum** -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 transillo), to spring over or across, Liv.

**transūō (transūō)** -sūi -sūtum, 3. to sew

through, stitch through, pierce through; *exta transata verubus*, Ov.

**transvectio** (*travectio*) -ōnis, f. (transvehio). **I.** a carrying over or across; Acherontis, Cic. **II.** the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster, Suet.

**transvêho** (*travêho*) -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry over, convey across, transport. **A.** Act., milites, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehî, 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; arina spoliæ carpentis, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehî = to go, ride, pass by; 1, lit., a gen., transvectæ fronte pugnantium alæ, 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.

**transverbô**, 1. to pierce through, transfix, perforate; bestium venabulo, Cic.; pectus alicuius abiete, Verg.

**transversarius** -a -um (transversus), lying across, transverse; tigna, Caes.

**transversus** (*travversus*), and **transversus** -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 adolescentiam transversa incurrit misera republicæ fortuna, crossed, thwarted, Cic. **II.** Subst., transversum -i, n. a cross-direction, Plin.; de or ex transverso, unexpectedly; ecce tibi e transverso Lampæcenus Strabo qui, etc., Cic. **III.** Adv., transversum and plur., transversa, across, sideways; venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

**transvôlito**, 1. to fly across, Lucr.

**transvôlo** (*travôlo*), 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.

**trâpêtus** -i, m., **trâpêtum** -i, n., and plur., **trâpêtes** -uum, m. (τραπέτης, to tread grapes), an oil-press, Verg.

**trâpêntia** -ae, m. (τραπέζιον), a money-changer, Plaut.

**Trâpêrûs** -untis, f. (Τραπεζοῦς), a town in Pontus, colony of Sinope, now Trebizond, Tarsobasan.

**Trâsûmênus** (*Trasumennus*, **Trâsîmênus**, **Trâsýmênus**) -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., **Trâsûmênus** -a -uni, Trasimenean.

**trav** . . . v. transv . . .

**trâvio**, 1. to go through, penetrate, Lucr.

**Trêbia** -ae, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal conquered the Romans, 217 B.C., now Trebbia.

**Trêbîla** -ae, f. three towns in Italy. **I.** In the Sabine country. **A.** Trebula Mutusca. Hence, **Trêbûlânus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula. **B.** Trebula Suffena. **II.** In Campania, near Suessula and Saticula, now Maddaloni.

Hence, **Trêbûlânus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula.

**trêcônârius** -a -um (trecenti), three-hundred-fold, Varr.

**trêcônî** -ae -a (tres and centum). **I.** three hundred each, Liv. **II.** three hundred, Plin.

**trêcônâsimus** -a -um (trecenti), the three-hundredth, Cic.

**trêcônî** -ae -a (tres and centum), three hundred, Cic.

**trêcônîes** (*trêcônîens*), adv. (trecenti), three hundred times, Cat.

**trêchêdîpnûm** -i, n. (τρεχέδιννος -ov, hastening to dinner), a light garment worn by parasites at table, Juv.

**trêdêcim** (tres and decem), thirteen, Liv.

**trêmbêundus** (*trêmbîundus*) -a -um (tremo), trembling; manus, Cic.

**trêmbêciô** -feci -factum, 3. (tremo and facio), to cause to tremble; pass., **trêmbêciô** -factus sum -fieri to tremble, Verg., Ov.

**trêmendus** -a -um (tremo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, dread, Hor.; rex, Pluto, Verg.

**trêmesco** (*trêmisco*), 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.

**trêmbîundus** = tremebundus (q.v.).

**trêmisco** = tremesco (q.v.).

**trêmo** -ûi, 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 Junonem, Ov.; te, Verg.; virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.

**trêmor** -ôris, m. (tremor). **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.

**trêmûlus** -a -um (tremo). **I.** trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous; a, of things, lumen, Verg.; mare, Ov.; b, of persons, accurrît ad me tremulus, Ter. **II.** Act., causing trembling, Prop.

**trêpidantêr**, adv. (trepido), anxiously, with trepidation; omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

**trêpidâtio** -ônis, f. (trepido), agitation, anxiety, disquiet, alarm, trepidation, Cic.; tantum trepidationem iniecit ut, etc., Liv.

**trêpidê**, adv. (trepidus), tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation; castra relinquere, Liv.

**trêpido**, 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, near 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 fugae pugnaeque consilium, Liv.; with acc. = to fear anxiously; occursum amicit, Nav.; 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 (is hastening on) aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

**trēpidus** -a -um (trēpō), *unquiet, anxious, alarmed, restless, disturbed*; **a**, lit., of living beings and the situation of living beings, *trepidus* Dido, Verg.; of undecided or rash haste, *civitas*, Liv.; with genit., *on account of*; *rerum suarum*, 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.; *anenum*, *boiling*, Verg.

**trēs** (archaic, *tris*), *tria* (trēs, trīa), *three*, Cic.

**tresas** -is, m. (*tres* and *as*), *three asses*, Varr.

**tresviri** = *triumviri* (q.v.).

**Trēveri** (**Trēviri**) -ōrum, m. *a powerful German nation from the Rhine to the Maas, whose capital Augusta or Colonia Treverorum is now Trèves or Trier*. Sing., **Trēvir** -viri, *one of the Treveri*. Hence, *adj.*, **Trēvicius** (**Trēviricus**) -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 extreme need*, Liv.

**tribas** -adis, f. (trības), *an unchaste woman*, Phaedr.

**Tribocae** -um, m. and **Tribodi** -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people on the left bank of the Rhine, in modern Alsace*.

**tribrāchys**, acc. -chyn, m. (trībrachys), *sc. pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables* (∪ ∪ ∪), Quint.

**tribūrius** -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.

**tribūle**, l. (*tribulum*), *to press*, Cato.

**tribūlum** -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** -alis, 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*; *potestas*, Cic.; *subst.*, **tribūnicus** -is, m. *a person who has been tribune*; **b**, *relating to the tribunes of the soldiers*; *honos*, Caes.

**tribūnus** -i, m. (*tribus*). I. *tribuni*, *the presidents of the three old tribes, representative of the tribules, at the head of whom was the tribunus Celerum*, Liv. II. **A**, *tribuni aeriarii, pay-*

*masters who assisted the quaestors, 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 444-386 B.C.*, Liv. **D**, *tribuni plebis (plebi) and (more frequently) simply tribuni, the tribunes of the people, the magistrates who protected the plebeians*, Cic., Liv.

**tribūo** -di -ūtum, 3. I. *to allot to any one as a share, bestow, assign, give*. **A**, Lit., *praemia alieui*, Caes.; *suum culque*, Cic. **B**, Fig., I, *gen.*, *to give, show*; *alieui misericordiam suam*, Cic.; *alieui magnam gratiam*, Cic.; 2, *esp. a*, *to give up, concede, yield to*; *valetudini aliquid*, Cic.; *alieui 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*; *rein in partes*, Cic.

**tribus** -ūs, f. (from root *tri*, *three*, and the root *fu* in *φύσις*), *originally, a third part of the Roman people*. Hence, **I**, *a tribe, one of the three tribes of the Roman people* (*Rainnes, Titules, 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.

**tribūtārius** -a -um (*tributum*), *of or relating to tribute*; *tabellae*, Cic.

**tribūtum**, adv. (*tribus*), *according to tribes, tribe by tribe*; *nummos dividere*, Cic.

**tributio** -ōnis, f. (*tribuo*), *a distribution, dividing*, Cic.

**tributum** -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** -ārum, f. l., *trifles, trumpery, nonsense, Mart.*; 2, *razzations, troubles, perplexities*; *quomodo domesticae trīcae (fert)?* Cic.

**Tricastini** -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, near modern Aoste*.

**Tricoa** -ae, f. (*Trīcēn*), *an old town in Thessaly on the Peneus, now Trikkala*.

**trīcenārius** -a -um (*trīceni*), *containing the number thirty*; *filii, thirty years old*, Sen.

**trīceni** -ae -a, genit. *trīcentum* (*trīginta*), 1, *thirty each*, Cic.; 2, *thirty*, Plin.

**trīceps** -cipitis (*tres* and *caput*), 1, *three-headed*, Cic.; 2, *three-fold*, Varr.

**trīcēsimus** -a -um (*trīginta*), *the thirtieth*, Cic.

**trīcessis** -is, m. (*trīginta* and *as*), *thirty asses*, Varr.

**trīchias** -ae, m. (trīxias), *a species of sardine*, Plin.

**trīchilla** -ae, f. *a summer-house, arbour*, Caes.

**trīchitis** -idis, f. (trīxitis), *a kind of alum*, Plin.

**trīciēs** (**trīciēns**), adv. (*trīginta*), *thirty times*, Cic.

**trīclinārius** -e (*trīclinium*), *of or relating to a dining-couch*, Plin. Subst., **trīclināria** -iarum, n. **a**, *a dining-room*, Plin.; **b**, *drapery for a dining-couch*, Plin.

**triclinium** -li, 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 triclinium, Cic.

**tricolūm** (-on) -i, n. (τρικώλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Ben.

**tricolor**, 1. dep. (tríce), 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 umbræ, of Geryon, Verg.

**tricuspis** -idis (tres and cuspis), having three points, Ov.

**tridacna** -drum, n. (τρι = ter, and δάκνω = morio), 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** -féri, m. (tridens and fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

**tridentiger** -géri, m. (tridens and gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

**triduum** -li, n. a space of three days; quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.; triduo illum aut summum quadriduo peritum, Cic.

**triennia** -ium, n. (tres and annus), a festival celebrated every three years, Ov.

**triennium** -li, 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 triente, Cic.

**trientabulum** -i, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money, Liv.

**trientalis** -e (triens), containing one-third of a foot, Plin.

**trierarohus** -i, m. (τριήραρχος), the commander of a trireme, Cic.

**trioris** -e (τριήρης), having three banks of oars. Subst., **trioris** -is, f. a trireme, Nep.

**trioris** -a -um (τριήρικός), recurring every three years, triennial; trieterica sacra or orgia, Verg., Ov.

**trioris** -idis, f. (τριήρσις), 1, a space of three years, Mart.; 2, a triennial festival, Cic.

**trifarum**, adv. (trifarum, 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.

**trifilis** -e (tres and filum), having three hairs, Mart.

**trifolium** -li, n. (tres and folium), trefoil, Plin.

**triformis** -e (tres and forma). **I.** three-formed, having three forms; Chimaera, Hor.; dea, Heate, Ov. **II.** three-fold; mundus (because composed of air, sea, and earth), Ov.

**trifur** -fūris, m. (ter and fur), a three-fold thief, arch-thief, Plaut.

**trifurcifer** -fēri, m. (ter and furcifer), an arch-rogue, Plaut.

**trigarius** -a -um, subst. (triga, a team of three horses), relating to a team of three horses; subst., 1, **trigarius** -li, m. a driver of a team of three horses, Plin.; 2, **trigarium** -li, n. a circus or training-ground where teams of three horses are driven, Plin.

**tergeminus** (tergeminus) -a -um, three-fold; vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergemini honores, the adleaship, praedorship and consulship, Hor.; of children, three born at a birth; fratres, the Horatii and the Curiatii, Liv.; Trigenina Porta, a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, opposite the northern corner of the Atrientine, Plin.

**trigemmis** -e (tres and gemma), having three buds, Plin.

**triginta**, num. (τριάκοντα), thirty, Cic.

**trigon** -ōnis, m. (τριγων). **I.** a ball for playing, Mart. **II.** Meton., a game at ball, Hor.

**trigonalis** -e (trigonum), three-cornered; pila (= trigon), Mart.

**trigonum** -i, n. (τριγωνον), a triangle, Varr.

**trigonus** -i, 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** -icis (tres and licium), having three threads; lorica consertam hamis auroque triliem, Verg.

**trimatus** -ūs, m. (trinus), the age of three years, Plin.

**trimestris**, 3. (tres and mensis), three monthly. **I.** Adj., haedi, three months old, Varr. **II.** Subst., **trimestria** -ium, n. crops which ripen three months after sowing, Plin.

**trimēter** = trimetros (q.v.).

**trimētrōs** (-us) -a -um, containing three metra, i.e., three double feet, Quint.; subst.

**trimētrōs** (-us), and (Latinised form), **trimēter** -tri, a trimeter, Hor.

**trimodia** -ae, f. and **trimodium** -li, n. (tres and modius), a vessel containing three emodi or bushels, Plaut.

**trinus** -a -um (tres), three years old; equus, Hor.

**Trinacria** -ae, f. (Τρινακρία), the oldest name of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape. Hence, **A.** **Trinacrius** -a -um (Τρινακριος), Trinacrian, and **B.** **Trinacris** -idis, f. (Τρινακρίς), Trinacria; Trinacris alone = Sicily, Ov.

**trini** -ae -a (tres). **I.** three each, Plin. **II.** three together (sound with subst. only used in plur.), trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes.

**Trinobantes** -um, m. a people in the east of Britain.

**trinodis** -e (tres and nodus), having three knots, Ov.

**triobolus** (-ōs) -i, m. (τρίοβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli, Plaut.

**Triocala** -drum, n. a mountain fastness in Sicily. Hence, **Triocalinus** -a -um, relating to Triocala.

**triōnes** -um, 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.

**Triopās** -ae, m. (Τρίοπας), a king in Thessaly, father of Erysichthon. Hence, **A.** **Triopēlos**

-II m. (*Τρύωνος*) = *Erysichthon*, Ov. **B. Trīōpēis** -īdis, f. = *Meatra*, daughter of *Erysichthon*.

**triorolia**, acc. -chem, f. (*τριόρχη*). **I. a buzzard**, Plin. **II. a kind of centaury**, Plin.

**triparcus** -a -um (ter and parcus), very stingy, Plaut.

**tripartito** (and gen.) **tripertitō**, adv. (*tripartitus*), in three parts; bona dividere, Cic.

**tripartitus** (and gen.) **tripertitus** -a -um (ter and partior), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, *tripartitus*; divisio, Cic.

**tripectorus** -a -um (tres and pectus), having three breasts, Lucr.

**tripédalis** -e (ter and pedalis), of three feet in measure; parma, Liv.

**tripédaneus** = *tripedalis* (q.v.).

**tripert** . . . v. *tripart* . . .

**tripes** -pēdis (ter and pes), having three feet; mulus, Liv.

**Triphylia** -ae, f. (*Τριφυλία*), the south part of *Elis* in the *Peloponnesus*.

**triplex** -plicita (tres and plico), three-fold, triple. **I. Adj.**, acies, Caes.; Plato *triplicem finxit animum*, Cic.; deae, the three *Parcae*, Ov.; *Minyides*, the three daughters of *Minyas*, Ov. **II. Subst.**, 1, **triplices** -um, m. (sc. *codicilli*), a writing tablet with three leaves, Cic.; 2, **triplex** -plicita, n. = *tripulum*, three times as much; *pediti in singulos centeni dati* . . . *triplex equiti*, Liv.

**triplice**, 1. (*triplex*), to triple, make three-fold, Plin.

**tripulus** -a -um (*τριπύλος*), 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 Cambunian mountains**. Hence, **Tripolitānus** ager, the district of *Tripolis*, Liv. **II. a town in Thessalia Hestiaeotis**. **III. a district of Arcadia, near Tegea**. **IV. a district in Africa, now Tripoli**. **V. a town in Phoenicia, now Trapoli**. **VI. a town in Pontus**. **VII. a town in Phrygia**.

**Triptōlēmus** -ī, m. (*Τριπτόλεμος*), son of *Celeus*, 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.

**tripudō**, 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 reipublicae exultantes ac *tripudians*, dancing for joy, Cic.

**tripudium** -ī, n. (ter and pes). **I. a religious dance**; e.g., of the Sallian 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** -pōdis, m. (*τριπύς*), 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.; subet., **trirēmis** -is, f. a trireme, Caes., Cic.

**triscoenus** -a -um (*τρισχοένος*), containing three schoeni, Plin.

**triscurria** -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*.

**tristiōlus** -a -um (dim. of *tristis*), somewhat sorrowful; filiola, Cic.

**tristifons** -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*; auct., Verg.; b, object, troubled, unfortunate, disastrous; *tempora*, Cic.; *ira, with disastrous consequences*, Hor.; *sors*, Cic.; *tristia ad recordationem exempla*, Cic.; neut. subet., *triste 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.; *tristo 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.

**trisulcus** -a -um (tres and sulcus), three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged; *lingua serpentis, forked*, Verg.; *telum Jovis, lightning*, Ov.; *ignes, lightning*, Ov.

**trisyllābus** -a -um (*τρισύλλαβος*), trisyllabic, Varr.

**trītavus** -ī, m. (tres and avus). **I. the father of the atavus or atava**, Plaut. **II. Transf.**, remote ancestors, Varr.

**triticeus (triticeolus)** -a -um (*triticeum*), of wheat, wheaten; messis, Verg.

**triticeum** -ī, 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, **Tritoniānus** -a -um, = belonging to *Pallas*; arando, the tibia discovered by *Pallas*, Ov.; b, **Tritoniis** -īdis, f. *Tritonian*; subet., = *Pallas*, Verg.; arx = the city of *Pallas*, Athens, Ov.; pinus, the *Arpy*, built at the order of *Pallas*, Ov.; c, **Tritoniis** -a -um, *Tritonian*; subet., *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 **Tritoniāca palus**, Ov.

**tritor** -ōris, m. (tero), a rubber, Plaut.

**tritūra** -ae, f. (tero), a treading out of corn, threshing, Verg.

1. **tritrus** -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. **tritrus** -us, 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 subet., **triumphālis** -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**, 1. (triumphus). **I.** Intransit., to triumph, to have a triumph. **A.** Lit., de Numantia, Cic.; ex Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. to triumph, gain a victory; amor de vate triumphat, Ov.; 2. to triumph, exult; gaudio, Cic.; laetaris in omniū genitū et triumphas, Cic. **II.** to triumph over, to conquer completely; pass., ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphat 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; aliquid 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 duxerit, Cic.

**triumvir** -viri, m. (tres and vir), a triumvir; 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 triumviri coloniam deduxisset, Cic. **II.** triumviri capitales or carceris lautimiarum, 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 (triumviri), of or relating to a triumvir; flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.

**triumvirātus** -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumvir; in triumviratu (sc. agrario), Cic.

**trivēnēfīca** -ae, f. (ter and venefica), an arch-poisoner or sorceress, Plaut.

**Trivia**, v. trivius.

**trivialis** -e (trivium), common, ordinary, trivial; carmen, Juv.

**trivium** -il, 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, Lucr., Diana or Hecate; so absol., **Trivia** -ae, f., Verg.; lacus Triviae, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

**trizago** (trissāgo) -inis, f. a plant called germander, Plin.

**Troās** -adis, v. Tros.

**trōchaus** -i, m. (τροχαιος), 1. a trochee, a metrical foot (-u), Cic.; 2. = trichachys (q.v.).

**trōchāicus** -a -um (τροχαικός), trochaic, Quint.

**trōchilus** -i, m. (τροχίλος), the golden-crowned wren, Plin.

**trochleā** (troclēa) -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, Lucr.

**trōchus** -i, m. (τροχος), a boy's hoop, Hor.

**Trocmi** -drum, m. one of the three main stocks of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

**Troēs**, v. Tros.

**Troezen** -zēnis, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροίζην), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus. Hence, **Troezēnius** -a -um (Τροίζηνος), Troezenian; heros, Lelex, son of Pittheus.

**Trōglodytēs** -arum, m. (Τρωγλοδυται), cave-dwellers, name of the old inhabitants of the west coast of the Arabian Gulf in Aethiopia.

**Trōlādes**, v. Tros.

**Trōicus**, v. Tros.

**Trōilus** (-ās) -i, m. (Τρώιλος), 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. Subet., **Trojūgena** -ae, m. a Trojan. Plur. = the Trojans (genit. Trojūgenūm), Verg., and = the Romans (descended from Aeneas), Juv.

**Tromontina tribus**, one of the tribus rusticae.

**trōpaeum** -i, n. (τρώπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree. **A.** Lit., trōpaeum statuere or ponere, to erect, Cic. **B.** Meton. = the victory; Salaminium, Cic. **II.** Fig. = a memorial; necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

**trōpaeus** -a -uni (τρωπαιος), turning back; venti, blowing from the sea to the land, Plin.

**Trōphōnius** -il, 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 Lebadaia, in Boeotia). Hence, **Trōphōnianus** -a -uni, of or belonging to Trophonus.

**trōplis** -is, f. (τρώπις), the lees of wine, Mart.

**trōpus** -i, m. (τρώπος), a metaphor, trope, figure of speech, Quint.

**Tros**, 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; 1. 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. Trōius** -a -um, Trojan. **B. Trōjānus** -a -um, Trojan; judex, i.e., Paris, Hor.; prov., equus Trojanus, a hidden danger, Cic. **C. Trōicus** -a -um, Trojan. **D. Trōs**, Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur., **Trōes** -um, m. the Trojans.

**E. Trōas** -ādos, adj. fem., *Trojan*; subst., a *Trojan woman*, Verg. **F. Trōiādes** -um, f. *Trojan women*.

**Trosmia**, acc. -min, f. a town in Moesia, Ov. **trossili** -ōrum, m. (perhaps an Etruscan word for equites). **I.** a name given to the Roman knights in active service, Varr. **II.** Transf., jays, cockrobes, dandies, Sen.

**troxallis** -idis, f. (τροχάλλης), an animal resembling a grasshopper, Plin.

**trucidatio** -ōnis, f. (trucidō). **I.** a slaughtering, massacre; civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv. **II.** a cutting off, cutting to pieces, Plin.

**trucidō**, 1. to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre. **I. A.** Lit., cives Romanos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to chew; seu pisces, seu porrum, 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 senore trucidetur, Cic.

**trucidētēr**, adv. (truculentus), fiercely, ferociously; quod trucidentis se ferebat quam caeteri, Cic.

**trucidēntia** -ae, f. (truculentus), 1, roughness, savageness, ferocity, Plaut.; 2, severity of climate, Tac.

**trucidētus** -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, angry, furious; fēta trucidētior uras, Ov. **B.** Transf., of the sea, wild, disturbed, Cat.

**trūdis** -is, f. a sharp stake, Verg.

**trūdo**, trūsi, trūsūm, 3. to push, shove, press. **I. Lit.**, a. Gen., aprus in plagas, Hor. **B.** Esp., to push forth, to put forth buds; gemmas, Verg. **II.** Fig., to press, urge, force; ad inortem trudi, Cic.; truditur dies die, one day presses hard on another, Hor.

**Truentum** -i, n. a town in Picenum. Hence, **Truentinus** -a -um, *Truentine*; Castrum = Truentum, ap. Cic.

**trulla** -ae, f. (= trnella, 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. **I. A.** Lit. and meton., 1, lit., Cic., Caes.; trunci induti hostilibus armis, i.e., troops, Verg.; 2, meton. = the tree, Hor. **B.** Fig., the stem, the main part; ipso trunco (aequitudinis) 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 (Acheli amnis), deprived of its horns, Ov.; tela, 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. (τρύτινα), a balance, pair of scales; in fig., ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis statera, sed quidam 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** -li, n. (τρυβλίον), a dish, Plaut.

**trýginon** -i, n. (τρίγινον), a black pigment made from wine-lees, Plin.

**trygon** -ōnis, m. (τρυγών), a fish, the sting-ray, Plin.

**tū**, pron. pers. (genit. tui, dat. tibi, acc. te, abl. te; plur. nom., vos; genit., vestrum or vostrum and vestri or vostri, dat. vobis, acc. vos, abl. vobis), thou; plur., you. **I.** Gen., Cic.; strengthened, a, by te, tute, Cic.; b, in oblique cases by met. vosmet, 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.

**tūatim**, 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 appellant, Cic. **II.** Meton., a. war, Mart. **B.** lofty epic poetry, Mart.

**1. tūber** -ēris, n. (tumeo), a swelling, protuberance, lump. **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 truffe, 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 i. tuber), a little swelling, boil, tubercle, Plin.

**tūbērōsus** -a -um (tuber), full of swellings or protuberances, Varr.

**tūbiceon** -iuis, m. (tuba and cano), a trumpeter, Liv.

**tūbilustrum** -li, n. (tuba and lustrum), 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.

**tūburcinābundus** -a -um (tuburcinor), eating greedily, gobbling, Cato.

**tūburcinor**, 1. dep. to eat greedily, to gobble, Plaut.

**tūbus** -i, m. a pipe, tube, water-pipe, Plin.

**tucoctum** (not tūctum) -i, n. a kind of sausage common in Cisalpine Gaul, Pers.

**tūctō**, 1. (intens. of tudo = tundo), to strike violently, strike often, Lucr.

**tūeo**, 2. = tueor (q.v.).

**tūeor**, tūctus and tūctus sum, tūeri, 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 uos 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.; turrin militibus complevit tuendamque ad omnes repentinos casus tradidit, Caes.; *b*, with words, etc., armis prudentiae causis tueri et defendere, Cic.; *c*, t. t. of business, to keep a house in good repair; carta tepta aedium tueri, Cic.; *d*, to keep, support, maintain; *e*, vitam corpusque, Cic.; *se* ac suos, Liv.; *sex* legiones (re sua), Cic.

**tugurium** -li, n. (for tegurium, from tego), a peasant's hut, cottage; tugurium ut jam videatur esse illa villa, Cic.

**tutis** -ōnis, f. (tueor), a protecting, preserving; sui, Cic.

**Tulliola** -ae, f. (divo. 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.

**tūlo**, **tūli** and **tētūli**, 3. to bear, bring, Plaut.

**tum**, adv. of time. **I** Expressing a point of time which coincides with some other, gen., then, 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 anbulantes, 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, (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.

**tumescere** -feci -factum, 3, pass., **tumescere** -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.

**tumescere**, 2. to swell, be swollen, be puffed up. **I** Lit., corpus omne veneno, Ov.; vere tument terrae, Verg. **II** Fig., 1, to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement; *a*, with anger; sapientis animus nunquam tument, 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**, **tūmū**, 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 successus, Ov.; quum tumidum est (cor), puffed up with ambition, Hor.; 2, of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic; sermones, Hor.; sermo tumidor, Liv. **II** Act = causing to swell; auster, Verg.; euri, Ov.; fig., honor, making vain, Prop.

**tumor** -ōris, 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 dedim, Verg.; *b*, pride; intertemporales compescere tumores, Ov.; *c*, ferment, commotion; rerum, Cic.; 2, of discourse, bombast, Quint.

**tūmūlo**, 1. (tumulus), to cover with a mound, to bury, Ov.

**tūmūlosus** -a -um (tumulus), full of mounds, hilly, Sall.

**tūmūltuarius** -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.

**tūmūltuatio** -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), a confusion, bustle, tumult, Liv.

**tūmūltor**, 1. dep. and **tūmūltio**, 1. (tumultus), to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, Cic.; pass. impers., in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes.

**tūmūltuōsē**, adv. (tumultuosus), confusedly, tumultuously; tumultuose excepta est (res) clamoribus, Liv.; senatus tumultuosus consultat, Liv.; ut hominem quam tumultuosissime adorantur, Cic.

**tūmūltuosus** -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 tumultuosi, restless, Liv.

**tūmūltus** -ūs, 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 Cic., Liv.; tumultum decernere, to order a levy en masse, Cic.; *b*, in the air, crash, roar, thunder, storm; Jupiter ruens tumultu, 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**, **tunsum** and **tūsum**, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly. **I** Lit., *a*, Gen., converso bacillo alicui oculos vehementissime, Cic.; pectora mann, 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 teneus rumpunt tunicas, Verg.

**tūnicatus** -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.

**tūnōdia (tūniola)** -ae, f. (dim. of tunica).

**I.** a little tunic, Cic. **II.** Transf., a little membrane; oculorum, Plin.

**tūor** = **tāor** (q.v.).

**tūrārius** -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense, Plin.

**turba** -ae, f. (τύρπη). **I.** the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion caused by a crowd of people; quanta in turba viveremus, 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 ignorantum deorum, Cic.; rerum, Ov.

**turbāmentum** -i, n. (turbo), a means of disturbance, Tac.

**turbātō**, adv. (turbatus), confusedly; agnitor omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

**turbatio** -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; mare, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, disquieted, restless, troubled; voluntates populi, Cic.; **b.** angered, exasperated; Pallas, Verg.

**turbellae** -ārum, 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 inft, 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; hoino, milites, Tac.

**turbinatio** -ōnis, f. (turbinatus), a pointing in the form of a cone, Plin.

**turbinatus** -a -um (2. turbo), cone-shaped, conical, Plin.

**turbinēus** -a -um (2. turbo), shaped like a top, Ov.

**1. turbo**, **1.** (turba), to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., mare, sequors, 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., ordines, aciem peditum, Liv.; absol. = to cause disorder; feras ita ruunt atque turbant ut, etc., Cic.; milit. t.t. (equites) modice primo impetu turbaverunt, Liv.; **b.** to trouble water, etc., make 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, vide, 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.; mentis 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 (bucina) 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; celeri ad terram turbine fertur, Verg.; fig., non modo militiae turbine factus eques, by going through the different grades, Ov.

**turbulentō** 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. turulus.

**turdārium** -ii, n. (turdus), a place where thrushes are kept, Varr.

**Turdetāni** -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica, near modern Seville. Hence, **Turdetania** -ae, f. the country of the Turdetani.

**Turdūli** -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica. Hence, **Turdulus** -a -um, Turdulian.

**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; frumenta 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.

**turgidulus** -a -um (dim. of turgidus), somewhat swollen; flendo turgiduli ocelli, Cat.

**turgidus** -a -um (turgēo), swollen, turgid. **I.** Lit., membrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., turgid, bombastic; Alpinus (a poet), Hor.

**Tūria** -ae, f. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Guadalquivir. Hence, **Tūriensis** -e, Turian; proellum (in the Sertorian war), Cic.

**tūribūlum** -i, n. (tus), a censer for burning incense, Cic.

**tūricrēmūs** -a -um (tus and cremo), burning with incense; arae, Verg.

**tūrifēr** -fēra -fērum (tus and fero), producing incense; Indus, Ov.

**tūrilēgus** -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., Sal.

**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.

**turpiculus** -a -um (dim. of turpis), somewhat ugly or deformed. **I.** Lit., nasus, Cat. **II.** Fig., res turpiculae et quasi deformes, Cic.

**turpificatus** -a -um (turpis and facio), made foul, corrupted; animus, Cic.

**turpificatio** -nis, f. (turpis and facio), the act of making foul, corruption; animus, Cic.

**turpis** -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy. **I.** Lit., aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra animi, 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 facti, Cic. Subst., **turpe** -is, n. a disgrace; habere quaevis reipublicam turpe est, Cic.

**turpiter**, adv. (turpis), foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner. **I.** Lit., claudicare, Ov.; desinere in placem, Hor. **II.** Fig., disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously; facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius eiecit, quam non admittitur hospes, Ov.; in deorum opinione turpissime labitur, Cic.

**turpitude** -inis, f. (turpis), ugliness, unsightliness. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, dishonour; maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic.; nulla conditio 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.

**turricula** -ae, f. (dim. of turris), a little tower, turret; transf., a dice-box, Mart.

**turriger** -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. (τῦρρις, ῥύρις), 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.; Borecyntia 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.

**turturilla** -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. (θῦος), incense, frankincense; tūs incendere, Cic.

**Tusci** -ōrum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria. Hence, adj., **Tuscos** -a -um, Etruscan; annis, the Tiber, Verg.; dux, Marcellus, Ov.; eques, Marcellus, Verg.; vicus, a street in Rome, Liv.; semen, spell, Ov.

**Tusculānus**, v. Tusculum.

**1. tusculum** -i, n. (dim. of tus), a little incense, Plaut.

**2. Tusculūm** -i, n. an old town in Latium,

now Frascati. Hence, **A. Tusculūs** -a -um, Tusculan. **B. Tusculānus** -a -um, Tusculan; plur. subst., **Tusculāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tusculum. **Tusculānum** -i, n. (sc. rus or praedium), an estate of Cicero's near Tusculum.

**tussilago** -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.

**tūtamen** -inis, n. (tutor), a defence, protection, Verg.

**tūtamentum** -i, n. (tutor), defence, protection, Liv.

**tūtō**, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; in vadis consistere tutius, Caes.

**tūtela** -ae, f. (tueor). **I.** protection, guard, charge. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., tutelam januae gerere, Plaut.; culus 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, Delle 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.

**tutēlarius** -ii, m. (tutela), a keeper; tutelarii, the keepers of a temple, Plin.

**tutious**, v. meddix.

**tūtō**, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; esse, Cic.; dimicare, Caes.; with ab and the abl., ab incursu, Caes.; superl., tutissimo, at the safest; non quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

**1. tūtor** -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 instituere, Cic.; tutorem esse alicuius or alicui, Cic.; b, fig., eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

**2. tūtō**, 1. and **tūtor**, 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.; inopiam, Caes.

**tūtulus** -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., tui, 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.

**tuxtax**, whack, whack, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows, Plaut.

**Tyāna** -ōrum, n. (Tyāva), a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus. Hence, **Tyāneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tyana.

**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** -ei and -eas, m. (Τυδείης), son of Oeneus, father of Diomedes. Hence, **Týdides** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), the son of Týdeus, i.e., Diomedes.

**týmpikidēs** -i, m. (τυμπικίδης), one who has the dropsy, Plin.

**týmpānium** -ii, n. (τυμπάνιον), a drum-shaped pearl, Plin.

**týmpānizeo**, i. (τυμπανίζω), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, Suet.

**týmpānistria** -ae, m. (τυμπανιστρία), a tambourine-player, Plaut.

**týmpānum** -i, n. (τυμπάνον), a tambourine, kettle-drum (esp. used by the priests of Cybele). **I** Lit., Verg. **II** Transf., a drum or wheel for raising weights, Verg., Lucr.

**Týndareus** -ei, m. (Τυνδαρεός), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. Hence, **A**. Subst., **Týndarides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Týndareus; Týndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic. **B**. **Týndaris** -idis, f. a female descendant of Týndareus, Helen, Verg., Ov., Clytemnestra, Ov.

1. **Týndaris**, v. Týndareus.

2. **Týndaris** -idis, f. (Τυνδαρίς), 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, **Týndaritānus** -a -um, of Týndaris.

**Týnes** -ētis, m. (Τύνες), a town in Zengitana, now Tunis.

**Týphoeus** -eas, m. (Τυφώεύς), a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was for punishment buried beneath Aetna. Hence, **A**. **Týphoeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Týphoeus. **B**. **Týphoeis** -idos, of or belonging to Týphoeus; Aetna, Ov.

1. **Týphēn** -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), another name of the giant Týphoeus.

2. **týphon** -ōnis, m. (τυφών), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Plin.

**týpice** -i, m. (τύπος), a figure on a wall, Cic.

**týrannicōe**, adv. (tyrannicus), tyrannically, despotically; ea quae regie sen potius tyrannice statuit in aratoribus, Cic.

**týrannicida** -ae, c. (tyrannus and caedo), the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Plin.

**týrannicidium** -ii, n. (tyrannicida), the slaying of a tyrant, Sen.

**týrannicus** -a -um (τυραννικός), tyrannical; leges, facinus, Cic.

**Týrannio** -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. (τυραννίς), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny; vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.; tyrannidem delere, Cic.

**týrannotōnus** -i, m. (τυραννοτόνος), the slayer of a tyrant, Cic.

**týrannus** -i, m. (τύραννος, Dor. for κοίρανος), 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.

**Týrias** -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.

**Týrrhēni** -ōrum, m. (Τύρρηνος), the Etruscans, the people who inhabited the country north of Latium. Hence, **A**. **Týrrhēnia** -ae, f. Etruria. **B**. **Týrrhēnus** -a -um, Etruscan; corpora, the sailors whom Bacchus turned into dolphins, Ov.; so moneta, Ov.; rex, Mezentius, Ov.; mare, aequor, the part of the Mediterranean between Italy and Corsica and Sardinia, Verg., Liv.; subst., **Týrrhēnus** -i, m. an Etruscan.

**Týrrhidae** -ōrum, m. the sons of Týrrhus, the herdsman of king Latinus.

**Týrus** (-ōe) -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, Carthage, 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 (Y, y). It is frequently interchanged with t, as optumus, optimum, satira, satira, etc.

1. **uber** -ēris, n. (οὐδω). **I** an udder, pap, teat, breast; ubera praebere, Ov.; admove, Verg. **II** Transf., a, richness, abundance, fertility; fertilis ubere ager, Ov.; b, poet., a fruitful field, Verg.

2. **uber** -ēris, rich, abounding in anything, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious. **I** Lit., a, reges spicis uberibus, Lucr.; uberior solito (of a river), fuller than usual, Ov.; arbor niveis uberrima pomis, Ov.; b, full of matter; uberiores litterae, Cic. **II** Fig., quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic.; uberrima supplicationibus triumphusque provincia, Cic.; uberrimae artes, Cic.

**ūberius**, superl., **ūberrius**, adv. (2. uber). **I** more abundantly, more copiously; provenit reges, Ov. **II** Fig., more copiously, more at length; disputare, Cic.

**ūbertas** -ātis, 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; fundere lacrimas, Cat.

**ūberto**, i. (ubertas), to make fruitful, Plin.

**ūbi** (old archaic form cubi), where. **I** Lit., a, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie eat haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.; ubi tyrannus eat, ibi, etc., Cic.; with particle nam, in qua non video ubinam mens constans et vita beata possit inasistere, Cic.; with genit., terrarum, loci, e.g., quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic.; b, in direct questions, where? ubi sunt qui Antonium Graece

**negant scire?** Cic. **II** Transf., **A**. Of time, *when, as soon as*; *quien ubi vidi, equidem vinu laetum* Horatius profundi, 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 aciem, 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., **Ubius** -a -um, *Ubian*.

**ubilibet**, adv. *anywhere you please, everywhere*, Sen.

**ubinam**, v. ubi.

**ubiquaquē** (sc. parte), *wherever, wheresoever*.

**ubique**, adv. *wherever, wheresoever, everywhere*; omnes qui ubique sunt, or sunt nati, *all in the world*, Cic.

**ubivis**, *wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere*, Cic.

**Ucalēgon** -ōnis, m. name of a Trojan; jam 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.; *aleator, drunken*, Hor. **II** Transf., *soft, bending, yielding*; argilla, Hor.

**Ūfens** -tis, m. **I** a small river in Latium; hence, **Ufentinus** -a -um, *Ufentine*. **II** a commander of the Aequi.

**ulceratio** -ōnis, f. (ulcero), a sore, ulcer, ulceration, Plin.

**ulcero**, 1. (ulcus), to make sore, to ulcerate. **I** Lit., *mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret*, Hor.; *non dum ulcerato Philoctetā morsu serpentis*, Cic. **II** Fig., *jecur, to wound the heart*, Hor.

**ulcerōsus** -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.

**ulciscor**, 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., Caes.; **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 aliendo*, 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.

**uligo** -inis, f. (for uviligo, from \*uveo), moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth; *uligines paludum*, Tac.

**Ūlixēs** -is, m. Latin name (after Etruscan Uluxe or Sicilian Οὐλίξης) for Ὀδυσσεύς, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, king of Ithaca, famous for his cunning and for his

wanderings after the siege of Troy (genit., *Ūlixēs*, 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 dispuo, for or against*, Cic.; *neque ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquiescit*, Cic. **II** Subst., **a**, m. any one, Cic.; **b**, n. anything; *neino ullius nisi fugae memor*, Liv. (ullius, Cat., Verg., Ov.).

**ulmārium** -ii, n. (ulmus), a nursery or plantation of elms, Plin.

**ulmēus** -a -um (ulmus), of or relating to the elm, made of elm-wood, Plaut.

**ulmitrīs** -ae, m. (ulmus and τριβή, 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. (ὤλην), the elbow. **I** 1, lit., Plin.; **2**, meton., *the arm*; *ulnis aliquem tollere*, Ov. **II** Transf., **a**, as a measure of length, *an ell*, Verg.; **b**, as much as a man can span with both arms, Plin.

**ulpium** -i, n. a kind of leek, Cato.

**uls** (archaic ous) and **ultis**, on the other side of, beyond, Varr.

**ultēr** -tra -trum, compar., **ultērior**; superl., **ultimus**. **I** Posit., **ultēr** -tra -trum, not found except in the adverbial forms ultra, ultro. **II** Compar., **ultērior** -ius, genit. -ōris, on the other side, further, beyond, ultior. **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, farther; *ultiora mirari*, Tac.; *ultiora pudet docuisse*, Ov.; **b**, farther, worse; *quo quid ultioris 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**, m., recessum primum ultimus non dantur, 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.; (b) n., in ultimis laudem esse, Liv.

**ultērius**. **I** Neut. of ultior, v. ulter. **II** Adv., v. ultra.

**ultimus**, v. ulter.

**ultio** -ōnis, f. (ulciscor), an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge; *ultionem petere*, Liv.; with object genit., *violatae per vim pudicitiae*, Liv.

**ultis** = uls (q.v.).

**ultor** -ōris, m. (ulciscor), an avenger, punisher; *injuriam*, 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., *eis Padum ultraque*, Liv.; **2**, transf., of that which is beyond a certain limit, beyond, further; **a**, in space, (a) lit., *ultra neque curae neque gaudio*

locum esse, Sall.; (8) *fig., farther, beyond*; *estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit?* Cic.; *foli. 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.; (8) *fig., ulterius ne tende odii*, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, *beyond, on the further side of*; *ultra Silianam villam*, Cic.; 2, *transf., a, of time, beyond*; *ultra biennium*, Tac.; *b, of number or measure, beyond, more than*; *inodum, 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 iis sumptum intulit*, Cic.; *c, of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily*; *ultrō se offerre*, Cic.; *improbos ultrō lacessere*, Cic.; *hence, ultrō tributa, money which the treasury had to expend every year on public buildings*, Liv.

**ultrōneus** -a -um (ultrō), *of one's own accord, voluntarily*, Sen.

**ultrōtributa**, v. ultrō.

**Ūlūbrae** -ārum, *a place in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes*. Hence, **Ūlūbrānus** -a -um, *Ulubran*.

**ŭlūla** -ae, f. (lit., *the screeching one* (sc. avis), from ululo), *a screech-owl*, Verg.

**ŭlūlātus** -ūs, m. (ululo), *a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling*; *ululatus nocturni*, Liv.

**ŭlūlo**, 1. (connected with ὕλησις), **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 femineis ululant*, Verg. **II.** Trans., *to call upon with howling*; *nocturnis Hecate trivialis ululata per urbem*, Verg.

**ulva** -ae, f. *sedge*, Verg.

**Ūlysses** = Ulixes (q.v.).

**umbella** -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), *a parasol*, Juv.

**Umbra**, v. Umbri.

**umbilicatus** -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., Sicilliae*, Cic.; *terrarum, Delphi*, Cic.; 2, *esp., a, the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled*, Cat.; *fig., inceptos lambos ad umbilicum adducere, bring in the end*, Hor.; *b, transf., the index of a sun-dial*, Cic.; *c, a kind of sea-snail*, Cic.

**umbo** -ōnis, m. (ὀμβρον), **I.** *the boss in the centre of a shield*; *summus clipei umbo*, Verg.; *hence, meton., a shield*; *salinae 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 amicitiae latēre*, Cic.; *b, idleness, 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 accom-*

*brought by one who has been invited* (οἶκος), 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*; *Poinpejae, Ov.*; *tonsoris, barber's shop*, Hor.; 2, *the shade of a dead person, ghost*; *tricornior*, Verg.; *plur., umbrae*, Verg.; 3, *a fish, the grayling*, Ov.

**umbrāscōdium** -i, n. (umbra). **I.** *a shady place, arbour*, Verg.; *in plur., a quiet place* (as opp. to public life); *Theophrasti, Cic.*; *doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditiorum (schools) etioque in solem produxerat*, Cic. **II.** *a parasol*, Ov.

**umbrāscōla** -ae, m. (umbra and colo), *a loungee in the shade*, Plaut.

**umbrāscus** -a -um (umbra), *belonging to the shade*; *homo, an idler, loungee*, Plaut.

**umbrātilis** -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.

**Umbri** -ōrum, m. *a people in Italy between the Padus, the Tiber, and the Adriatic Sea, who in later times descended further into Italy, and inhabited a country between the Rubicon, the Nar, and the Tiber*. Hence, **A.** *Umbri* -bris -brum, *Umbrian*; *subst., Umbri* -bri, m. *an Umbrian*. **B.** *Umbria* -ae, f. *Umbria, the country of the Umbri*.

**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 umbrator*, Cic. **II.** *Act., affording shade*; *cacumina*, Verg.; *salix*, Ov.

**ūmeo** = hūmeo (q.v.)

**ūmērus** = humerus (q.v.)

**ūmesco**, *umidus* = hūmesco, *humidus* (q.v.)

**ūmor** = humor (q.v.)

**umquam** (unquam), *adv. (orig. cumquam), at any time, ever* (used chiefly in negative, interrog., and conditional sentences), Cic.; *non umquam*, Liv.; *haud umquam*, Verg.; *si umquam*, 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 unns), *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*; *Cnésar ex uncia, heir to one-twelfth*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a trifle, bit*; *eboris*, Juv.

**uncialis** -e (uncia), *of or relating to a twelfth part*; *asses, weighing an ounce each*, Plin.

**uncialarius** -n -um (uncia), *of or relating to a twelfth part*; *fenus, one-twelfth of the capital yearly, i.e., 8 1/3 per cent. for the year of ten months, 10 per cent. for the year of twelve months*, Tac.

**uncialim**, *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.

**unctitō**, i. (intens. of ungo), *to salve, anoint*, Plaut.

**unctuosulus** -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.

**unctura** -ae, f. (ungo), *the anointing of the dead*, 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., *accedes siccus ad unctum, to a rich and luxurious person*, Hor.; *unctor quaedam consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious*, Cic. **II.** Subst., *unctum* -i, n. *a sumptuous repast*, Hor.

**2. unctus** -ūs, m. (ungo), *an anointing*, Plin.

**1. unctus** -i, m. (ōykos), *a hook*; *uncus ferreus*, Liv.; *nec severus 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 impingere*, Cic.

**2. unctus** -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 committuntur, disorder*, Cic.; *unda salutantum, crowd*, Verg. **B.** Meton., **1.** *moisture*; **a.** *flowing water, water*; *fontis*, Ov.; *faciunt justos ignis et unda viros (fire and water being used at the ceremony of marriage)*, Ov.; **b.** *of other liquids, e.g., oil*, Plin., **2.** *stream (of objects which are not liquid), quā plurimus undam fumus agit, eddies*, Verg.

**undatim**, adv. (unda), *like waves*, Plin.

**undē**, adv. (orig. unde), *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 Cinna?* 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, whenever*, Hor.

**undēcentum** (unus, de, and centum), *ninety-nine*, Plin.

**undēciēs (undēciēs)**, adv. (undecim), *eleven times*, Mart.

**undēcim** (unus and decem), *eleven*, Cic.

**undēcimus** -a -um (undecim), *the eleventh*; *legio*, Liv.; *annus*, Verg.

**undēcīrēmis** -is, 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.

**undēcūquē (undēcūquē)**, adv. *whenever*, Quint.

**undēni** -ae -c (for undeceni, from undecim), *eleven each*; *Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes*,

*i.e., of hexameter and pentameter*, Ov.; *quater undenos 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.

**undēsexāginta** (unus, de, and sexaginta),  *fifty-nine*, Liv.

**undētrīcēsīmus** -a -um (undetrīginta), *the twenty-ninth*, Liv.

**undētrīginta** (unus, de, and triginta), *twenty-nine*, Vitr.

**undēvigēni** -ae -a (undeviginti), *nineteen each*, Quint.

**undēvigēsīmus (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 aequales*, Cic.; *undique religionem tolle*, Cic.

**undisōnus** -a -um (unda and sono), *resounding with waves*; *dii, sea-gods*, Prop.

**undo**, i. (unda), *to rise in waves, surge*. **A.** Lit., *damnis inter tabulata volutus ad caelum undabat vortex*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to have a wave-like motion, to waver, to undulate*; *fumus* Verg.; *habenae, hanging loosely*, Verg.

**undōsus** -a -um (unda), *full of waves, surging, billowy*, Verg.

**ūnōdo** -ōnis, m. *the arbutus-tree, and its fruit*, Plin.

**ūnetvīcēsīmāni** -ōrum, m. (unetvicesīmus), *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

**ūnetvīcēsīmus** -a -um (unus-et-vicesīmus), *the twenty-first*, Tac.

**ungo (unguo)**, unxi, unctum, 3. *to anoint, smear, salve*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem unguentis*, Cic.; *gloria quem supra vires ungit, adorns*, 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*; *tela 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.** *unguentārium* -ii, n. *money for unguents*, Plin.

**unguentātus** -a -um (unguentum), *anointed*, Cat.

**unguentum** -i, n. (ungo), *a salve, ointment, unguent*, Cic.

**unguicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of unguis), *the finger-nail, the toe-nail*; *integritas unguiculorum omulūm*, Cic.; *prov., qui mihi a teneris, ut*

Græci dicunt, unguiculis (Gr. ἐξ ἀναλὼν ὀνύχων) cognitus est, from childhood, Cic.

**unguinōsus** -a -um (unguen), *fatty, unctuous*, Plin.

**unguis** -is, m. (ὄνυξ), *a finger or toe-nail*. **I** Lit., of men, unguis ponere, Hor.; rodere, Hor.; prov., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from top to toe, Cic.; a recta consensientia transversum unguem non discedere, 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 mussel, Varr. (abl., gen. ungue, in poets also ungui).

**ungula** -ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof, claw, talon*. **I** Lit., vestigium ungulae (equi), Cic. **II** Meton., a horse; ungula rapit currus, Hor.

**ungulus** -i, m. (dim. of unguis). **I** a toe-nail, Plaut. **II** a finger-ring, Plin.

**unicālmus** -a -um (unus and calamus), *having one haulm*, Plin.

**unguo** = ungo (q.v.).

**unicaulis** -e (unus and caulis), *having one stalk*, Plin.

**unio**, adv. (unicus), *singly, especially, particularly*; diligere, Cic.; unio securus, altogether free from care, Hor.

**unicolor** -oris (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., filius, 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** -ae (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.

**unijūgus** -a -um (unus and jugum), *having only one yoke*; vinea, fastened to the same cross-beam, Plin.

**unimānus** -a -um (unus and manus), *having but one hand*; puer, Liv.

1. **unio**, 4. (unus), to write, 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.

**uniter**, adv. (unus), *in one, together*; aptus, Lucr.

**unismōdi**, adv. (unus and modus), *of one kind*, Cic.

**universālis** -e (universus), *general, universal*, Quint.

**universē**, adv. (universus), *in general*; generatim atque universē loquar, Cic.

**universitas** -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, totū*. **I** Lit., generis humani, Cic.; rerum, the universe, Cic. **II** Transf., the world, Cic.

**universus** (archaic, **universus**) -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., **universalis** -ae -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.

**unoculus** -i, m. (unus and oculus), *a one-eyed man*, Plaut.

**unus** (old Latin, **oenus**) -a -um, genit. ūnius, dat. ūni, one. **I** Lit., **A**. Gen., unus de magistratibus, Cic.; foll. by alter, unus ex parte . . . altera ex parte, Caes.; plur. (esp., with words used only in the plur.), unae decumae . . . alterae, Cic.; ad unum (unam) omnes, all to a man, Cic.; in unum (Gr. εἰς ἓν) = into one place; confuere, Cic. **B**. Esp., **I** one, only one, alone; Demosthenes unus eminet, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes.; strengthened by the superl., or by omnium, summus vir unus omnis Græciae, Cic.; **2**, one, one and the same; uno tempore, at the same time, Cic.; id unis aedibus, Cic. **II** Transf., indefinite, a, an, one, some one, any one; unus paterfamilias, Cic.; without subst., tradidit uni, Cic.; unus quidam, Cic.; nemo unus, nullus unus, Cic.; unus et alter, one and another, Cic. (genit., ūnius, Verg., Ov., Lucr., Cat.; ūni, Cat.).

**upilio** (ōpilio) -ōnis, m. a shepherd, Verg.

**ūpupa** -ae, f. (ἔρωψ), *a hoopoe*, Varr.; (with a play on the word), a kind of hoe, Plaut.

**Ūrania** -ae, f. and **Ūranis** -ēs, f. (Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, the heavenly one), one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy.

**urbanē**, adv. (urbanus). **I** politely, civilly, urbanely; urbane, urbanus agere, Cic. **II** Of discourse, wittily, acutely, elegantly; ridere Stoicos, Cic.; vexare, Cic.

**urbanitas** -ātis, f. (urbanus), *city life*. **I** Esp., life in Rome; desideria et desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. **II** Meton., the city manner; **1**, in a good sense, a, politeness, urbanity, refinement of manner, Cic.; plur., deponendae 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 roguery, Tac.

**urbānus** -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city* (esp. to Rome), urban. **I** Lit., tribus, Cic.; praetor, Cic.; exercitus (of Roman citizens), Liv.; suffragio (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; quidam 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.

**Urbica** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**urbicus** -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city, civic, urban*, Suet.

**Urbium** -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Urbino. Hence, **Urbina** -ātis, *belonging to Urbino*.

**Urbis** clivus, a place in Rome between the Equiline and vicus Cyprinus.

**urbs** -bis, f. the town surrounded by a ring wall, the city. **I** Lit., **A**. Gen., urbem

condere, aedificare, Cic.; capere, Cic.; evertere, Cic. **B.** the city of Rome (like Gr. *ἄστυ*, 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.

**urceolarius** -e (urceus), of or relating to a jug or pitcher; herba, pelittory, 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 orca), an earthenware jug, pitcher, Hor.

**urdo** -ōnis, f. (uro), 1. a blight upon plants, Cic.; 2. an inflammatory itch, Plin.

**urgēo** (urgēō), urgi, 1. to push, press, drive, urge. **I.** Lit., **A.** Transl., pedem (aliquis) pede (suo), Verg.; naves in Syrtis, drive on the sand-banks, Verg. **B.** Intransit., to press; longique urgent ad litora fluctus, Verg. **II.** Transl., 1. to press upon, beset, oppress, burden, bear hard upon; urgens malum, urgent, pressing, Cic.; mortifero morbo urgeo, 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 aliā 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. (οὐρῶν), urine, Cic.

**urinātor** -ōris, m. (urinor), a dicer, Liv.

**urinor**, 1. dep. to dive, Cic.

**Uros** -ii, m. (Ὀὔριος), the giver 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.** Transl., **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 conficere, Liv.; educere ex urna tres (judices), 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.

**urnalis** -e (urna), containing half an amphora, Cato.

**urnarium** -ii, n. (urna), a table on which water-cans were placed, Varr.

**urnula** -ae, f. (dim. of urna), a little pitcher, Cic.

**uro**, urri, ustum, 3. (connected with *εἶναι*), 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 patimur, 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.; (β) to burn lights; odoratum nocturna in luminis cedrum, Verg. **B.** Transl., 1. to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely; fauces urit sitis, Ov.; 2. to pinch, chafe, gall; cauceus 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 Maenalus, or Parphasia, the Great Bear, ursa minor or ursa Cynosuris, the Little Bear, Ov.

**ursinus** -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 hunt 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.

**Uscana** -ae, f. a town in Illyria on the borders of Macedonia, now Voscopoti. Hence, **Uscanenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Uscana.

**usio** -ōnis, f. (utor), use, using, Cato.

**Usipetes** -um, m. and **Usippi** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe near the Tengeri, 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.; facinus usitatus hoc verbum, Cic.; utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic.; usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin., it is usual, customary, ap. Cic.

**uspiam**, adv. (orig. cuspiam), 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.

**usque**, 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 Roman proficisci, Cic.; usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.; b, with adv. of place, quod eos usque istum (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 morari, Verg. **III.** In other relations, hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic.

**usquequaque**, 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.

**ustulo** (ustillo), 1. (dim. of uro), to burn a little, to singe, Cat.

**1. usucapio** -cēpi -captum, 3. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, Cic.; velut usucapisse Italiam, Liv.

**2. usucapio** -onis, f. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription: usucapio fundi, Cic.

**ūsura** -ae, f. (utor). **I.** the use, enjoyment of anything; a, natura dedit usuram vitae, Cic.; unus 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.

**ūsūrarius** -a -um (usura). **I.** relating to (temporary) use, Plaut. **II.** out at interest, paying interest, Plaut.

**usurpatio** -onis, f. (usurpo), a using, use, making use; doctrinae, Cic.; vocis, Liv.; ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an old custom, Cic.; itinera, 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, acquire; a, lawfully, amicam 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** -ūs, m. (utor), use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., usus privatus, Cic.; quia ea pecunia non posset in bellum nani 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, usufructus, 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 cognita, Cic.; habere magnum in re militari or in castris usum, Caes.; 2, the usefulness, useful quality of anything; magnos 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.; (β) with abl., si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit, Cic.; (β) usus adest; absol., ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinerent auderent, Caes.; (γ) usus venit, si usus veniat, Caes.; c, usu venit, it happens; quid homini potest turpius usu venire? Cic.

**usufructus**, v. usus, III.

**ūt** (orig. form **ūti**), adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., A. (Like *iva*) adv. of place, where, Verg. *Aen.* 5, 329, Ov. *Met.* 1, 15. B. Adv. of manner, in what way, as; 1, a, absol., perge ut instituiti, 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

umquam 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 perspiciat, quid, etc. . . is prudentissimus haberi solet, Cic.; e, in oaths, protestations, etc., ita vivam, ut maximos sumptos facio, Cic.; 3, to introduce an explanation, as, as being; homo acutus ut Poenus, Cic.; alunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, Cic.; permulta alia colligit Chryppus, 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, ut 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 ita 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.; eventit 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 majorum 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 impemur, 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, postulating ut, etc., Liv.; hortor ut, etc., Cic.; suavis ut, etc., Cic.; impellimur natura ut, etc., Cic.; Lentulum, ut se abdicaret praeturā, 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 quaeas omnia, non reperies, Cic.; e, ellipt. to express anger in a rhetorical question, tu ut umquam te corrigis? 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, uaque 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, ideoque, ad eam rem, etc., ideoque omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possumus, Cic.; 2, mostly without a demonstr., Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator earet, Cic.

**utoumquē (utoumquē)**, adv. **I.** in what manner soever, however; **utoumque** se videri volet, Cic. **II.** whenever; **utoumque** mecum eritis, Hor.

1. **ūtens** -entis, p. adj. (from *utor*), using, possessing; *utentior sit*, Cic.

2. **Utens** -entis, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now *Montone*.

**ūtensilla** -e (utor), **that can be used, fit for use, useful**. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst., **ūtensilla** -ium, n. useful things, necessities, *utensils*, Liv.

1. **ūter**, ūtris, m. (connected with *uterus*), the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle; *Aeolios Ithacis Inelusinus utribus euros*, Ov.; used (like a bladder) for crossing rivers, *Caes.*, Liv.; poet., *tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, of a puffed-up, arrogant man*, Hor.

2. **ūter**, ūtra, ūtrum, genit. ūtrius, dat. ūtri. **I.** which of two, which; *uter nostrum popularis est?* tune an ego? Cic.; neque *dijudicare posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur*, *Caes.*; *utros elus habueris liberos an utroque nescio*, Cic. **II.** Indefinite, one of the two, either of the two; *si uter volet*, Cic. (genit., *utrius*, Hor.).

**ūterumquē (-eumquē)**, ūtrācumquē, ūtrumcumquē, whichever of the two, whichever; *utercumque vicerit*, Cic.

**ūterlibēt**, ūtrālibēt, ūtrumlibēt, whichever of the two you please, either of the two; *utrumlibet elige*, Cic.

**ūterquē**, ūtrāquē, ūtrumquē, genit. ūtriusquē, dat. ūtrique, each of two, both (considered separately), a, sing., *uterque cum exercitu veniret*, *Caes.*; *sermōnes utriusque linguae*, Cic.; *uterque alio quodam modo*, Cic.; *uterque Phoebeus, 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 utranque 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 utrique 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.*).

**ūtērus** -i, m. and **ūtērūm** -i, n. (oἶστρον). **I.** the belly, paunch; **1**, gen., Verg.; **2**, esp., the womb, Cic., Ov., Hor.; meton., a, birth, Plin.; **b**, the civities 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.*

**ūtērvis**, 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.*

**ūtī** = ut (q.v.).

**ūtibilis** -e (utor), that can be used, useful, *Ter.*, *Plaut.*

**Ūtica** -ae, f. a town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, colony from Tyre, the place where the senatorial party made the last stand against *Caesur*, and where *M. Porcius Cato* the younger killed himself. Adj., **Ūticensis** -e, of or belonging to *Utica*.

**ūtīlis** -e (= *utibilis* 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 nullam rem*

*utilis*, Cic.; **c**, with *in* (in relation to, for) and acc., *res maxime in hoc tempus utilis*, Liv.; **d**, with *dat.*, *equal utiles bello*, Ov.; *non mihi est vita mea utilis*, Cic.; **e**, (poet.), with genit., *radix medendi utilis*, Ov.; **f**, with infin., *tibia adesse choris erat utilis*, Hor.; **g**, *utile est, with infin.*, *numquam utile est peccare*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *eos utile est praecesse vobis*, Liv.

**ūtīlitas** -ātis, f. (utilis), usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitableness, use, profit, advantage; **a**, sing., *utilitas parva per amicum*, Cic.; **b**, plur., *utilitates ex amicitia maxime capientur*, Cic.

**ūtīlītēr**, adv. (utilis), usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably; *utiliter a natura datum esse*, Cic.

**ūtīnam**, adv. would that! oh that! *utinam* incumbat in causam! Cic.; *utinam haberetis!* Cic.; with *quod*, *quod utinam minus vitae cupidus fuissetis!* Cic.; with negative, *utinam ne* or *utinam non*, would that not! *illud utinam ne vere scriberem!* Cic.

**ūtīquē**, adv. **a**, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least; *utique apud me sis*, Cic.; **b**, yet, at least, certainly; *utique postredie*, Cic.; **c**, especially; *commota est plebs, utique postquam etc.*, Liv.

**ūtor**, ūsus sum, ūti, s. 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 ea criminatione in aliquem*, Cic.; with double abl., *vel imperatore vel milite me utimini*, *Sall.*; **b**, with neut. acc., *ne filius quidem quiddam utitur*, Cic.; *huic omnia utenda 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; *valitudine bona*, *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.

**ūtrālibēt**, adv. (sc. parte, from *utrerlibet*), on either side, on whichever side, Plin.

**ūtrārius** -ii, m. (1. *uter*), one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, Liv.

**ūtrīculārius** -ii, m. a bagpiper, *Suet.*

**ūtrīculūs** -i, m. (dim. of *uterus*). **I.** the belly; **1**, gen., Plin.; **2**, esp., the womb, Plin. **II.** the bud or envelope of a flower, Plin.

**ūtrīmquē (ūtrīquē)**, adv. (2. *uter*), from both sides, on both sides. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., in both parties; *utrimque anxii*, *Tac.*

**ūtrō** (sc. loco, from 2. *uter*), adv. to which of two places, to which side, whither, Ov., Cic.

**ūtrōbī (ūtrūbī)**, adv. (uter and ubi), at which of two places, where, *Plaut.*

**ūtrōbidem**, adv. (utrobi and suffix -dem), on both sides, *Plaut.*

**ūtrōbīquē (ūtrūbīquē)**, 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.*

**ūtrōlibēt**, adv. (utrerlibet), to either of two sides, to either side, *Quint.*

**ūtrōquē**, adv. (utrerque), to both sides; **a**, lit., of place, *utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confestim*, Cic.; **b**, transf., in both directions; *si natura utroque adjuncta est*, Cic.

**utrobi**, etc. = utrobi, etc. (q.v.).

**utrum**, adv. (2. uter), *whether*, used in disjunctive questions. **I.** In direct questions, *a*, with a second clause; (*a*) foll. by *an*, *utrum ea 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 diminuatur an salus deseratur*, Cic.; (*β*) foll. by *anne*, *utrum illi sentiant, anne simulant, tu intelleges*, Cic.; (*γ*) by *necne*, *jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne*, Cic.; *b*, without *an*, *hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere*, Cic.

**utūt**, adv. *however*, Ter.

**uva**-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.

**uvenens**-entis (partic. of \*uveo), moist, wet, Petr.

**uveo**, 3. (\*uveo), to become moist, be wet, Lucr.; of persons drinking, to moisten or refresh oneself, Hor.

**uvidulus**-a -um (dim. of uvidus), somewhat moist, wet, Cat.

**uvidus**-a -um (\*uveo), moist, damp, wet, humid. **I.** Lit., vestimenta, Hor.; Menalcas, wet with dew, Verg.; Juniper uvidus austris (Zeus ikuaios), Verg. **II.** Meton., = drunken; Bacchus, Hor.; dicimus integro sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, Hor.

**uvor**-oris, m. (\*uveo), moistness, dampness, humidity, Varr.

**uxor**-oris, 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.

**uxorcula**-ae, f. (dim. of uxor), a little wife (used as a term of endearment), Plaut.

**uxorius**-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, uxorious; of Aeneas as the slave to Dido, Verg.; annis, 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 υ. 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.

**Vacālus** = 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 causis, 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.; vacationem 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** = Vafa (q.v.).

**Vaccasi**-ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**vaccinium**-ī, 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.

**Vāchālis** = 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 utranque 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.

**vāco**, 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, Caes.; 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*, impera., vacat and vacat alicui, there is leisure for, there is time for; (*a*) with infin., hactenus indulissem vacat, Verg.; (*β*) absol., dum vacat, Ov.

**vacōficio**-feci -factum, 3. (vacuus and facio), and pass., **vacōfio** (**vacōfio**)-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.

**vacuitas**-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.

**Vācūna**-ae, f. the beneficent goddess of the plain worshipped at Reate, goddess of the Sabines. Adj., **Vācūnalis**-e, of or belonging to Vacuna.

**vacuo**, 1. (vacuus), to make empty, void, to empty, Lucr.

**vacuus**-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 irrumper, Liv. **B. Esp.**, 1, free,  
vacant, without a master; praedia, 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, freed; 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 non operi, Liv.; quum 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  
vacuae, 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  
Dacavi.

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 Vado.

**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  
ad vadimonium venire, to appear on bail (opp.  
vadimonium deserere, to forfeit recognizances),  
Cic.

**vado**, 3. (root VA, Gr. BA=ω, whence  
βαίω), to go, walk, hasten, rush; haud dubiam  
in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem postredie mane,  
Cic.; in eundem carcerem (of Socrates), Cic.

**vador**, 1. dep. (1. vas), to bind over by bail;  
hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.; tot  
vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv.; partic.  
pass., vadato, after bail had been fixed, Hor.

**vadōsus** -a -um (vadum), full of shallows,  
shallow; mare, Caes.

**vadum** -i, n. (root VA, Gr. BA=ω, whence  
βαρὺς -ή -ον, pervius), a shallow, shoal, ford. **I.**  
**A. Lit.**, exercitum vado transducere, Verg. **B.**  
**Fig.**, cera tentet vadum, Ov. **II. Transf.**, **A.**  
**Gen.** = vater, river, sea, Verg., Hor. **B.** the  
bottom of the water, Plin.

**vae**, interj. (οὐαί), to express pain or anger,  
alas! woe! a, absol., Verg., Hor.; b, with dat.,  
vae victis, Liv.

**vaecors** = vecors (q. v.).

**vaesanus** = vesanus (q. v.).

**vafer**, **vāfra**, **vāfrum**, artful, cunning, subtle,  
sly, crafty; in disputando, Cic.; somniorum  
vaferimus interpres, Cic.

**vāfrē**, adv. (vafer), artfully, cunningly,  
craftily, Cic.

**vāfritia** -ae, f. (vafer), artfulness, slyness,  
subtlety, cunning, Sen.

**Vāga** -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Begia.  
Hence, **Vāgenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of  
Vaga.

**vāgē**, adv. (vagus), scattered far and wide,  
dispersed [age effusus] per agros, Liv.

**vāgīna** -ae, f. (connected with vas, a vessel),  
the sheath of a sword, scabbard. **I. Lit.**, gladius  
vaginā vacuus, Cic.; gladium e vagina educere,  
Cic. **II. Transf.**, a sheath, case; esp., the hull  
or husk of grain, Cic.

**vāginūla** -ae, f. (dim. of vagina), a little  
sheath or husk of grain, Plin.

**vāgiō** -īvi and -ī-ītum, 4, to cry, whimper like  
a child; repuerescere et in cunis vagari, Cic.

**vāgitus** -ūs, m. (vagio), the crying of young  
children; dare vagitus, Ov.; of the bleating of  
goats, Ov.

1. **vāgo**, 1. and **vāgor**, 1. dep. (vagus), 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  
vagantes, Cic.; b, of things, luna iisdem spatii  
vagatur quibus sol, Cic. **B. Esp.**, of ships and  
sailors, to cruise; cum lembis circa Lesbum,  
Liv. **II. Fig.**, vagabitur tuum nomen longe  
atque late, will be spread far and wide, Cic.;  
animus vagatus errore, Cic.; vagabimur 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 vagae per vias, Liv.; plur. subst., vagi  
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.

**valdē**, adv. (syncop. for valide from validus),  
very, very much, greatly, exceedingly; a, with  
verbs, aliquid arridere, Cic.; valdus oblectare,  
Hor.; b, with adj., valde magnus, Cic.; valde  
lenis, Cic.; c, with adv., valde bene, valde  
vehementer, valde graviter, Cic.

**valēdico**, 3, v. valco, 1. 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 valentiorē pugnare,  
Cic.; b, intellectually, powerful, energetic, effec-  
tire; valens dialecticus, Cic.; fraus valentior  
quam consilium meum, Cic.

**valentē**, adv. (valens), strongly, powerfully;  
valentius spirare, Ov.

**valentulus** -a -um (dim. of valens), strong,  
Plaut.

**valēō** -tī -ītum, 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.; valet  
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 salvus  
sum, Plaut.; hence the phrase at the commence-  
ment of a letter, si valeas, bene est (S. V. B. E.),  
Cic.; also with the addition, ego or ego quae  
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 talis est deus, valeat, *let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic.; quare valeant ista, *away with them!* Cic.; b, valere jubere or dicere, to say good-bye; illum salutavi, post etiam jussi valere, 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 valere 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 evertendas 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., 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 valet, Cic.

**Váléríus** -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, **Válérianus** -a -um, of or belonging to a Valerius.

**válesco** -ūi, 2. (Inchoat. of valeo), to grow strong. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., superstitiones, Tac.; tantum spe conatuque valuit, Cic.

**válétudinárius** -a -um (valetudo), sickly, Varr.

**válétúdo** -luis, f. (valeo), state of health, physical condition, health. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., prosperitas valetudinis, Cic.; incommoda, Cic.; adversa, Cic.; infirmū 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 Sulla; 2, T. Valgius Rufus, a distinguished poet.

**valgus** -a -um, bony-legged, bandy-legged, Plaut.; transf., suavia, wry mouths, Plaut.

**váldē**, adv. (validus). **I.** strongly, powerfully, mightily; validissime favere alicui, ap. Cic. **II.** Used in answers, certainly, to be sure, Plaut.

**válidus** -a -um (valeo), strong, powerful. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., 1, tauri, Ov.; vires, Verg.; 2, milit. t. t., 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.** healthy, well; si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.; nondum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. **II.** Transf., strong, powerful, mighty, influential; hostis validior, Liv.; with abl., ingenium sapientia validum, Sall.; with dat., ludibrium illud vix feminis pueris morandis satis validum, Liv.; with adversus and the acc., adversus consentientes nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv.

**Vális** = Vc'al' (q.v.).

**valláris** -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.

**valles (vallia)** -is, f. a vale, valley. **I.** Lit., vicus positus in valle, Caes. **II.** Poet., transf., a hollow; alnum, Cat.

**vallō**, 1. (vallus or vallum), to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade. **I.** Lit., castra, Tac. **II.** Transf., to fortify, protect, strengthen; Catilina vallatus sicariis, 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 scindere, 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 (ani), Cic.

**valvātus** -a -um (valvae), provided with folding-doors, Varr.

**Vandál** -orum, 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.

**vānesco**, 3. (vanus), to pass away, disappear, vanish. **I.** Lit., nubes, Ov. **II.** Transf., amor, -ov.

**Vanglōnes** -um, m. a German people on the Rhine, near modern Worms.

**vānidíous** -a -um (vanus and dico), talking vainly, lying, Plaut.

**vānilōquētia** -ae, f. (vanus and loquor), idle talking, vaunting, Liv.

**vānilōquus** -a -um (vanus and loquor). **I.** lying, Plaut. **II.** boasting, vaunting, Liv.

**vānitās** -ātis, f. (vanus), emptiness. **I.** Gen., a, unreality, superficiality, untruth; opinio, Cic.; b, failure, fruitlessness; itineris, Liv. **II.** Esp., idle talk, lying, boasting, ostentation; orationis, Cic.; nihil turpius est vanitate, Cic.

**vānitúdo** -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.; vanior acies hostium, Liv. **II.** Fig., vain, meaningless, lying, fruitless, idle, groundless. **A.** Of things, 1, alij, oratio, Cic.; spes, Ov.; gaudia, Hor.; of misadventures, 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 vanus iisdem castris assideret, in vin, Liv.; 2, esp. in moral sense, lying, vain, ostentatious, fickle, inconstant, boastful; haruspex, Cic.; vanum se esse et periculosum fateri, Cic.; vanus auctor est, deserves no credence, Liv.

**vāpidē**, adv. (vapulus), mouldily; vapidē se habere, to be "seedy," Aug. ap. Suet.

**vāpidus** -a -um (root VAP, whence vappa), spoiled, flat, rapid, Pers.

**vāpor** (vāpos) -ōris, m. vapour, steam. **I.** Gen., aquarum, Cic.; poet. = heat, Verg. **II.** Esp., warm exhalation, warmth; semen tepidum, Cic.; locus vaporis plenus, Liv.; poet. = fire; vapor est (= edit) carinas, Verg.

**vāporārium** -ii, n. (vapor), a stove for conveying hot air, Cic.

**vāporatio** -ōnis, f. (vapor), an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour, Plin.

**vāporo**, 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 ture, Verg.

**vappa** -ae, f. (root, VAP, whence rapidus), spoiled, flat wine. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow, Hor.

**vāpūlāris** -e (vapulō), well whipped, Plaut.

**vāpūlo** -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; omulium sermonibus, Cic.

**Varguntōjus** -i, m., Lucius, a Roman senator and accomplice of Catiline.

1. **vāria** -ae, f. (varius). **I.** a panther, Plin. **II.** a kind of magpie, Plin.

2. **Vāria** -ae, f. a town in Italy, on the right bank of the Anio, now Vico-Varo.

**vāriantia** -ae, f. (vario), difference, variation, Lucr.

**vāriānus** -a -um (varius), many-coloured, varicoloured, Plin.

**vāriatio** -ōnis, f. (vario), difference, variation; eodem consules sine ulla variatione dicere, Liv.

**vārico**, 1. (varicus), to stand with feet apart, to straddle, Varr.

**vāricosus** -a -um (varix), having varicose veins, Juv.

**varicus** -a -um (varus), straddling, Ov.

**vāriō**, adv. (varius). **I.** with various colours, Plin. **II.** variously, in different ways; numerus varie diffusus, Cic.; varie bellatum, with varying success, Liv.

**vārietas** -ātis, f. (1. varius), variety, difference, diversity. **I.** Lit., of colours, florin, 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. fickleness, inconstancy, changeable humour; venditorum, Cic.

**vārio**, 1. (1. varius). **I.** Transit., to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, to change, alter, vary. **A.** Lit., 1. vocem, Cic.; capillos, Ov.; 2. to make particoloured, to colour, spot; (sol) variat 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 water; quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv.; in passu, 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), quam et opinionibus et monumentis

litterarum variarent, 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.; lynceae, 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 (dix) 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, **Varrōnianus** -a -um, Varroian; 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 (genus) 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. Quintilius 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 (Damon) elus sistendi, Cic.

2. **vās**, vāsis, n. (plur., vāsa -ōrum), a vessel, 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.

**vāsārium** -ii, n. (2. vas). **I.** money given to the governor of a province for his outfit, Cic. **II.** the hire of an oil-press, Cato.

**Vascones** -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**vasculārius** -ii, m. (vasculum), a maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith, Cic.

**vasculum** -i, n. (dim. of 2. vas). **I.** a small vessel or dish, Cato. **II.** the seed capsule of certain fruits, Plin.

**vastatio** -ōnis, f. (vastō), a devastating, laying waste; agri, Liv.; omnia, Cic.; plur., depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae, Cic.

**vastator** -ōris, m. (vastō), devastator, ravager; Arcadiae (of a boar), Ov.; ferum, a hunter, Verg.

**vastō**, adv. (vastus). **I.** widely, vastly, extensively; vastius insurgens, Ov. **II.** rudely, roughly; loqui, Cic.

**vastiflous** -a-um (vastus and facio), *laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cic. poet.

**vastitas** -ätis, f. (vastus), *an empty space, waste, emptiness*. I. Lit. A. Gen., *judiciorum vastitas et fori*, Cic. B. Esp., *emptiness through laying waste, devastation, desolation*; Italian totam ad exitum et vastitatem vocare, Cic. II. Meton., 1, *vastness, vast size*, Plin.; 2, plur., *vastitudes, 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 lignique*, Liv.; 2, *to plunder*; *cultores*, Tac.; 3, fig., *to prey upon*; *ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat*, Sall.

**vastus** -a-um (root VA, whence vānus), *empty, waste, deserted, desolate*. I. Lit., A. Gen., *a, absoi.*, loci coedificati an vasti, Cic.; 2, 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, warlike*; *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.; *Maenonius, Homer*, Ov.; *Lesbia, Sappho*, Ov.; *vates Aeneidos, Vergil*, Ov. II. Transf., *a teacher, master*, Plin. (genit. plur., gen. vatium, 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*; *carum litterarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio*, Cic.; plur., *sortes et vaticinationes*, Caes.

**vaticinātor** -ōris, m. (vaticinor), *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov.

**vaticinānium** -ii, n. (vates), *a prophecy*, Plin.

**vaticinor**, 1. dep. (vates), *to prophesy*. I. Lit., A. Gen., *vaticinari furor vera solet*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *saevam laesi fore nuntius iram*, Ov. B. Esp., 1, *to warn as a seer*, Ov.; 2, *to teach 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.

**vātillum (bātillum)** -i, n. *a chafing-dish*, Hor.

**Vatīnius** -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 Vatiniūm and crimina Vatiniāna became proverbial. Hence, Vatiniānus* -a-um, *Vatinius*.

**vātis** = vates (q.v.).

**vātius** -a-um, *bent inward* (applied to knock-kneed persons), Varr.

1. **vē** (shortened form of vel), enclitic, or, perhaps; *duabus tribuue horis*, Cic.; poet., or . . . *ve*, Ov., *ve . . . aut*, Prop., *either . . . or*.

2. **vē** (vae), an inseparable particle, expressing excess or deficiency; e.g., *vecors, vegrandis, vesanus*.

**Vecilius** mons, *a mountain in Latium*.

**vecordia (vaecordia)** -ae, f. (vecors), *senselessness, foolishness, madness*, Sall., Ter.

**vecors (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.; 2, *of things, impetus*, Liv.

**vectabilis** -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 stato, 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 reliquaque vectigalia*, Caes.; *vectigal pergrande imponere agro*, Cic.; *vectigalia pendere, to pay*, Cic.; 2, *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.; 2, *liable to taxes, tributary*; *civitas*, Cic.; *Ubius 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. = *avis*, *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*; *frumenti*, 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*, Enn.

**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 vehemens feroxque naturā*, Cic.; *in agendo*, Cic.; *se vehementem praebere in aliquem*, Cic.; *lupus*, Hor.; 2, *of abstractions, vehementes et pugnax exordium dicendi*, Cic. II. Transf., *strong, powerful, vigorous*; *vehementius telum*, Liv.; *vehementior somnus*, Liv. (also vēmens, Luer., 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.

**vehementia** -ae, f. (vehemens). **I.** vehemence, violence, passionateness, Plin. **II.** Transf., strength, power, Plin.

**vehes** -is, f. (velho), 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**, vxi, vectum (root VE, whence vea, 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 vehit unda, Verg.; **c**, on horseback, in a carriage, triumphantem (Camillum) albi vixerant equi, Liv.; **d**, in other manners, fornica vexit 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 vehitur, 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.

**Vejus**, v. Veji.

**Vejens**, v. Veji.

**Vejento** -onia, m. a surname of the Fabricii, one of whom, a contemporary of Cicero, was left governor of Syria by Bibulus.

**Veji** -orum, m. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, destroyed by Camillus, near modern Isola. Hence, **A. Vejens** -entis, m. Veientine; subst., **Vejens** -entis, m. a Veientine; plur., **Vejentes** -um, m. the Veientes. **B. Vejentanus** -a -um, Veientine; subst., **Vejentanum** -i, n. a kind of poor wine, Hor. **C. Veius** -a -um, Veian.

**Vejovis (Vediovis)** -is, m. (ve and Jovis), an old Roman avenging deity identified with Jupiter of the lower world, and with Apollo.

**vel** (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 immani, 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 emphasized 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 llect, 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 ordiare, Cic.; **b**, for example; raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio literas; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.

**Velabrum** -i, n. a district in Rome between the vicus Tuscus and the forum boarium.

**velamen** -inis, n. (velo), a covering, clothing, garment, Verg.

**velamentum** -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.

**velâris** -e (velum), belonging to a curtain; anulus, a curtain-ring, Plin.

**velârium** -ii, n. (velum), the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, Juv.

**velâti** -orum, 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.

**velēs** -itis, m., usually plur., velites, light-armed infantry, skirmishers, Liv.; transf., scurra velēs, Cic.

**Vellâ** -ae, f. **I.** a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. **II.** the Latin name of the Lucanian town Elea (Ella), now Castell' a Mare della Bruca. Hence, **A. Vellâensis** -e, Vellian. **B. Vellinus** -a -um, Velline.

**vellifer** -fêra -ferum (velum and fero), carrying sail, Ov.

**vellificatio** -onis, f. (vellifico), a sailing, Cic.

**vellifico**, 1. (vellificus), to sail. **I.** Intransit., Prop. **II.** Transf., partic., **vellificatio** -a -um, sailed through; Athos, Juv.

**velliflor**, 1. dep. (vellificus), 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.

**vellificus** -a -um (velum and facio), sailing, Plin.

1. **Vellinus**, v. Vella.

2. **Vellinus** -i, m. a lake in the Sabine country, drained by the consul M'. Curtius Dentatus, now Pie di Lugo or Lago delle Marmore. Hence, **Vellina tribus**, the tribe in the valley of the Vellinus, Cic.

**Vellocasseo** -ium, m. and **Vellocassi** -orum, m. a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine, whose capital was Rotomagus, now Rouen.

**vellitâris** -e (velēs), of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops; armis, Sall.; hastae, Liv.

**vellitatio** -onis, f. (vellitor), skirmishing; transf., a wrangling, bickering, Plaut.

**vellitor**, 1. dep. (velēs), to skirmish; transf., to wrangle, dispute, Plaut.

**Vellitrae** -arum, f. a town of the Volsci in Latium, now Velletri. Hence, **Velliternus** -a -um, of Vellitrae.

**vellivolâs** = velivolus (q. v.).

**vellivolus** -a -um (velum and volo), flying with sails; of ships, rates, Ov.; of the sea, traversed by sails, Verg.

**Vellunodunum** -i, n. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chateau-Landon or Montargis.

**Vellâvi** -orum, m. a Celtic people in modern Velay in the Cevennes.

**Vellêus** -a -um, a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** C. Vellejus Paternulus, a famous Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius; **2.** C. Vellejus, friend of the orator Crassus, tribune of the people, 91 B.C.

**vellicatio** -onis, 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.

**Velleosses** = **Vellicosses** (q.v.).

**vellus** -ēris, 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*; *Phrixæa 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 cælum ferri, *fecy clouds*, Verg.

**vēlo**, 1. (**velum**), *to cover, veil, envelop*. **I. A. Lit.**, *capita amictu*, Verg.; *togæ velatus*, Liv. **B. Transf.**, *to crown, adorn*; *tempora myrto*, Verg.; *caput velatum filo*, Liv. **II. Fig.**, *to hide, conceal, veil*; *odlum fallacibus blanditiis*, Tac.

**velocitas** -ātis, f. (**velox**), *quickness, rapidity, velocity*. **I. Lit.**, *velocitas corporis celeritas vocatur*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, *mail*, Plin.

**velociter**, adv. (**velox**), *quickly, rapidly, swiftly*; *aliquid velociter auferre*, Ov.; *velocius pervolare in hanc sedem*, Cic.; *velocissime moveri*, Cic.

**velox** -ōcis (from **2. volo**, as *ferox* 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 desiluit in latice*, Ov. **II. Transf.**, *aninus*, Hor.; *nihil est animo velocius*, Cic.

1. **velum** -i, n. (from **velo**, as *pelum* from *premo*), a *sail*. **I. Lit.**, *antennis subnectere totum velum*, Ov.; *sing. collect.*, *velo et remige portus intrat*, Ov.; *gen. plur.*, *vēla dare, to sail away*, Verg., Ov.; *vēla facere, to have all the sails set*, Verg.; *fig.*, *dare vēla ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur*, Cic.; *pandere vēla orationis, to follow the current of one's speech*, Cic.; *vēla contrahere*, Cic.; *prov.*, *remis velisque, with all one's might*, Cic. **II. Meton.**, a *ship*; *reditura vēla tenebat eurus*, Ov.

2. **vēlum** (root **VE**, whence **vestis**), a *covering, curtain*; *tabernacula carbæsis intenta vēla*, Cic.; *vēlis amicti, non togis, wrapped up like women*, Cic.

**vēlūmen** = **vellus** (q.v.).

**vēlūt** (**vēlūti**), 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 sæpe coorta est seditio, sic, etc.*, Verg. **II. Absol.**, **A. Gen.**, *velut hesterno die*, Cic.; *veluti pecora*, Sall. **B. Esp.**, 1, *to introduce an example, as, for instance*, *in bestialis aqualibus liis, quæ gignuntur in terra, velut crocodilli, etc.*, Cic.; 2, *to introduce a comparison, as, just as*; *frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum præscitis imbris, etc.*, Ov.; 3, *velut si, or simply velut, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, as, if, just as, if, just as though*; 4, *velut si*; *absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram addeset, horrent*, Caes.; 5, *velut or veluti alone*; *velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinisset*, Liv.

**vēmens** = **vehemens** (q.v.).

**vēna** -æ, f. a *blood-vessel, vein*. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, *venæ et arteriæ a cordis tractatæ*, Cic.; 2, = *arteria, an artery*; *plur.* = *the pulse*; *si cui venæ sic inveniunt, is habet febrem*, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, a *water-course*; *venas et flumina fontis ellicere sul, Ov.*; b, a *vein of metal*; *aeris, argenti, auri*, Cic.; *meton.* = *metal*; *venæ peioris ævum*, 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 respiciæ*, Cic.; 2, a *vein of talent, disposition, natural inclination*; *benigna ingenii vena*, Hor.

**venābūlum** -i, n. (**venor**), a *hunting-spear*; *sprum venabulo percutere*, Cic.

**Vēnāfrum** -i, n. a *very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil, near modern Venafro*. Hence, **Vēnāfrānus** -a -um, *Venafran*.

**venālīcius** -a -um (**venalis**). **I.** of or relating to sale; *subst.*, **venālīcia** -lūm, n. *import and export wares*; *portoria venalium*, Liv. **II. Esp.**, relating to the sale of slaves; *subst.*, **venālicius** -ii, n. a *slave-dealer*, Cic.

**venālis** -e (2. **venus**). **I.** on sale, to be sold; *horti*, 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.

**venātīcius** -a -um (**venatus**), of or relating to the chase; *canis*, Hor.

**venatio** -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 amphitheatre*; *ludorum venationumque apparatus*, Cic.

**venātor** -ōris, m. (**venor**), a *hunter, sportsman*, Cic.; *fig.*, *physicus id est speculator venatorque naturæ*, Cic.

**venātōrius** -a -um (**venator**), of or relating to hunting or the chase; *galea*, Nep.

**venātrix** -icis, f. (**venator**), a *huntress*, Ov., Verg.; *attrib.*, *puella, Diana*, Juv.

**venātura** -æ, f. (**venor**), a *hunting*, Plaut.

**venātus** -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 ostentatio*, Cic.; *sine venditatione*, Cic.

**venditator** -ōris, m. (**vendito**), a *vaunter, boaster*, Tac.

**venditio** -ōnis, f. (**vendo**), a selling, sale. **I. Gen.**, *venditio exponere, to expose for sale*, Tac. **II. Esp.**, *sale by auction*; *bonorum*, Cic.; *plur.*, *quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant*, 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 extinctioni hominum*, Cic.

**venditor** -ōris, m. (**vendo**), a seller, vendor, Cic.

**vendo** -didi -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; *Iliarianam*, Cic. (the passive of **vendo** is **veneo**, as in classical Latin **venditus** and **vendendus** are the only passive forms of **vendo** used).

**venēfīcium** -ii, n. (**veneficus**). **I.** a poisoning; *meton.* = *poison*, Liv. **II.** the preparation of *magical draughts, magic, sorcery*, Cic.

**venēfīcius** -a -um (**venenum** and *facto*), poisoning, poisonous, magical. **I. Adv.**, as,

**Plin.**; verba, **Ov.** **II.** Subst., **A. venēficus** -i, m. a *poisoner, an enchanter*, **Cic.** **B. venēfica** -ae, f. a *poisoner, a witch*, **Hor.**

**Venelli** -ōrum, m. a *Gallie tribe in modern North-west Normandy*.

**venenārius** -li m. (venenum), a *poisoner*, **Suet.**

**venenātus** -a -um (venenum).. **I.** *poisonous, poisoned*; a, lit., *viper*, **Cic.**; telum, **Cic.**; b, fig., *jocund*, **Ov.** **II.** *enchanted*; *virgin*, **Ov.**

**venenifer** -fēra -fērum (venenum and fero), *poisonous*, **Ov.**

**venēno**, 1. (venenum), *to poison*; *carnem*, **Cic.**

**venenūm** -i, n. **I. A.** *poison*; 1, lit., *venenum* alicui dare, **Cic.**; alicui veneno necare, **Cic.**; dare venenum in poculo **Cic.**; 2, fig. = *ruin, destruction, dane*; discordia est venenum urbis, **Liv.**; pus atque venenum (of venomous language), **Hor.** **B.** a *magic draught, a philtre*; quasi veneno pericere ut, etc., **Cic.** **II.** *colouring matter, dye*; *Assyrium*, **Verg.**; *Tarentinum*, **Hor.**; *rouge*, **Ov.**

**venēdo** (vaenēdo), vēnī, vēnūm, 4. (for venum eo, from *venus, sale*), *to go to sale, to be sold* (pass. of *vendo*). **I.** Gen., *mancipia 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.**

**venērābilis** -e (veneror), *venerable, reverend*; *venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate*, **Liv.**; of things, *donum*, **Verg.**

**venērābundus** -a -um (veneror), *reverent, respectful*, **Liv.**

**venērāndus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *veneror*), *worthy of reverence, to be revered*; *amicus*, **Hor.**

**venērātio** -ōnis, f. (veneror). **I.** Act., *reverence, respect, veneration*; *habet venerationem iustum quidquid excellit*, **Cic.** **II.** Pass., *tenerableness*; *feminae*, **Tac.**

**venērātor** -ōris, m. (veneror), a *venerator, reverer*; *domus vestrae*, **Ov.**

**Venērīnus**, v. 1. *venus*.

**venēro** = *veneror* (q.v.).

**venēror**, 1. dep. **I.** *to reverence, venerate, regard with religious awe, honour*; *deos sancte*, **Cic.**; *Larem fāre pio*, **Verg.** **II.** *Meton.*, *to ask reverently, beseech with awe*; *nilhil hortum veneror*, **Hor.** (partic., *veneratus*, pass. = *honoured*; *venerata Ceres*, **Hor.**).

**Venētī** -ōrum, m. **I.** a *people originally of Thracian origin, who settled on the north-west coast of the Adriatic*. Hence, **Venētīa** -ae, f. the *land of the Veneti*. **II.** a *people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Fannes*. Hence, **A. Venētīa** -ae, f. the *land of the Veneti*. **B. Venētīcus** -a -um, *Venetian*.

**venētus** -a -um, *bluish, sea-coloured*, **Juv.**; *factio, the party of charioteers who were clad in blue*, **Suet.**

**venīa** -ae, f. (root *VEN*, whence *1. venus*, *grace, indulgence, favour*. **I.** Gen., a, *petere veniam legatis mittendis*, **Liv.**; *dedi veniam homini impudenti petenti*, **Cic.**; *dare veniam excusationis*, **Cic.**; b, in the phrase, *bonā veniā* or *bona cum venia, with your permission, by your leave*; *bona venia me audies*, **Cic.**; *vos oro atque obsecro, iudices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat*, **Cic.**; *bonā veniā huius optimi viri dixerim*, **Cic.** **II.** *indulgence to faults, grace, pardon, forgiveness*; *veniam impetrate errati*, **Cic.**; *dare veniam et impunitatem*, **Cic.**

**Venīllia** -ae, f. **I.** a *nymph, mother of Turnus*. **II.** *wife of Janus*.

**venīo**, vēnī, ventum, 4. *to come*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, *istinc*, **Cic.**; *huc*, **Cic.**; *ad aliquem*, **Cic.**; *ad urbem*, **Cic.**; *sub aspectum*, **Cic.**; with acc. of place, *donum 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 inaece veniant*, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., 1, *to come = to return*; *Roman*, **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 amicit 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 aliquod, 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*; *Bebyrcia de gente*, **Verg.**; b, *to arise from*; *maius 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*; *hereditas mihi negasti venire*, **Cic.**; 6, *to turn out*, **Tac.**

**vennūciōla** (vennūciōla) uva -ae, f. a *kind of grape*, **Hor.**

**venōr**, 1. dep. *to hunt*. **I.** Intransit., *ii qui venari soleant*, **Cic.** **II.** Transl., *to hunt, chase*; 1, lit., *leporum*, **Verg.**; 2, fig., *to pursue, strive after*; *suffragia ventosae plegis*, **Hor.**

**venōsus** -a -um (vena), *full of veins, veiny*, **Plin.**

**venter** -tris, m. (connected with *ἐντερον*), *the belly*. **I.** Lit., a, *fabā ventem inflatur*, **Cic.**; b, *the belly as the organ and emblem of gluttony*; *ventrem fame domare*, **Liv.**; *ventri obedire*, **Sall.**; c, *the womb*, **Juv.**; *meton.*, *the fruit of the womb*, **Hor.** **II.** Transf., a *curving, protuberance, belly*; *creaseret in ventrem cucumis*, **Verg.**

**ventilābrum** -i, n. (ventilo), a *winnowing-fork*, **Varr.**

**ventilātio** -ōnis, f. (ventilo), *an airing*, **Plin.**

**ventillo**, 1. (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 flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata*, **Cic.**

**ventio** -ōnis, f. (venio), a *coming*, **Plaut.**

**ventito**, 1. (intens. of *venio*), *to come often* *be wont to come*; *domum*, **Cic.**; *in castra*, **Caes.**

**ventosus** -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, rain*; *lingua*, **Verg.**; 2, *changeable, unstable, inconstant*; *homo ventosissimus*, p. **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.**

**ventriōsus** -a -um (venter), *large-bellied, pot-bellied*, **Plaut.**

**ventus** -i, m. (dim. of ventus), a slight wind, gentle breeze, Plaut., Ter.

**ventus** -i, m. wind. I. Lit., ventus increvicit, Cic.; ventus intermittitur, Caes.; quum viavire ventus coepisset, Caes.; prov., in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat.; profundero 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 oblige, 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 quassatum, Cic.

**venūcula** = vinnucula (q.v.).

**venūdo** -dēdi -dātum, i. (for venūdo, from v. ventus and do), to sell; esp., captives taken in war; captivos sub corona, Liv.

1. **venū** -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; Veneris servi and simply Veneri, the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian Venus, Cic.; subet., a, **Vēnerius** -i, m. (sc. iactus), the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice, Cic.; b, **Vēnerius** -arum, f. a kind of missile, Plin.; 2, relating to sensual loss; res, Cic.

2. **venū** -ūs and -i, m. only found in dat. and acc., sale; a, dat., venū and veno, veno dare aliquid alicui, Tac.; b, gen. acc., venū dare, to sell, Sall.; venū ire, to be sold, Liv.

**Vēnūcia** -ae, f. an old town of the Samnites in Apulia, now Venosa. Hence, **Vēnūcius** -a -um, Venusian.

**venūstus** -ātis, f. (ventus), 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.

**venūstē**, adv. (venustus), beautifully, charmingly; alicui venustissime responderē, ap. Cic.

**venūstulus** -a -um (dim. of venustus), charming, beautiful, Plaut.

**venūstus** -a -um (ventus), charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful; a, of the body, gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, charming, attractive, delightful; sermo, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

**vepallidus** -a -um, very pale, Hor.

**vepēcūla** -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 aseptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Liv.

**vēr**, **vēris**, n. (3p), spring. I. a, lit., primo vere, in the beginning of spring, Liv.; quum ver esse coepat, 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 vovere, Liv.

**Veragri** -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Gallia Narbonensis.

**verātrum** -i, n. hellebore, Plin.

**verax** -ācis (verus), speaking the truth, truthful, veracious; oraculum, Cic.; Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio, Cic.; with infin., vosque veraces cecidisse Parcae, Hor.

**verbascum** -i, n. the plant mullein, Plin.

**verbēnāca** -ae, f. the plant vervain, Plin.

**verbēnāca** -arum, f. boughs of olive, laurel, myrtle, cypress and tamarisk, sacred boughs, carried by the Fetiales, Liv., and by certain priests, Cic.

**verbēnārius** -ii, m. (verbenae), one who carries sacred boughs, applied to the Fetiales, Plin.

**verbēnātus** -a -um (verbenae), 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 verbera ripae, Hor.; b, plur., verbera caudae, Hor.; dare verbera ponto, of swimmers, Ov.; 2, cap. 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.; contumeliarum 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 afferi, Liv. B. the thong of a sling or other missile weapon, Verg.

**verberābilis** -e (verbero), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

**verberātio** -ōnis, f. (verbero), punishment, chastisement; transf., ap. Cic.

**verberātus** -ū, m. (verbero), a beating, Plin.

**verberōsus** -a -um (verber), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

1. **verberō**, 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.; alciulus oculos virgis, Cic.; 2, fig., to lash with words, to attack, assail; orator istos verberabit, Cic.

2. **verberō** -ōnis, m. (verber), one who deserves a flogging, a rasal, Cic.

**Verbigenus** pagus, one of the cantons of the Helvetii.

**verbōsē**, adv. (verbosus), diffusely, verbosely; satis verbosus, Cic.; haec ad te scripsi verbosius, Cic.

**verbosus** -a -um (verbum), copious, diffuse, verbose; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, similitudo, Cic.; epistola verbosior, Cic.

**verbum** -i, n. (root VER, Gr. EP, whence eipa, pēma), a word, expression; plur., talk, discourse. I. Gen., a, verbum nunquam in publico facere, to speak in public, Cic.; videtis hoc nno 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, Addeco, 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.; (γ) verbis,

by words alone (opp. opere), Cic.; (8) 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.; (e) verbi causâ, oriente Canicula ortus est, Cic.; (5) 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 alloui, 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 finiantur, Cic.

**Vercellae** -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

**Veringetōrix** -rigis, m. a chief of the Gauls in the time of Caesar.

**veretulum** -i, n. (dim. of ver), little spring, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**verē**, adv. (verus), truly, in truth, rightly, aright; dicere, Cic.; ne libentius haec in ullum evomere videar quam verius, Cic.; verissime loqui, Cic.

**verecundē**, adv. (verecundus), modestly, shyly, bashfully; tum ille timide vel potius verecunde inquit, Cic.; verecundus hac de re jam dudum loquor, Cic.

**verecundia** -ae, f. (verecundus), a, modesty, shame, bashfulness, shyness; (a) absol., meum stultum verecundiam! Cic.; (8) with subject. genit., Tironis, Cic.; (γ) with object. genit., turpitudinis, on account of disgrace, Cic.; b, propriety, respect; harum rerum commemorationem verecundia 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.; verecundia est, with infin., one is ashamed, hesitates; privatis dictatore non poscere rerum verecundia non fuit, Liv.

**verecundor**, 1. dep. (verecundus), to be bashful, ashamed, shy; with infin., in publicum prodire, Cic.

**verecundus** -a -um (vereor), feeling shame, bashful, shamefaced, modest, shy, diffident, coy; 1, of persons, a, absol., homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.; b, with in and the abl., nec in faciendis verbis auidax et in transferendis verecundus 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.

**verendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from vereor), venerable, reverent; majestas, Ov.; patres, Ov.

**verēor** -itus sum, 2. dep. 1, 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 interficere 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 veritas, 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.

**verēstrum** -i, n. (vereor) = αἰδοῦν.

**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.

**Verginius** -a -um, the name of a Roman family, the most celebrated of which was Verginius, 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**, versi, 3. (connected with verto). **I.** Intransit., to bend, to be inclined. **A.** Lit., omnibus elus (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 Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissimus, 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 aeternum, 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.

**veriloquium** -ii, n. (verus and loquor), translation of εὐρηστική, etymology, Cic.

**verisimilis** -e, probable, likely, Cic.

**verisimilitudo** -iuis, f. (verisimilis), probability, Cic.

**veritas** -ātis, 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 confugit, 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; pavementum, inlaid with very small stones, Plin.

**vermiculor**, 1. dep. (vermiculus), to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten, Plin.

**vermiculius** -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.

**vernilis** -e (verna), 1, *slavish, mean, abject*; blanditiæ, Tac.; 2, *pert, forward*; verbum, Tac.

**vernilitas** -âtis, f. (vernilis), 1, *mean servility*, Sen.; 2, *pertness; forwardness*, Plin.

**vernilitér**, adv. (vernilis), *like a house-slave*; fungi officiis, Hor.

**verno**, 1. (ver), *to be spring-like, flourishing, grow green*. I. Lit., vernat humus, Ov.; avis, *to begin to sing*, Ov. II. Transf., dum vernat sanguis, *is lively*, Prop.

**vernula** -ae, c. (dim. 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*; æquinoctium, Liv.; flores, Hor.; tempus, Cic.

**verô**, 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 inscribe talem in numerum, Cic.; d, in a climax, even, indeed; in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contendendum, 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.

**Vêrona** -ae, f. *one of the most flourishing towns of North Italy, birthplace of Catullus*. Hence, **Vêronensis** -e, of Verona; subat., **Vêronenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Verona.

**verpa** -ae, f. *the penis*, Cat.

**verpus** -i, m. (verpe), *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. Verrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Verres. **B. Verrinus** -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**, *verrum*, 3. *to drag, trawl on the ground*. I. Gen., A. Lit., a, *versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ*, Verg.; b, *of the winds, to sweep, drag away*; maria et terras ferre secum et verrere per auras, Verg. B. *to sweep, to brush against*; a, *of mourners, crinibus tepla, crinibus passis aras*, Liv.; b, *of persons with long dresses, to sweep the ground*; verit humum palli, Ov.; c, *of animals swimming, to pass over, sweep along*; æquora caudis, Verg.; so of ships, remis vada livida, Verg.; d, *of a harp-player, duplici genitalia nabilia palmâ*, Ov. II. A. *to sweep with the broom*; a, Plant.; b, *on the thrashing-floor, to sweep together, collect together*; quicquid de Libycis verritur arcis, Hor. B. *to sweep clean, to clean*; absol., qui tergunt, qui verrunt, Cic.

**verruca** -ae, f. *a wart, excrescence*, Plin.; fig., *a small fault* (opp. tuber, a serious fault), Hor.

**verrucaria** herba -ae, f. (verruca), *a plant that removes warts, hellotropion*, Plin.

**Verrûgo** -ginis, f. *a town of the Polsci*.

**verrucoo**, 1. (verto), *to turn out*, esp. as

religious i.e., bene verruncare, *to turn out well, have a happy issue*; populo, Liv.

**versabilis** -e (verso), *movable, changeable*, Sen.

**versabundus** -a -um (verso), *turning round, revolving*; turbo, Lucr.

**versatilis** -e (verso), *turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., templum caeli, Lucr. II. Fig., *versatile*; ingenium, Liv.

**versatio** -ônis, f. (verso), *a turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., Plin. II. Fig., *a changing, mutation*, Sen.

**versicolor** -ôris (verso and color), *changing in colour, of various colours, parti-coloured*; vestimentum, Liv.; arma, Verg.; plumæ, Cic.

**versiculus** -i, m. (dim. of versus), 1, *a little line*; a, epistolæ, Cic.; b, uno versiculo (i.e., the formula, Videant consules ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat), Cic.; 2, *little verse, versicle*, Cic.

**versificatio** -ônis, f. (versifico), *a making of verses, versification*, Quint.

**versificator** -ôris, 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. Subat., *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 urnâ, *shake*, Hor.; exemplaria Græca nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *read night and day*, Hor.; reflex and middle, *to turn oneself round*; se in utramque partem, non solum mente, sed etiam corpore, Cic.; middle, qui (orbis) 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.; (b) *to torment, bent, harass*; Dreta, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) of persons = *to stay, live, dwell*; cum aliquo, Cic.; in fundo, Cic.; intra vallum, Caes.; (b) of things, *to have place*; partes eae, in quibus aegritudines, iræ libidineque versentur, Cic. B. Fig., 1, *to direct, turn hither and thither*; a, mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem, 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*; multibrem animum in omnes partes, Liv.; e, *to reflect, meditate upon*; in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv.; 2, transf., *to put in motion*; a, *to disturb, disturb*; nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versabat, Liv.; odiss domos, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) *to stay, to hover, to rest*; alicui ante oculos dies noctemque, Cic.; (b) 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 native, Cic. II. Intens., *to turn round and round, to turn up*; gramen, Ov.; terram, Ov. (infl., versarier, ap. Cic.).

**versoria** -ae, f. (verso), *a turning round*; versoriam capere, *to leave off, desist from anything*, Plaut.

**versum** = 1. versus (q.v.).

**versura** -ae, f. (verto), *a turning*; fig., *the borrowing of money to pay a debt*; versuram facere, Cic.; versura 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) -us, m. (verto).** I. *the turning of a plough*; hence, *a furrow*, Plin. II. *a row, line*; I, gen., in versum distulit ulmos, Verg.; 2, in writing, a, in prose, primus (legis), Cic.; b, in poetry, a verse, plur., verses, poetry; versus Graeci, Latini, Cic.; facere versus, Cic. III. *a step in a dance*, Plaut.

**versutē, adv.** with superl. (versutus), *craftily, adroitly, cunningly*, Cic.

**versutia -ae, f. (versutus), cunning, craftiness**, Liv.

**versutiloquus -a -um (versutus and loquor),** *styly speaking*, ap. Cic.

**versutus -a -um (verto),** fig., *dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, sly*; acutus autem versutus animus, Cic.; versutissimus Lysander, Cic.; hoc si versutus videbitur, Cic.

**vertagus = vertragus (q.v.).**

**vertebra -ae, f. (verto), a joint, esp., a joint of the back, vertebra, Plin.**

**vertebratus -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., I. *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 spirals, Plin.**

**verticilosus (vorticilosus) -a -um (vertex), full of whirlpools**; mare, Liv.

**vertiginosus -a -um (verto), 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 exemplo ratus, Liv.; c, of position, middle, versus with in or ad and the acc., *turned, lying towards*; Epirus in septentrionem versa, Liv. B. Fig., I, 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.; auspica in bonum verterunt, Liv.; 2, esp., a, *to alter, change*; auster in Africum se vertit, Caes.; quae sententia to 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, polit. t. t., *vertere solum, to go into exile*, Cic. II. A. = *versare, to turn round and round*; I, a, lit., iustitia, *to roll*, Verg.; vertitur interea, caelum, Verg.; b, transf., (a) *to move about*; inter primos, Verg.; (B) *of time, to roll round*; septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas, Verg.; esp. in partic., anno vertente, *in the course of a year*, Cic.; 2, fig., a, *stimulus 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, couvertere, to turn round or over*; I, lit., a, gen., (a) stilum, Hor.; (B) *as t. t. of agriculture, to turn up with the plough or hoe*; terram aratro, Verg.; poet., transf. of ships, freta versa laeertis, Verg.; (y) *to empty*; crateras, Verg.; b, esp., *to overthrow*; moenia ab imo, Verg.; 2, fig., a, Callicratidas quum multa facisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, *destroyed*, Cic.; b, *to destroy politically*; res Phrygiis fundo, Verg.

**vertragus -i, m. and vetrāna -ae, f. a greyhound, Mart.**

**Vertumnus (Vortumnus) -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.**

**vera -as, n. 1, a spit, Verg.; 2, a javelin, Verg.**

**verūna -ae, f. (vero), a small javelin, Plaut.**

**Verūlae -arum, f. a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Veroli. Hence, Verūlanus -a -um, Verulan.**

1. **verum, adv. (verus).** I. *in truth, truly, really*, Plaut. II. *but, but yet, nevertheless, still*; verum haec vitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phasellis 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. **verum, v. verus.**

**veruntamen (vēruntāmen), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless**; consilium caput primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic.

**verus -a -um. I. true, real, genuine**; denarius, Cic.; timor, well-grounded, Cic.; res verior, causa verissima, Cic. Subst., **verum -i, n. the truth**; verum scire, Cic. II. A. *right, fitting, reasonable*; lex, Cic.; verum esse, with acc. and infin., *negat verum esse allici beneficio benevolentiam*, Cic. B. *truth-telling, truthful*; iudex, Cic.

**verūtum -i, n. (veru), a javelin, Caes.**

**verūtus -a -um (veru), armed with a javelin, Verg.**

**vervactum -i, n. fallow ground, Plin.**

**vervago, 3. to plough up fallow ground, Plin.**

**vervex -vēcis, m. a wether, Cic.; as a term of ridicule, a sheepish, silly person, Plaut.**

**vesānia -ae, f. (vesanus), madness, insanity, Hor.**

**vesāniens -entis (vesannus), raging, Cat.**

**vesānus (vaesānus) -a -um, mad, insane**; a, of persons, remex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; b, of inanimate and abstract things, ferre, furious, wild; vires, Ov.; fames, Verg.

**Vesola** -ae, f. a small town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence, **Vescinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Vesia.

**vescor**, 3. dep. (connected with *esca*). **I.** to eat, feed on; gen. with abl., rarely with acc., *dil nec cibis nec potitionibus 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*, Lucr.; *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic.; *aurs aetheria*, to breathe, live, Verg.

**vescus** -a -um (connected with *vescor*). **I.** Act. = devouring, consuming; *sal*, Lucr.; *papaver*, exhausting the land, Verg. **II.** Pass., wasted, thin; hence = containing little nutrition; *salicuni frondes*, Verg.; *farra*, Ov.

**Veseris** -is, m. a river in Campania, at the foot of Mount *Vesuvius*, where the consul T. Manlius Torquatus defeated the Latins, 340 B.C.

**vesica** -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.

**vesicula** -ae, f. (dim. of *vesica*), a vesicle, a little bladder on plants, Cic.

**Vesontio** -onis, m. a town in Gaul, now Besançon.

**vespa** -ae, f. a wasp, Liv.

**Vespasianus** -i, m., T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, Roman emperor from 69-79 A.D.

**vesper** -eris or -eri, 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 vesper*, 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.

**vespera** -ae, f. (*ἑσπερα*), the evening; ad vesperam, towards evening, Cic.; *primā vesperā*, Liv.; *abl.*, *vesperā*, in the evening, Plin.

**vesperasoo**, 3. (*vespera*), to become evening; *vesperascens jam die*, drawing towards night, Tac.

**vesperē**, vesperi, v. vesper.

**vespertillo** -onis, m. (vesper), a bat, Plin.

**vespertinus** -a -um (vesper). **I.** Lit., of or relating to evening; *litterae*, received at evening, Cic.; *vespertinis temporibus*, Cic. **II.** lying towards the west, *vestera*; regio, Hor.

**vesperugo** -inis, f. (vesper), the evening star, Plaut.

**vespillo** -onis, 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 sacerdotes = 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 subet., **Vestalls** -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., **Vestalls** -e, relating to the Vestal virgins, Vestal; *oculi*, chaste, Ov.

**vester** (voster) -tra -trum (vos), your, yours. **I.** Subject., *maiores vestri*, Cic. **II.** Object. = against you; *odio vestro*, Liv.

**vestiarius** -a -um (vestis), of or relating to clothes; subet., **vestiarius** -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.

**vestigator** (vestigiator) -oris, 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.; *vestigis aliquid sequi*, Liv.; *consequi*, Cic.; **B.** transf., a trace, mark; *frons non calamistri notata vestigis*, Cic.; **C.** fig., **(a)** *vestigis ingreditur patris*, to tread in his father's steps, i.e., to imitate him, Cic.; **(β)** a mark, sign; *vestigia sceleris*, avaritiae, Cic.; **2.** poet., 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 *vestigis huius urbis*, Cic.; **2.** fig., of time, a moment; in *illo vestigio temporis*, Caes.; *eadem 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; *perugas et fugitivos inquirendo*, Liv.

**vestimentum** -i, n. (vestio), clothing, covering, garment, vestment, Cic.

**Vestini** -orum, 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 -i-litum, 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.; *campos lumine purpureo*, Verg.; *sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis*, Cic.; *trabes aggere*, Caes.; *se gramine*, Verg. **II.** Fig., *inventa vestire orationes*, Cic.

**vestis** -is, f. (connected with *vestio*), 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 suppellex*, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., **A.** the clothing of the chin, the beard, Lucr.; **B.** the skin of a snake, Lucr.; **C.** the spider's web, Lucr.

**vestispica** -ae, f. (vestis and specio), the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, Plaut.

**vestitus** -tus, m. (vestio), clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment. **I.** **A.** Lit., *color vestitus*, Caes.; *vestitus muliebris*, Cic.; *vestitum mutare*, to go into mourning, Cic.; *ad aium vestitum redire*, to go out of mourning, Cic. **B.** Transf., a covering; *riparum*, Cic.; *vestitus densissimū montium*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *e vestitu illo orationis*, quo consequeretur, ornata non erat, Cic.

**Vēsūlus** -i, m. a mountain in the Cottian Alps, now Vico.

**Vēsūvius** -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.

**vētēramētārius** -a -um (vetus), of or relating to old things; sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

**vētērānus** -a -um (vetus), old; boves, Varr.; hostia, Liv.; esp., of soldiers, veteran; plur., milites veterani, or subst. simply veterani, old soldiers, veterans, Cic.; legio veterana, Cic.

**vētērasco** -āvi, 3. (vetus), to become old, grow old, Cic. (?)

**vētērātor** -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.

**vētērātorīe**, adv. (veteratorius), cunningly, craftily; dicere, Cic.

**vētērātorius** -a -um (veterator), cunning, crafty, Cic.

**vētērīnārius** -a -um (veterinus), of or relating to draught-animals; subst., **vētērīnārius** -ii, m. a veterinary surgeon, Col.

**vētērīnus** -a -um (perhaps contr. from *veliterinus*, from *veho*), of or relating to draught. I. Adj., *bestia, a beast of burden*, Cato. II. Subst., **vētērīnæ** -arum, f. draught-animals, Varr.

**vētērnōsus** -a -um, adj. with superl. (veternus). I. *lethargic*, Cato. II. Transf., a, *sleepy, dreamy*, Ter.; b, *dull, without energy*; animus, lethargic, Sen.

**vētērnus** -i, m. (vetus), age; hence, *lethargy, sleepiness*; a, Plaut.; b, *inactivity, lethargy, sloth*; veternus civitatem occupavit, Cic.

**vētītum** -i, n. (veto). I. *that which is forbidden*; nītur in vetitum semper cupidiusque negata, Ov. II. *a prohibition*; quæ contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; in Cic. only in the phrases *jussa ac vetita* and *jussa vetita*.

**vēto** (**vōto**), vētāi (vōtāi), vētītum (vōtītum), I. *not to allow to happen, to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent*; used of the tribunes, prætor, magistrates, etc., or of the law, or as t. t. of augury, a, with object clause, (a) with acc. and infin., rationes vetant me republicæ penitus diffidere, Cic.; lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; (b) with infin. alone, lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; c, with ut or ne, or (with preceding negative) quominus, or quin and the subj., or with snbj. alone, edicto vetuit ne quis se præter Apellem pingret, Hor.; c, with acc. alone, bella, Verg.; pass., quod vetamur, Cic.; d, absol., lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.

**Vettōnes** (**Vectōnes**) -um, m. a people in Lusitania, in modern Salamanca and Estremadura.

**vētūlus** -a -um (dim. of vetus), somewhat old, oldish. I. Adj., equus, Cic.; filius, Cic. II. Subst., **a. vētūlus** -i, m. an old man, Plaut.; in jest, mi vetule, "old boy," Cic. **B. vētūla** -æ, f. an old woman, Juv.

**vētus** -ēris, abl. sing. -ēre, compar., **vētērior** (archaic, the classical compar. is *vetustior*), superl., **vētērrimus** (root VET, Gr. ET, whence *eros*), old, ancient. I. Adj., a, as opposed to young, seniores, Liv.; b, as opposed to new, navis, Cæsar; 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.; poetæ veterrimi, Cic.; in Tac. gen., of the time before the battle of Actium; ætas, Tac. II. Subst., **A. vētēres** -um, m. the old = ancestors, Cic. **B. Vētēres** -um, f. (sc. tabernæ), the old booths on the south side of the Roman Forum. **C. vētēra** -um, n. that which is old, the remote past; illa vetera omittite, the old stories, Cic.

**vētustas** -ātis, f. (vetustus), age. I. Lit., **A. Gen.**, vetustas possessio, Cic.; verborum vetustas prisca, Cic. **B. Esp.**, antiquity; historia nuntiata 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 violasti, Cic. **B. late posterity; de me nulla unquam obmutescet vetustas, Cic.****

**vētustus** -a -um (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.

**vexātio** -ōnis, f. (vexo). I. a shaking, Plin. II. a, trouble, annoyance, hardship; corporis, Cic.; b, ill-treatment; sociorum, Cic.

**vexātor** -ōris, m. (vexo), one who annoys, harasses, disturbs; director et vexator urbis, Cic.

**vexillārius** -ii, m. (vexillum). **A. a standard-bearer**, Liv. **B. Plur., vexillarii** -orum, 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, Cæsar. II. Meton., the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, Liv.

**vexo**, I. (intens. of *veho*), to move violently, shake, shatter. I. Lit., venti vexant nubila, Ov.; rates, Verg. II. Transf., to harass, disquiet, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex; agros, Cæsar; hostes, Cic.; vexari difficultate viæ, Liv.

**viā** -æ, 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 viā ad dexteram, Cic.; viā 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.; (b) 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 vellet, wished that you should never return, Cic.; mare et (atque) viæ, viæ ac mare, travels by land and sea, Hor. II. Fig., **A. Gen.**, viæ viæ, Cic.; de viā (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.; viā, methodically, by rule; dicere, Cic.

**viālis** -æ (via), of or relating to the highways; Lares, Plaut.

**viārius** -a -um (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., *cena, 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.** **Vibonensis** -e, *belonging to Vibo*. **B.** **Valentini** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Vibo Valentia*.

**Vibro**, 1. **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.

**vicarius** -a -um (vicus), *taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious*. **I.** Adj., *operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum* supponitur, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicarius** -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 tota urbe descriptio*, Cic. **II.** *in villages*; *in montibus vicatim habitare*, Liv.

**vicō**, vicem, v. vicis.

**vicōnārius** -a -um (viceni), *containing the number twenty*, Plaut.

**vicēni** -ae -a (viginti). **I.** *twenty each*, Caes. **II.** *twenty*, Plin.

**vices**, v. vicis.

**vicesima**, v. vicesimus.

**vicesimāni** -ōrum, m. (vicesinus), *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Liv.

**vicesimārius** -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.

**vicesimus (vigessimus)** -a -um (viginti), *the twentieth*. **I.** Adj., *dies vicesimus*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicesima** -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.

**Vicetia** -ae, f. *a town in North Italy, now Vicenza*. Hence, **Vicetini** -ōrum, m. *the people of Vicetia*.

**vicia** -ae, f. *a vetch*; plur., Ov.

**viciēs (viciens)**, adv. (viginti), *twenty times*; H.S. vices, 2,000,000 sesterces, Cic.

**Viclinus** -i, m. (perhaps from vigil), *the watchful one*; *Juppiter Viclinus*, 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 Aventino libertina non ignota viciniae*, Liv.; *funus laudet vicinia*, Hor. **II.** Fig., *1. nearness, Petr.*; *2. likeness, similarity, affinity*, Quint.

**vicinitas** -atis, 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 Macedonise*, Liv. **B.** Subst., **1. vicinus** -i, m., *vicina -ae, f. *a neighbour*; *vicini mei*, Cic.; **2. vicinum** -i, n. *the neighbourhood, vicinity*; plur., *sonitu plus quam vicinia fatigat*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *similar, like, kindred*; *in the dat., dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae*, Cic.*

**vicis** (genit.; nom. not found), *vicem, vicē*, plur., *vices, vicibus, change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a.**, *hac vice sermonum, interchange of discourse*; *vices 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 armis sunt*, Caes. **B.** *Esp., 1. requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation*; *recito vicem officii praesentis*, Cic.; *reddo 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 mori, 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.

**vicissitudo** -inis, 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.*, *se victimam reipublicae praebuisse* (Decius), Cic.

**victimarius** -ii, m. (victima), *an assistant or servant at a sacrifice*, Liv.

**victito** (intens. of vivo), 1. *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, victorious*; *victores Sequani*, Caes.; *victor exercitus*, Cic.; *currus*, Ov.; **b.**, *with genit.*, *omnium gentium*, Cic.; *victor trium simul bellorum*, Liv.; **c.**, *with abl.*, *belle civili victor*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *animus libidinis et divitiarum victor*, Sall.

**viotoria** -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 victoriae ad Cannas*, Liv.; *adipisci victoriam*, Caes.; *consecutum esse tibi 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.**, *certainis*, Liv.; **b.**, in a court of justice, *nocentissima victoria*, Cic.

**viotoriatus** -i, m., genit. plur., *victoriatum* (*Victoria*), a silver coin stamped with a figure of *Victory*, worth half a *denarius*, Cic.

**viotoriola** -ae, f. (dim. of *Victoria*), a small statue of *Victory*, Cic.

**viatrix** -triciis, f. neut. plur. -tricia (f. of *victor*), she that conquers; attrib. = *victorious, conquering*. **I.** Lit., *Athenae*, Cic.; *litterae, bringing news of victory*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *mater victrix filiae, non libidinis*, Cic.

**Victumulae** -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana.

**victus** -us, m. (vivo). **I.** manner of life, way of living; *Persarum*, Cic.; in *omni vita atque victu excoltus*, Cic. **II.** support, nourishment, food; *alicui victum quotidianum in Prytaneo publice praebere*, Cic.; *parare ea, quae suppedient ad victum*, Cic.; plur., *persequi animantium ortu, victus, figuras*, Cic.

**viciulus** -i, m. (dim. of *vicus*) a little village, a hamlet, Cic.

**vicus** -i, m. (connected with *vicus*). **I.** a quarter or district of a town, street; *Nullum in urbe vicum esse, in quo non, etc.*, Cic.; *vicos 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 constatura, sed ex doctrinae indicis interpretatur*, Cic.; elliptically, in answers, *quid metuebant? vim videlicet, evidently violence*, Cic.; **b.**, ironically, *fortissimè, of course, to be sure; homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (of Catiline)*, Cic. **II.** Transf., namely; *venisse tempus iis qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se*, Cic.

**viden'** = *videsne? v. video*.

**vidéo**, vidi, visum, 2. (root VID, Gr. *ἰδῆν*, *eîdô*), 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., 1. 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; *magis 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 *eidô*, to have the appearance, seem, appear, be thought; **a.**, (a) with *nom.*, *ut imbelles timidique videamur*, Cic.; (b) with *infin.*, *ut beate vixisse videar*, Cic.; (y) 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, *maiores nostri voluerunt se jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non* **A.**, 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.; *folli. by ut or ne and the subj.*, *videant consules ne quid republica 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.

**vidulus** -i, m. (*vieo*), a wicker trunk covered with leather, Plaut.

**viduus**, 1. (*viduus*), to deprive of. **I.** Gen., *urbem civibus*, Verg.; *arva nunquam 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 Phoebi*, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1. *deprived of a husband, widowed*; *domus*, Ov.; *so of an unmarried woman, se rectius viduum (unmarried) et illum caelibem futurum fuisse*, Liv.; hence, *mulier vidua* and *subet.*, **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.

**vîeo** -etum, 2. to bind, weave together, Varr.

**viêtus** -a -um (*viêdo*), shrivelled, shrunk, withered; cor, Cic.

**vigéo**, 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; *vigent studia*, Cic.; *quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio*, Cic.

**vigesoo** (inchoat. of *vigeo*), 3. to become vigorous, to begin to flourish or thrive, Lucr.

**vigésimus** = *vicesimus* (q.v.).

**vigil** -ilis, *abl.* -ili, genit. plur. -um, wakeful, watchful. **I.** Lit., *canes*, Hor.; *ales, the cock*, Ov.; *subet., 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.

**vigilantér**, adv. (*vigilans*), wakefully, vigilantly; *se tueri*, Cic.; *enitar vigilantius*, Cic.; *vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus*, Cic.

**vigilantia** -ae, f. (*vigilo*), watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, Cic.

**vigilax** -acis (*vigilo*), watchful, wakeful; curae, disturbing, Ov.

**vigilia** -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., *vigilias agere ad aedes*

**sacras**, 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 excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta juvenus*, Cic. **B. Fig.**, watchfulness, vigilance, care; *ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospicientiā redderemus*, Cic.

**vigiliarium** -li, n. (vigilia), a watch-house, Sen.

**vigilo**, 1. (vigil). **I. Intransit.**, to be awake, keep awake, watch. **A. 1**, lit., ad multam noctem, Cic.; **2**, transf., vigilantes curae, Cic.; *lumina vigilantia, on a light-house*, 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 vigilanti viris*, Verg. **viginti**, num. (connected with *εἰκοσι*), twenty, Cic.

**vigintiviratus** -ūs, m. (vigintiviri), the office of the vigintiviri; **a**, for the division of the public land, Cic.; **b**, of an inferior civil court, Tac.

**vigintiviri** -ōrum, m. a commission of twenty members, appointed by Caesar for the division of lands in Campania, Cic.

**vigor** -ōris, m. (vigeo), vigour, force, energy; *aetatis*, Liv.; *animi*, Liv.

**vila** = villa (q.v.).

**villens** = villicus (q.v.).

**villendo**, 3. (villus and pendo), to think meanly of, hold cheap, Plaut.

**villa** -e, cheap, low-priced. **I. Lit.**, servulus, Cic.; *frumentum villus*, Cic.; *res villissimae*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **a**, worthless, common, of little value; *honor villor fulset*, Cic.; **b**, found in quantities, abundant, common; *phaselus*, Verg.

**villitas** -ātis, f. (villus), cheapness, low price. **I. Lit.**, annona, Cic.; *annus est in villitate*, i. e. a cheap year, Cic.; *num in villitate nummum dedit, at the lowest price*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, trifling value, worthlessness, meanness, Plin.

**villitēr**, adv. (villus), 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**, 1. (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.

**villōsus** -a -um (villus), shaggy, rough-haired, hairy; *loo*, Verg., Ov.

**villūla** -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; *aurumantium aliae villis vestitae*, Cic.

**vimen** -inis, n. (vieo), an osier, withe, twig; **1**, lit., scuta ex cortice facta aut viminibus

intextis, Caes.; **2**, meton. = a basket or vessel made of twigs, etc.; *curvum, a bee-hive*, Ov.

**vimentum** = vimen (q.v.).

**viminalis** -e (vimen), of or relating to osiers.

**I. Gen.**, Plin. **II. Esp.**, as a proper name, *Viminalis 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.

**vimineus** -a -um (vimen), made of osiers, wicker; *tegumenta*, Caes.

**Viminis**, v. viminalis.

**vin** = visne, v. I. volo.

**vinaceus** -a -um (vinum), belonging to wine.

Subst., **vinaceus** -i, m. a grape-stone.

**vinalla** -ium, n. (vinum), the wine festival, held twice a year on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Ov.

**vinarius** -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. vinarius** -ii, m. a vintner. **B. vinarium** -ii, n. a wine-jar, wine-flask, Plaut.

**vincapervinca** -ae, f. a plant, periwinkle, Plin.

**vincibile** -e (vinco), that can be easily gained; *causa*, Ter.

**vincio**, vinci, victum, 4. **I. to bind, to tie round**; **1**, lit., **a**, *suras cothurno alite*, Verg.; *tempora floribus*, Hor.; *boves vincitur cornu vittis*, Ov.; **b**, esp., to bind, fetter; *manus laxae*, Liv.; *aliquem trinis catenis*, Caes.; **2**, fig., to fetter; **a**, to bind, pledge; *eius religioni te vincitum astricturnque 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., *ius esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicerent quinque modum 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.; **(B)** in law, iudicio (of the prosecutor), Cic.; *iudicium (of the accused)*, Cic.; **(y)** at an auction, to out-bid; *Othonem*, Cic.; **(B)** in debate, *vicit ea pars senatus*, etc., Sall. **B. Transf.**, to master, to get the mastery over; **a**, *non viribus ullis vincere posse ranum*, 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**, *vincti 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*; *cul si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus*, Cic.; **b**, *vicati, you are right*; *viceris, you shall have your way*; *vincite, vincerent, have your way, let them have their way*; *vincite, si ita vultis*, Caes.

**vincitūra** -ae, f. (vincio), a bandage, Varr.

**vincetus** -i, m. (vincio), a binding, Varr.

**vinculum** (vinolum) -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 evolaverunt, 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.; fidei, Liv.; vincis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.; vincula iudiciorum, Cic.

**Vindēlici** -ōrum, m. a German people north of Rhaetia, south of the Danube, with a capital Augusta Vindelcorum, now Augsburg.

**Vindēmia** -ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., grapes, wine, Verg. **II.** Transf., harvest, ingathering; olearium, Plin.

**Vindēmīator** -ōris, m. (vindemio), a vintager. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a star in the constellation Virgo, Ov.

**Vindēmio**, 1. (vindemia), to gather the vintage, Plin.

**Vindēmīola** -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), a little vintage; meton., omnes meas vindemīolas 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.

**Vindicīae** -ārum, f. (vindico), a making a legal claim to a thing in presence of the praetor; Injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.; ni Apud vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, has adjudged a free person to be a slave, Liv.

**Vindico**, 1. (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 maleficia, Cic.; in civis 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 testamentum liber factus est, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** deliverance; vindicta invisae huius vitae, Liv. **B.** vengeance, punishment; legis severae, Ov.

**Vinea**, v. vineus.

**Vineāticus** -a -um (vinea), belonging to or relating to vines, Cato.

**Vinetum** -i, n. (vinum), a vineyard, Cic.

**Vineus** -a -um (vinum), of or belonging to wine. Subst., **Vinea** -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.

**Vinnīlus** -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.

**Vinosus** -a -um (vinum), full of wine, drinking much wine, wine-bibbing; senex, Anacreon, Ov.; vinosior aetas, Ov.

**Vinulent** . . . v. vinolent.

**Vinum** -i, n. (connected with olus), 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 lustricus confectus, Cic.; in vino ridere, Cic. **II.** Transf., wine made from fruit, Plin.

**Vioāurus** -i, m. (vina and curo), an overseer of roads, Varr.

**Viola** -ae, f. (Goe). **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.

**Violābilis** -e (violo), that may or can be injured; cor, Ov.; numen, Verg.

**Violāceus** -a -um (viola), violet-coloured, Nep.

**Violārium** -ii, n. (viola), a bed of violets, Verg.

**Violārius** -ii, m. (viola), one who dyes violet, Plaut.

**Violatio** -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation; templi, Liv.

**Violator** -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator, profaner; templi, Ov.; gentium juris, Liv.

**Violens** -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious; Audus, Hor.

**Violenter**, adv. (violens), violently, impetuously, vehemently; aliquem accusare, Liv.

**Violentia** -ae, f. (violentus), violence, vehemence, impetuosity; hominis, Cic.; fortunae, Sall.

**Violentus** -a -um (vis), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous; ingenium, Cic.; ira, Ov.; violentior eurus, Verg.; violentissimae tempestates, Cic.

**Violo**, 1. (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.

**Vipera** -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipara, from vivus and pario, bearing the young alive). **I.** a viper, Plin.; prov., in sinu atque delictis vipera 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.

**Vipérus** -a -um (vipera). **I.** of a viper or a snake; dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. **II.** having snakes; inostrum, the snake-haired Medusa head, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sorores, the Furies, with snakes on their heads, Ov.

**Vipérinus** -a -um (vipera), of or relating to a viper or snake; sanguis, Hor.

**Viplo** -ōnis, m. a kind of small crane, Plin.

**Vir**, viri, 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 gregis ipse caper, Verg. **C.** Emphat., a man of character, courage, spirit; tulit dolorem

nt 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 moverat, 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. = *honnies, 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 metuentia virago, Ov.; Juturna virago, Verg.

**Virbius** -li, 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*; pnella, Hor.

1. **virēo**, 2. to be green. **I.** Lit., arbores et vitta virent, Cic. **II.** Fig., to be blooming, vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful; virebat integra sensibus, Liv.

2. **virēo** -ōnis, m. a kind of bird, perhaps the green-lark, Plin.

**vires** -ium, f., v. vis.

**viresco**, 3. (inchoat. of vireo), to grow green, become green; injussa virescunt gramina, Verg.

**virētum** = virectum (q.v.).

**virga** -ae, f. (vireo). **I.** a thin green twig, bough; turea, Verg.; viscata, a lamed 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 *latores* fuses were formed; allicum virgis caedere, Cic.; sing. collect., for the fuses, 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 virgis, Ov.

**virgator** -ōris, m. (virga), one who beats with rods, Plaut.

**virgātus** -a -um (virga), 1, made of twigs or osiers, Cat.; 2, striped; sagula, Verg.

**virgētum** -i, n. (virga), an osier-bed, thickset 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** = virginalis (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.

**Virginius** = Verginius (q.v.).

**virgo** -inis, f. (root VARG, whence boy). **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., 3, the constellation Virgo, Cic. poet.; 4, 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.

**virgūlātus** -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.

**Virīathus (Virīātus)** -i, m. a brave Lusitanian, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans.

**viridārium (viridīārium)** -ii, n. (viridis), a pleasure-garden; plur., viridaria, Cic.

**viridicōtus** -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.; Venafurum, 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 Nereldum, 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; juvenis, Verg.

**viriditas** -ātis, f. (viridis). **I.** greenness; pratorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., the freshness, bloom of youth; senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic.

**viride**, 1. (viridis). **I.** Intransit., to be green; partic., viridans, green; laurus, Verg. **II.** Transi., to make green; hence, viridari, to become green, Ov.

**Viridōmārus (Viridōmārus)** -i, m. a Gallic name; a, a leader of the Aedui, Caes.; b, a commander of the Insubres, killed by M. Claudius Marcellus, 222 B.C.

**virilis** -e (vir), manly, male, virile. **I.** In relation to sex; 1, a, stirps, Liv.; aecus, 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.

**virilōae** -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 (Veromandi)** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, east of the Atrebatas, south of the Nervii.

**virōsus** -a -um (virus), stinking, fetid; caetorea, Verg.

**virtus** -ūtis, f. (vir), mainly 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.; bellaudi, Cic.; plur., virtues, deeds of bravery, Tac.; 3, courage, resolution in difficulties; nisi virtute et animo restitissent, Cic.

**vīrus** -i, n. **I.** a slimy liquid, slime, Verg. **II.** **A.** poison; of snakes, Lucr., Verg.; fig., aliquis apud quem evomat vīrus acerbitalis suae, Cic. **B.** a harsh, bitter taste; tetrū, of salt water, Lucr.

**via** (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 argenteque, Cic.; 2, plur., vires, troops, forces; satis virtum 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), smeared with bird-lime; virga, Ov.

**viscēra**, v. viscus.

**viscōrātio** -ōnis, f. (viscera), a public distribution of meat to the people, Cic.

**visco**, 1. (viscum), to make sticky, Juv.

**viscum** -i, n. (ἴξος). **I.** mistletoe, Verg. **II.** Meton., bird-lime, Cic.

**viscus** -ēris, n. usually plur. **viscēra** -um, n. the inside of the body, entrails, viscera. **I.** **A.** Lit., haerentia viscere 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.; reipublicae, Cic.; (b) heart-blood = wealth, means; aerarii, Cic.

**visendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from viso), worthy to be seen; ornatus, Cic.; subst., **visenda** -brum, n. things worth seeing, Liv.

**visio** -ōnis, f. (video), a seeing, view. **I.** Lit., eamque esse del 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; aedem 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; visio somniorum, Cic. **B.** As translation of Gr.

*phantasia* 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 laetus, Liv.; of abstractions, visum habere quandam insigne et illustrem, Cic.

**vits** -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; vitābundus erumpit, Sall.; with acc., vitābundus castra hostium, Liv.

**vitālis** -e (vita), of or relating to life, vital, Cic.; viae, the windpipe, 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.** **Vitellianus** -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.

**vitēus** -a -um (vitis), of or relating to a vine; pocula, wine, Verg.

**vitīārīum** -ii, n. (vitis), a nursery of young vines, Var.

**vitīātio** -ōnis, f. (vitio), a defiling, ravishing, Sen.

**vitīātor** -ōris, m. (vitio), a violator, ravisher, Sen.

**vitīcūla** -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.

**vitīgēnus** -a -um (vitis) of or relating to the vine, Plin.

**vitīligo** -inis, f. (vitium), a kind of cutaneous eruption, Plin.

**vitilis** -e (vicio), plaited, intertwined, Plin. Subst., **vitilla** -ium, n. wicker-work, Plin.

**vitio**, 1. (vitium), to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate. **I.** Lit., a, vitiatūs aper, high, Hor.; omnem salubris amaris, Ov.; b, esp., to defile, debauch a maiden, Ter. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to forge, falsify; senatus consulta, Liv.; comitorium et contionum significationes, Cic. **B.** Esp. religious t.t., vitare diem, to declare a day unfit for the holding of the census, Cic.

**vitiosē**, adv. (vitiosus), *faulty, defective*. **I** Lit., vitiosē se habere, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** *perversely, wrongly*; illud vero idem 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) republicae exsecare, 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.

**vitīs** -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 ampeloleuca, Ov.

**vitiktor** -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., 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 defiling, debauching a woman, Plant.

**vīto**, **1**, to avoid, shun. **I** Lit., tela, Caes.; hastas, Ov.; aspectum or oculos hominum, Cic. **II** Fig., **A**, a, with acc., stultitiam, Cic.; suspiciones, Caes.; b, with ne and the subj., vitandum est oratori utrumque, ne aut scurrilis jocus sit aut mimicus, Cic.; c, with the infin., tangere vitet scripta, Hor. **B**, to escape; casum Cic.; fuga 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.

**vitriōs** -i, m. a stepfather, Cic.

**vitrum** -i, n. **I** glass; merces in chartis et lintels et vitro delatae, Cic. **II** word, a plant producing a blue dye, Caes.

**Vitravius** -ii, m., M. Vitravius 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, Plaut.

**vitulor**, **1**, dep. to celebrate a festival, be joyful, Plaut.

**vitulus** -i, m. (τεῦλος). **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.

**vitupérabilis** -e (vitupero), blamable, Cic.

**vitupératio** -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.

**vitupérator** -ōris, m. (vitupero), a blamer, vituperator; mei, Cic.; philosophiae, Cic.

**vitupéro**, **1**, (vitium and paro), to blame, scold, censure, vituperate; consilium, Cic.; aliquid, Cic.

**vivācitas** -ātis, f. (vivax), length of life, longevity, Plin.

**vivārium** -ii, n. (vivus), a place where living animals are kept, a park, warren, preserve, a fish-pond, Plin.; fig., excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, allure by presents, Hor.

**vivatus** -a -um (vivus), lively, vivid, Lucr.

**vivax** -acis (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.

**vivirādix** -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 tutorem, Cic.; vivere de lucro, 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.; aius 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 miserrimus, 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 marmore 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 detrahere (resicare), to take away from the capital, Cic.

**vix**, adv. (connected with *vis*, as Gr. *μῆναι* with *μῆναι*, thus orig. with effort). **I.** Gen., with effort, scarcely; *vix* teneor quin accurram, Cic. **II.** Esp. *a*, with quum or (poet.) et, and (poet.) without quum, scarcely . . . when; *vix* erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum spoliatum stipulatunque licetoribus 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**, v. *vix*, II. c.

**vocālis** -e (vox), uttering sounds, vocal, resounding, singing. **I.** Adj., carmen, Ov.; Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem praeteris videsamur, any one with a good voice, Cic. **II.** Subst., *vocālis* -is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel, Cic.

**vocālitās** -ātis, f. (vocālis), harmony, euphony, Quint.

**vocāmen** -inis, n. (voco), a name, appellation, Lucr.

**Vocātes** -ium, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, now Bazadois.

**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* uel, 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.).

**vocifero**, 1. = *vociferor*; pass. impers., *vociferatum* fortiter, 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 interog. sent., *vociferari* Decius, quo fugerent, Liv.; with de and the abl., de superbia patrum, Liv.

**vocifico**, 1. (vox and facio), to shout aloud, Varr.

**vocito**, 1. (intens. of voco). **I.** to be accustomed to name, to be wont to call; has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic. **II.** to shout loudly, Tac.

**voco**, 1. (vox), to call, summon. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, Dumnorigem 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 ius, Cic.; **2**, to invite to dinner, etc.; ad cenam, Cic.; **3**, to call forth, to provoke; hostem, Verg., Tac.; **4**, to call, name, designate; aliquod alio nomine, Cic.; patrioque vocat de nomine mensum, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring, put, place in any state or condition; ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; ad calculos amicitiam, Cic.; in dubium, to call in question, Cic.; aliquem in partem, Cic.

**Vocōnti** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the left bank of the Rhone.

**vocula** -ae, f. (dim. of vox). **I.** a low, weak

voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, a low tone in singing or speaking; falsa voculae, Cic.; **2**, contemptuously, a little petty speech; incurrit in voculas malevolorum, Cic.; a petty speech, Cic.

**vōla** -ae, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, Plin.

**vōlaema**, v. *volemum*.

**Vōlāterrae** -ārum f. an old town in Etruria, now Volterra. Hence, **Vōlāterrāns** -a -um, of Volaterrae; Vada, a port in the district of Volaterrae, now Torre di Vado; plur. subst., **Vōlāterrāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Volaterrae.

**vōlātiōns** -a -um (2. volo). **I.** having wings, winged; **a**, flying, Plant.; **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 pira*, a kind of pears, large enough to fill the hollow of the hand (vola), Verg.

**vōlēns** -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 flit, 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 innumerate 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** = vulnēro (q.v.).

**1. vōlo**, vōlūi, velle (root VOL, Gr. ΒΟΛ, whence βούλομαι), to be willing, to wish. **I.** Gen., **1**, **a**, with acc. and infin., volui id quidem efficere, Cic.; volo scire, velui scire, I should like to know, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and infin., judicem 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 respondens, 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 via, and contracted sis, sultis, parenthet., refer animum, sis, ad veritatem, Cic.; **2**, velle aliquem, to wish to speak with; centuriones trium cohortium me velle postredie, 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 insaratae 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 ἤ, to prefer), malae rei se quam nullius, turbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt, Liv. (contr., vin = visne, sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis).

**2. vōlo**, 1. to fly. **I. Lit.**, Cic.; partic. subst., volantes -ium, f. (ac. 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 (Volsi)** -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, on both banks of the Liris, in modern Campagna di Roma and Terra di Lavoro. Hence, **Volsca** -a -um, the Volsian.

**volsella** -ae, f. a pair of tweezers or pincers, Mart.

**Volsini (Volsini)** -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence, **Volsiniensis** -e, Volsinian; plur. subst., **Volsinienses** -ium, m. the Volsinians.

**voleus** -a -um, v. vello.

**Voltinius** -a -um, Voltinian; tribus, a Roman tribe. Hence, **Voltinienses** -ium, m. citizens of the Voltinian tribe.

**Volturna** -ae, f. the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states.

**voltur** = vultur (q.v.).

**Volturnus** = Vultur (q.v.).

**volutus** = 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; fortunae, Cic.; b, flow of discourse, fluency; verborum, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

**vōlūbilit̄r**, adv. (volubilis), fluently; funditur numerosē et volubilit̄r oratio, Cic.

**vōlūcer**, vōlūceris, vōlūcere (2. volo), flying, winged. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, adj., angues, Cic.; deus or puer, Cupid, Ov.; bestiae volucres, birds, Cic.; 2, subst., **vōlūceris** -is, f. (ac. bestia), a bird, Cic. **B. Transf.**, applied to an object in rapid motion, swift; lumen, Lucr.; funi, Verg.; sagitta, Verg.; nuntius, Cic. **II. Fig.**, 1, gen., quick, fleet; nihil est tam volūcere quam maledictum, Cic.; 2, fleeting, transitory; fortuna, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. volūcerum).

**vōlūcera** -ae, f. and **vōlūcere** -is, n. (volvo), a caterpillar found on vine-leaves, Plin.

**vōlūceris** -is, f., v. volucer.

**vōlūmen** -inis, n. (volvo), anything rolled up. **I. 1**, a book, roll, writing; volumen plenum querae, 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; angulus sinat immensa volumine terga, Verg.

**vōlūntārius** -a -um (voluntas), voluntary. **A. Subject**, a person who does something of his own accord; procurator, Cic.; auxilia sociorum, Cic.; milites, volunteers, Caes.; plur. subst., **vōlūntārii** -ōrum, m. volunteers, Caes. **B. Object**, that which happens of one's own free will; mors, suicide, Cic.; deditio, Liv.

**vōlūntas** -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 emittar, Cic.; voluntate, of one's own free will; mea voluntate concedam,

willingly, Cic.; 3, good disposition; confians municipiorum voluntatibus, Caes.; 4, desire, wish; ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere, Cic.; 5, aim, purpose; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepi, Cic. **B. 1**, inclination, wishing well to; mntua, Cic.; 2, a last will, testament; testamenta 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 inaxime 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 liquecere, Cic. **II. Meton.**, 1, voluptates, public shows, Cic.; 2, of persons, as a term of endearment, caro puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg.; (genit. plur., gen. voluptatum, but also voluptatium).

**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 habent volūtetur 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; conditiones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil unquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; c, to bury, occupy; animum saepe his 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 illic, 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, saxa glareosa, Liv.; of the wind, ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; reflex., se volvere, or simply volvere, or middle, volvi, to roll round, eady, turn round; it qui volvunt 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 una, 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, to revolve, to go over again; veterum monumenta virorum, Verg.

**vomer** -ēris, m. a ploughshare, Cic.

**vōmica** -ae, f. an ulcer, sore, boil. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II. Fig.**, a plague, curse (of men), ap. Liv.

**vōmis** -ēris, m. = vomer (q.v.).

**vōmitio** -ōnis, f. (vomo). **I. a vomiting, throwing up; vomitione alvos curare**, Cic. **II. Meton.**, that which is thrown up, a vomit, Plin.

**vōmito**, 1. (intens. of vomo), to vomit, Sen.

**vōmitor** -ōris, m. (vomo), one who vomits, Sen.

**vōmitorius** -a -um (vomitor), provoking vomiting, Plin.

**vōmitus** -ūs, m. (vomo). **I. a vomiting**, Plin. **II. Meton.**, that which is vomited, a vomit, Plin.

**vōmo** -ūi -itum, 1. (connected with *ἐμῶν*). **I. Intransit.**, to vomit, Cic. **II. Transit.**, to vomit forth, throw up, give forth; animam, Verg.; flammam, Verg.; pass. impers., ab hora tertia libebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic.

**vōrācitas** -ātis, f. (vorax), voracity, gluttony, Plin.

**vōrāgīnōsus** -a -um (vorago), full of chasms, pits, Auct. b. Hisp.

**vōrāgo** -īnis, f. (voro), a pit, chasm, abyss. **I. Lit.**, in the earth, Liv.; in water, an abyss, eddy, gulf, whirlpool; summus equus voragīnis, Cic. **II. Transf.**, veitris, Ov.; gurgēs et vorago patrimonii, spendthrift, Cic.

**vōrax** -ācis (voro), gluttonous, voracious; Charybdis, Cic.; ignis voracior, Ov.

**vōro**, 1. (connected with *βρῶν*, whence *βρῶν* and *βρά*), to eat greedily, swallow whole, devour, consume. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, to devour, suck in; Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (puppim = naven) 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 . . .

**vōa**, ye, v. tu.

**vōtivus** -a -um (votum), of or relating to a vow, votive, vowed; ludi, Cic.; juvenca, Hor.

**vōtum** -i, n. (voveo). **I. a vow.** **A. Gen.**, 1, lit., vota debere diis, Cic.; vota nuncupare or auspicare 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.

**vōvō**, vōvi, vōtum, 2. **I. to vow, promise to a god; decumam Herculi**, Cic.; aedem, Liv.;

with fut. infin., vovisse dicitur vovam se deo daturum, Cic. **II. to wish; elige, quid voveas**, Ov.

**vox**, vōcis, f. (root VOC, perhaps connected with *ὤψ*), the voice of a person speaking, calling, or singing. **I. Lit.**, 1, vōcis 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 cātibus pelli vehementius, Cic.; septem disoriniua vocum = the lyre with seven strings, Verg. **B. a word, utterance, discourse; a**, haec te vox non perculit? Cic.; carpi nostrorum militum vocibus, Caes.; b, a command; consulum voci atque imperio non oboedire, Cic.; c, a formula, decision, sentence; extremi ac difficillimi temporis vocem illam consulum mittere coegistis, Cic.; d, a formula, a magic incantation; voces Marcae, Hor. **C.** = sermo, language; Graja scierit sive Latina verbo loqui, Cic. **D. accent, tone**; in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

**Vulcānus (Voloānus)** -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 (*Ἡφαίστου νῆσος*), the island of Vulcan, the most southern of the Lipari islands, now Vulcano; plur., insulae Vulcani, the Lipari islands; appell., fire; Vulcanum navibus emant, Ov. Hence, **A. Vulcānius** -a -um, Vulcanian; acies, fire, Verg.; Lemnos, sacred to Vulcan, Ov.; Vulcanis armis, with irresistible weapons, Cic. **B. Vulcanalis** -e, belonging to Vulcan; subet., **Vulcanalia** -orum, n. the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August.

**vulgāris** -e (vulgus), common, ordinary, usual, vulgar; hominum consuetudo, Cic.; opinio, Cic.; subet., **vulgāria** -ium, n. that which is common; antepanatur rara vulgaribus, Cic.

**vulgārīter**, adv. (vulgaris), commonly, vulgarly, Plin.

**vulgātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. vulgo). **I. common, prostituted**, Liv. **II. Esp.**, generally known, well known; vulgarior fama est, with acc. and infin., Liv.

**vulgivāgus** -a -um (vulgus and vagor), 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, Tac. **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.; od profanum vulgus, Hor. **B. Transf.**, the mass, the ordinary run; patronorum, Cic.

**vulnerārius (vulnerārius)** -a -um (vulnus), *of or relating to wounds*, Plin.; *subst.*, **vulnerārius** -li, m. *a surgeon*, Plin.

**vulneratio** -ōnis, f. (vulnero), *wounding*, Cic.; *fig.*, *major haec est vitae, saniae, 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 vulnēro*, Cic.

**vulnificus (vulnificus)** -a -um (vulnus and facio), *inflicting wounds*; *telum*, Ov.; *chalybs*, Verg.

**vulnus (vulnus)** -eris, 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., *vulnus = 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.

**vulpēcula** -ae, f. (dim. of vulpes), *a little fox*, Cic.

**vulpes (vulpes)** -is, f. (ὑλύπη), *a fox*. **I.** Lit., Hor.; *prov.*, *vulpes jungens*, 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.).

**vulsura** -ae, f. (vello), *a plucking, pulling*, Varr.

**vulsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from vello), *having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate*, Plaut., Mart.

**vultuōsus** -i, m. (dim. of vultus), *the countenance, look, aspect*; *non to Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deteret?* 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 *ravenous 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.

**vultūrius (vultūrius)** -i, m. *a vulture*. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *a rapacious man*, Cic. **B.** *an unlucky throw at dice*, Plaut.

**Vulturum (Vulturum)** -i, n. *a town in Campania on the river Volturnus, now Castel Volturmo*, Liv.

1. **Vulturus (Vulturus)** -i, m. *a river in Campania, now Volturno*.

2. **vulturus (vulturus)** -i, m. (2. Vultur), *with or without ventus, a wind named after the mountain Vultur, a south-east wind*, Liv.

**vultus (vultus)** -us, m. *the countenance, expression of the face, the look, mien, aspect*. **I.** Lit., *a*, Gen., *hilaris atque laetus*, Cic.; *plur.*, *vultus aeti simulacque*, Cic.; *vultus avortite 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**, 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, lxi).

**Xanthippē** -ēs, f. (Ξανθίπη), *the shrewish wife of Socrates*.

**Xanthippus** -i, m. (Ξάνθιππος). **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** (-ūs) -i, m. (Ξάνθος). **I.** = *Scamander*. **II.** *a river in Lycia*. **III.** *a river in Epirus*.

**xenium** -li, n. (ξένιον), *a present given to a guest*, Plin.; *in general, a gift, present*, Plin.

**Xēno** -ōnis, m. (Ξένος), *an Epicurean philosopher of Athens*.

**Xēnōrātes** -is, m. (Ξενοκράτης), *a philosopher of Chalcedon, pupil of Plato, the head of the Academy after the death of Speusippus*.

**Xēnōphānes** -is, m. (Ξενοφάνης), *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school*.

**Xēnōphōn** -ontis, m. (Ξενοφών), *an Athenian, pupil of Socrates, a distinguished historian and general*. Hence, **Xēnōphōntēs (-tius)** -a -um, *of or belonging to Xenophon*.

**xerampellinae** -arum, f. (ξηραπέλλιναι), *dark-red garments*, Juv.

**Xerxes** -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** -li, n. (ξίφιον), *a sword-flag*, Plin.

**xylobalsamum** -i, n. (ξύλοβάλσαμον), *wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin.

**xylocinnamomum** -i, n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον), *the wood of the cinnamon plant*, Plin.

**xylon** -i, n. (ξύλον), *the cotton-tree*, Plin.

**Xyniae** -arum, f. (Ξυνία), *a town in Thessaly, on the lake Xynias*.

**xyris** -idis, f. (ξυρίς), *the wild iris*, Plin.

**xystus** -i, m. (ξυστός), and **xystum** -i, n. *an open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, a promenade*, Cic.

## Y.

**Y**, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek upsilon (Υ).

## Z.

**Z**, represents the Greek zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in foreign words.

**Zacynthus** (-ūs) -i, f. (Ζάκυνθος), *an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante*.

**Zaleucus** (Ζάλευκος), *a celebrated lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, living about 650 B.C.*

**Zama** -ae, f. (Ζάμα), *a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal*.

**zāmīa** -ae, f. (ζαμία), damage, injury, loss, Plant.

**Zancle** -ēs, f. (Ζάκλη), old name of the town Messina (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.

**zelōtýpía** -ae, f. (ζηλοτυπία), jealousy, Cic.

**zelōtýpus** -a -um (ζηλότυπος), jealous, Juv.

**Zēno** (-ōn) -ōnia, 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 Aurelian.

**Zēphýrium** -li, n. (Ζεφύριον), a fort on the coast of Cilicia.

**zēphýrus** -i, m. (ζέφυρος), a warm west wind, zephyr, Hor.; poet. = wind, Verg.

**Zērynthus** -i, f. (Ζήρυθος), 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.

**Zēthys** -i, m. (Ζήθος), son of Jupiter, brother of Amphion.

**zeugites** -ae, m. (ζεγγίτης), a kind of reed, Plin.

**zēus** -i, m. (ζαεύς), a fish, the dory, Plin.

**Zeuxis** -klis, m. (Ζεύξις), a celebrated Greek painter.

**zingiber** -ēris, n. (ζιγγίβερις), and **zingibēri**, n. indecl. ginger, Plin.

**zixiphum** -i, n. (ζίζυφον), the jujube, Plin.

**zixiphus** -i, f. the jujube-tree, Plin.

**zm** . . . v. **sm** . . .

**zōdiacus** -i, m. (ζωδιακός), the zodiac, Cic. poet.

**Zōllus** -i, m. (Ζώλλος), a severe critic of Homer; appell., a petty critic, Ov.

**zōna** -ae, f. (ζώνη), a girdle. **I.** Lit., **a**, a maiden's girdle, Cat.; **b**, a girdle or money-belt, 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 girdle, Plant.; subst., **zōnārius** -li, m. a girdle-maker, Cic.

**zōnūla** -ae, f. (dim. of zona) a little girdle, Cat.

**zōophthalmos** -i, f. and **zōophthalmen** -i, u. (ζωόφθαλμος), the great houseleek, Plin.

**zōpias** -ae, f. (ζώπια), pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships, Plin.

**1. zoster** -ēris, m. (ζωστήρ), a cutaneous eruption, the shingles, Plin.

**2. Zōster** -ēris, m. (Ζωστήρ), a promontory in Attica.

**zōthēca** -ae, f. (ζωθήκη), a private cabinet, Plin.

**zōthēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of zotheca), a small private cabinet, Plin.

**xygia** -ae, f. (ξύγία), a tree, the horn-bean, Plin.

**xythum** -i, n. (ξύθος), a kind of Egyptian malt liquor, Plin.

# ENGLISH-LATIN.



# ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

## A

**A**, *an*, adj. not translated; — day, — month, *unus, singulis diebus, mensibus*; to — man, *ad unum*.

**abaft, aft**, 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 infin. 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, alqs auctoritatem minuere*. **abasement**, n. 1, *deminutio*; 2, legal, = loss of civil and social rights, *capitis or libertatis deminutio*.

**abash**, v.tr. *alqm percellere, perturbare, conturbare, animum alqs affligere, debilitare, frangere*.

**abate**, *v.* v.tr. *(de)minuere, minuere*; — a charge, *alqd de summa detrachere, sumptum or impensam circumcidere*. **II** v.intr. 1, *(de)minui, imminui, decrescere*; 2, fig. of passion, *deferescere* (e.g. *ira, etc.*). **abatement**, n. *deminutio*; in taxation, *vectigalium deminutio*.

**abbat, abbot**, n. \* *abbas, -itis*, nearest equivalent in Class. Lat. *pontifex*. **abbess**, n. \* *abbatissa*, in Class. Lat. *antistes or antistita*. **abbey**, n. \* *abbatia* (= cloister), \* *ecclesia* (= church), Class. *templum*.

**abbreviate**, v.tr. 1, = shorten, *(de)curtare, praecidere, circumcidere*; 2, = compress (e.g. *orationem*), *contrahere, verba ad compendium, or compendii facere*. **abbreviation**, n. 1, = shortening, *compendium, contractio* (e.g. *orationis, opp. to longitudo*); mark of —, *signum (Jct.)*; 2, see **EPITOME**.

**abdicate**, v.tr. *magistratu, dictaturam, etc., se abdicare, magistratum, etc., ejurare*. **abdication**, n., legal, *abdication, ejuratio*.

**abdomen**, n. *abdomen*.

**abduction**, n. 1, = theft, *furtum*; 2, = forcible carrying away, *raptus, -is, raptio*; to commit —, *raptare*.

**abed**, adv. *in lecto*; to lie —, *(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 alqs sture, auxilio alqd esse*; — in a crime or fault, *sceleris or culpa participem or socium esse*. **abettor**, n. *socius, adiutor*; = — in anything, *alqs rei*, or with *abl. consuius* (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, *sacerdotium 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, alqd rei*, or *(ab) alqd re alienus, alqd 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, *alqs rei potens*; 2, = fit for, *habilis, aptus, ad alqd idoneus*; 3, = mentally strong, *sagax, sol(pers)*; 4, to be —, *posse, valere* (= to have strength for); to be — in anything, *alqd re polleere*; 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 —, *(aqua) 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. *praeter morem*.

**aboard**, adv. to go —, *(in navem, or navem) conscendere*; to be —, *in nave esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *rehere*.

**abode**, n. 1, = sojourn, *habitatio*; if in a foreign country, *peregrinatio*; 2, see **HOUSE**.

**abolish**, v.tr. 1, in gen. *abolere* (not in Cic.), *tolleere, subverttere, delere, ex(st)inguerere*; 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. *foetus, teler, detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked). **abominate**, v.tr. see **ABHOR**. Digitized by Google

**aboriginal**, adj. *priscus*; *prisci Latini* = the Latins who lived before the foundation of Rome. **aborigines**, *n. indigenae*.

**abortion**, *n. 1.* = miscarriage, *abortio*, *abortus*, -*itis*; 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. *incausum*, *ad irritum*.

**abound**, *v. intr.* *alqd re abundare*, *affluere*, *alci superesse*, or *suppediari* (e.g. he —s in words, *oratio ei suppediabat*). **abundance**, *n. rerum*, i.e. *divitiarum*, etc., *abundantia*, *suppeditiatio*, *effluentia*, *ubertas*, *copia*. **abundant**, adj. *affluens* (ab) *alqd 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 *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 hijuges*.

**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, *percrebrere*; *nations* —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to travel —, *peregrinari*.

**abrogate**, *see* **ABOLISH**.

**abrupt**, adj. *1.* lit. = steep, *abruptus*, *arduus*, *praeuixus*; **2.** fig., of speech, *rudis*, *incompositus*; **3.** = sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*, *improvisus*. Adv. *1.* *abrupte*, *praeurpe*; **2.** *incompositè*; **3.** *subito*, *de improvviso*, *repente*.

**abscess**, *n. ulcus*, -*eris*, *n. suppuratio* (Cels.), *abscessus*, *abscessus*, *abscessus*, -*itis* (Cels.), *cancer*, *carcinoma*, -*itis*, *n.*

**abscond**, *v. intr. 1.* = to lie hidden, *delitescere*, *latere*, *occultari*; **2. = to run away, *se in occultum abire*, *se occultare* or *celare*.**

**absence**, *n. absentia*; — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *ma absente*; — of mind, *alci rei oblitio*. **absent**, *I. adj. absens*; to be — from, *ab alqo abesse*; to be — in mind, *animo excurrere et vagari*; — minded, *inseus*, or *oblitus alci rei*. **II. v. tr.** — oneself, *se remanere*.

**absolute**, *I. adj. 1.* = complete, *perfectus*, *absolutus*, *expletus*; **2.** = unconditioned, *absolutus*, *simplex*; **3.** = unlimited, *infinitus*; — power, *summum imperium*; — ruler, *imperator*, *qui summum imperium obtinet*. **II. n. philosoph.** *t. t.*, opp. to relative, *alqd 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 alqd re solvere* (e.g. soldiers from

military service); *see* **EXCUSE**; **2.** legal *t. t.* *alqm alci rei* or *(de) alqd re (ab)solvere*, *alqm alqd re liberare*; **3.** *see* **PARDON**.

**absorb**, *v. tr. 1.* lit. *supere*, *bibere*, *absorbere*, *exaurire*; **2.** fig. to be absorbed in anything, *alqd re occupatissimum esse*.

**abstain**, *v. intr. (se) (ab) alqd re abstinere* or *continere*, (ab or in) *alqd re*, *alci rei*, or with *infin.* (e.g. *alqd facere*), *temperare*, *sibi temperare quomodo* (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 paullo abstrusior*; **2.** = deep or acute in thought, *subtilis* (et *acutus*); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*; *see* **ABTRUSE**. **II. v. tr. 1.** to think —ly, *animum a corpore abstrahere*, *mentem ab oculis sevocare*; — the mind from pleasure, *animum a voluptate sevocare*; **2.** = to make an abridgment, *epitomen facere*; **3.** *see* **STYL**. **III. n. epitome**, —es, *1.* or *epitoma*. **abstractly**, *adv.* to think —, *see* **ABSTRACT**, *II. 1.*; *subtiliter*, *acutè*. **abstracted**, adj. *1.* *see* **ABTRUSE**; **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*, *abditus*, *reconditus*. **abstruseness**, *n. obscuritas*, *res occulta*, or *involuta*. Adv. *obscurè*, *abditè*, *reconditè*.

**absurd**, adj. *1.* = silly, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *inscitus*; **2. = ridiculous, *ridiculus*. Adv. *1.* *absurde*, *inepte*, *inscite*; **2. *ridicule*. **absurdity**, *n. 1.* as a quality, *insensitas*; **2.** = a joke, *ridiculum*; **3.** = an act, *res inepta*, *ineptiae*, *auge*.****

**abundance**, *abundant(ly)*, *see* **ABOUND**.

**abuse**, *I. n. 1.* = the wrong use of a thing, *immoderatio* (= excess), *usus*, -*is perversus* (= 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 pravius*, *quod contra jus fasque est*. **II. v. t. 1. = misuse, *alqd re perversè 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 alqd re abutitur*; **2.** = a railer, *convictor*, *homo maledicus* or *maledicens*. **abusive**, adj. *maledicens* or *maledicens contumeliosus*. Adv. *maledice*, *contumeliose*.**

**abut**, *v. tr.* *alci loco adiacere*, *contigere*, *vicinum*, *confinem*, *continentem*, *conjunctum esse*, *locum tangere*, *attingere*, *alci loco immiscere* (= to hang over).

**abyss**, *n. 1.* lit. = a great depth, *profundum*, *altitudo* (= depth merely); *gurgis*, -*itis*, *m.* (= a whirlpool); *locus praecipuus* (= precipice); fig. *extremum*; *see* **DESTRUCTION**. He plunged in an — of pleasure, *se voluptatibus (pioribus) dedit*; he plunged in an — of ruin, *semet ipse praecipitavit*.

**academy**, *n. 1.* = the Platonic school, *Academia*; **2. = a learned body, *collegium*. **academic**, 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, *accensere* ad *alqd* or *dat.*; **2.** *see* **AGREE**.

**accelerate**, v.tr. *accelerare*; see **HASTEN**.

**accent**, n. 1, in pronunciation, *vox, accentus*, -*ūs*, (*vocis*) *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); recipients (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 infn., 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 —, *ruri 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, *consciis alcijs rei*, dat., in or de with abl., or rel. clause (e.g. *consciis quas gereretur*, — to what was being done). II. n. = accomplice, *consciis, unus ex consociis, accleri affinis, (culpae) 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. *concursus atomorum*), *forte oblatu*. Adv. *forte, casu*; to mention —, *in mentionem alcijs rei incidere*.

**acclaim**, **acclamation**, n. *acclamatio* (= shout of applause, in Clc. always of disapproval); with general —, *omnibus probantibus*. **acclaim**, v.tr. *alci acclaimare*.

**accommodate**, v.tr. *accommodare alqd alci* or with ad. **accommodating**, adj. *obsequens, facilis*; to be — to, *alci morem gerere, morigerari*. **accommodation**, n. 1, = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*; see **ADJUREMENT**; 2, = entertainment or place of entertainment, *hospitium*.

**accompany**, v.tr. 1, = to go with, *comitem se alci alijungere, clare, 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*; — on an instrument, *voce[m] fidibus iungere, cantum modis musicis exipere*. **accompaniment**, n. 1, *comitatus*, -*ūs*, *stipatio*; 2, in music, *alijunctio fidium voci, or vocis fidibus*.

**accomplice**, n. *criminis conscius, socius, accleri affinis*.

**accomplish**, v.tr. *conscire, perficere, absolvere, consummare, perpolire*; to be —ed (of dreams, &c.), *exitum habere*. **accomplished**, adj. (*per*) *politus, 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*) *consonus*, -*ūs*, *nerorum* or *vocum concordia, harmonia*; 2, see **ADJUREMENT**; of one's

own —, *sponte, ultro*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. = to sound with, *concinere*; 2, = agree with, *cum alqo congruere*. **accordance**, see **ACCORD**, I. In — with, *ex*; in — with the agreement, *ex pacto, ex consensu*; — 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 alqd*; — you, *ex tui sententia*; — circumstances, *ex or pro re*. **accordingly**, adv. *itaque, quas cum tita 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 floci facere*; 2, = to — for, see **EXPLAIN**; 3, = to — to anyone, *rationem alci de alqd re reddere*. II. n. 1, lit. = a reckoning, *ratio*; to take —, *rationem habere*; to give —, *rationem alci de alqd re reddere*; 2, fig. = to be of —, *magni or maximi haberi*, — with anyone, *multum apud alqm (auctoritate) valere*; to be of no —, *nulla esse auctoritas*; 3, = at a bank, *pecunia in argentaria (co)locata*; to open an —, *pecuniam in argentariam collocare*; to draw upon an —, *alqd de pecunia sud detrudere*; to pay upon —, *partem debiti or ex debito solvere*; — book, *tabula*; 4, = pretext, reason; on my —, *med eis causis, meo nomine*; not on any —, *nullo modo*; on — of anything, *propter alqd*; 5, = narrative, *narratio*; give an — of, *alqd narrare*. **accountable**, see **RESPONSIBLE**. **accountant**, n. *scriba*, m., defunct by context (e.g. *qui tabulas confici*).

**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, *probatus*; 2, = — envoy, *legatus publicus missus*.

**accretion**, n. *accessio, incrementum, cumulus*.

**accumulate**, v.tr. (*co*) *accrere, (ac)cumulare, exaggerare*. **accumulation**, n. *cumulus, incrementum*.

**accurate**, adj. *accuratus, exactus, limatus, emendatus*. Adv. *accurate, exacte, pure, emendate*.

**accuracy**, n. *accuratio* (a rare word), *diligentia*; with the greatest —, *accuratissime*.

**accurse**, v.tr. see **CURSE**.

**accuse**, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm alcijs rei* or *de alqd re accusare, postulare, compellere, citare, reum facere, arguere, alqm in jus vocare* or (*educere, in iudicium adducere, alci iudiciu[m] dicere, nomen alcijs de alqd re deferre*; — of high treason, *alqm perduellionis, or majestatis* or *de majestate reum facere*; — of assassination, *alqm inter sicarios accusare*; — of extortion, *de (pecuniis) repetundis accusare*; the accused, *reus*; 2, in gen. *accusare, incusare, criminari*. **accusation**, n. 1, legal t.t. *accusatio, criminatio, crimen, exp.* when unfounded; (= — of an informer, secret —) *delatio*; 2, in gen. *incuratio*, (= 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 alqd re, ad, or dat. (abl. in Clc.)*, or with infn.; to — oneself = be accustomed, *assuescere, consuescere*, with abl., *ad* or *dat.* or infn. **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* (*Jack*), *-is*, *Venerens*, *basiliens* (because at a Roman symposium the king of the feast was chosen by this throw).

**ache**, I. n. *dolor*. II. v.intr. *dolère*.

**achieve**, v.tr. 1, = to finish, *facere*, *conficere*, *efficere*, *proficere*, *consummare*, *finire*; 2, = to gain, *asequi*, *consequi*; to — something (i.e. make progress), *alqd* or *multum proficere*. **achievement**, n. 1, = the doing of anything, *confectio*; 2, = a deed, *factus*, *-oris*, n. (but more usual in bad sense); he has made an —, *magna confectio*.

**acid**, adj. 1, = sharp to the taste, *acidus*, *acerbus*, *acer*; 2, = in temper, *acer*, *acerbus*, *morosus*. **acidity**, n. 1, *sapor acidus*; 2, *acribitas*, *morositas*. **acerbity**, n. *acribitas* (lit. and fig.).

**acknowledge**, v.tr. 1, = to accept as one's own, *agnoscere* (e.g. *alqm filium*, as a son); to — a child, *suscipere* (the father raised a new-born 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**, *ad. cognitum*, *probatum*, *spectatum*. **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*, *quae ad auditum pertinent*.

**acquaint**, v.tr. see **INFORM**. **acquaintance**, n. 1, = knowledge of a thing, *peritia* (not in Cic.), *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio alci rei*; with a person, *usus* or *familiaritas cum alio*; — with literature, *eruditio*; to make — with, *alqm* or *alqd* (*cog*) *noscere*; to seek — with, *appetere alcijs familiaritatem*; 2, = a person slightly known, *amicus*, *familiaris*, *noti* (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 amicusimus* = friend, or *homo mihi paens notus* = —. **acquainted**, adj. *notus*, *cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make —, introduce, *alqm ad alqm deducere*; to be — with, *alqm noscere* (*noscere*); to be familiarly — with, *alqm familiariter uli*; — with anything, *alcijs rei peritus*, *gnarus*, *alqa re imbutus*, *doctus*, *institutus*, *in alqd re versatus*; not — with, *alcijs rei ignarus*, *inacius*, *rudis*.

**acquiesce**, v.intr. (*in*) *alqd reacquiescere*, *alqd aequo animo* or *patienter ferre*. **acquiescence**, n. *assensus*, *-us*; see **ASSENT**.

**acquire**, v.tr. see **GAIN**. **acquirement**, **acquisition**, n. 1, = anything gained, *res adepta*; 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*.

**acrid**, adj. = hot and biting, both of physical taste and of temper, *acerbus*, *mordens*, *mordax*. **acridity**, n. *acribitas*.

**acrimonious**, adj. *mordax*, *mordens*, *acerbus*, *aculeatus*. Adv. *mordaciter*, *acerbe*. **acrimony**, n. *acribitas*.

**across**, prep. 1, = the other side of, *trans*; 2, with verbs of motion, *trans*, *per* = right through; something comes — my mind, *alqd mihi* (*de improvvisu*) *ob(f)icitur*.

**acrostic**, n. = riddle, *aenigma*, *-itis*, 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*, *-us*; — 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 factore*. **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*, *-us*; 5, of a horse, *gradus*, *-us*; 6, legal t.t. an — for anything, *lit*, *litis*, f., *actio alcijs rei*, or *de alqd re* (e.g. *furti*, *de repetundis*); to bring an — against, *actionem in alqm instituire*, *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 —, *comocorus*; 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*, (*gnarus*). Adv. *acriter*, *impigre*, *industrie*, (*gnaviter*). **activity**, n. 1, = quickness, *celeritas*; 2, = industry, *industria*, *impigritas*. **actual**, adj. *verus*, *manifestus*. Adv. *vere*, *re vera*; actually? *itane vero?* **actuate**, v.tr. *excitare*, *impellere*.

**acumen**, n. *ingenii acies*, *acumen*.

**acute**, adj. 1, of pain, *acutus*, *gravis*, *rehe mens*, *acerbus*; 2, of intellect, *acutus*, *subtilis*, *acer*, *perspicax*, *sagax*; 3, see **ACROLE**, **ACCENT**. Adv. *acule*, *graviter*, *rehe menter*, *subtiliter*, *sagaciter*. **acuteness**, n. *sagacitas*, *perspicacitas*, *ingenii acies*, *acumen*, *subtilitas*.

**adage**, n. *proverbium*.

**adamant**, n. *adamans*, *-antis*, m. **adamantine**, adj. 1, lit. *adamantinus*; 2, fig. = very strong, *validissimus*; see **BRONZO**.

**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* (*faciendum*), or *alci rei*, or *qui with subj.* **adaptation**, n. *accommodatio*.

**add**, v.tr. *alqd alci addere*, *adjungere*, *ad(f)icere*; to — up, *summam facere*, *computare*. **addition**, n. 1, = adding to, *adjunctio* (esp. = an — that limits the meaning), *adfectio*, *accessio*; 2, = a thing added, *alcijs rei accessio* or *additamentum*; 3, in arith. *additio*, opp. to *abjectio* (= subtraction) (*Quint.*); by — and subtraction to find a total of various items, *addendo deducendoque summam facere*. **additional**, adj. *novus*, *additus*, *adjectus*.

**adder**, n. *vipera*.

**addict**, v.tr. *alci alci rei* or *alci rei se dare*, *dedere* or *tradere*; *se ad studium alcijs rei conferre*, *incum-*

**addere**, **additēd**, **adj.** *alci rei deditus, alci rei studiosus*; to be — to a person, *totum alci esse*.

**addidit**, **v.tr.** *abortivum facere*; an addled egg, *ovum abortivum* (Mart.); *orum irritum, cephyrium* (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 tibi scribere inscribere*. **II.** **n.** **1.** = speech to anyone, *alloguim*; **2.** = speech to a meeting, *confio* (in late Lat. also = a sermon), *oratio*; **3.** of a letter, *inscriptio*; **4.** = place, *locus* (e.g. to that —); **5.** = adroitness, *solertia*; **6.** — = courtship, to pay one's — = to, *alqm in matrimonium petere*.

**adduce**, **v.tr.** *adducere, producere, proferre, (com)memorare*; to — witnesses, *testimony, testes, testimonium proferre, testes citare, producere*.

**adept**, **adj.** *ad alqd callidus, alci 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 alqd accommodatus*; — to the occasion, *ad tempus accommodatus*. **Adv.** *apte, convenienter, congruenter, pro rata* (parte).

**adhere**, **v. intr.** (in) *alqd re dat.* or *ad alqd* (in) *haerere, adhaerere*; to — to a person, *alci studere, deditum esse, alci studiosum esse*; to — together, *cohaerere*; — to a party, *e partibus esse, (alci) partibus stare*. **Adherence, adhesion**, **n.** **1.** lit. by ADHÆRE; **2.** = attachment, *amor, studium erga* or *in alqm*. **Adherent**, **n.** *unus s. socius*; — of a school of thought, *discipulus*; = political —, *cum alqo consentiens*; his —, *sui*. **Adhesive**, **adj.** = sticky, *tenax*; — plaster, *cataplasma, -itis*, **n.** (Cels.).

**adieu!** **vale!** **pl. valete.** to bid —, *alqm salvere* or *valere* **publ.**; at the end of letters, *vale, valete, cura ut valeas, valeatis*.

**adja-cent**, **adj.** *alci rei adiacens, adjectus, contiguus, vicinus, finitimus*; to be —, *adjacere*; of a country, *contingere* (e.g. *finis 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 prodicere*. **Adjournment**, **n.** *dilatatio, 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.)

**adjoinet**, **n.** *accessio, alqd alci rei appositum, additum*.

**adure**, **v.tr.** **1.** = to impose an oath upon, *alqm iurejurando* or *sacramento, ad iusjurandum adipere, iurejurando obstringere*; **2.** = to entreat, to — (by), *(per alqm or alqd) obsecrare, obtestari*. **Aduration**, **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 praesse*; to — an oath to, *alci iusjurandum deferre*; to — medicine, *medicinam alci dare*; — justice, *ius dicere*. **Administration**, **n.** **1.** = performance, *administratio, procuratio, functio*; **2.** = the ministers of state, *qui reipublicae praesunt* or *praepositi sunt*.

**admiral**, **n.** *praefectus classis*; to appoint as —, *praeficere alqm classi*; to be an —, *classi praesse*.

**admire**, **v.tr.** (ad) *mirari*. **admiration**, **n.** (ad) *miratio*. **admirable**, **adj.** **1.** = worthy of admiration, (ad) *mirandus, (ad) mirabilis*; **2.** = excellent, *optimus, egregius, eximius, praestans, praestabilis*. **Adv.** *mirum in modum, mirum quantum, (ad) mirabiliter, optime, egregie, exime*.

**admit**, **v.tr.** **1.** = to allow to enter, *alqm admittēre, aditum alci dare, adveniendi copiam* or *potestatem alci facere*; **2.** = concede, *concedere, dare*; **3.** = confess, *fateri, confiteri*; **4.** = to allow, *habeere* (e.g. *alqd excusationis*); = some excuse, *pall*; this — of no doubt, *de hoc dubitari non potest*. **admission**, **n.** **1.** = leave to enter, *admissio, aditus, adveniendi copia*; **2.** = concession, *concessio*; in argument, with this —, *hoc concessio*. **admissible**, **1.** = to be received, *acceptandus*; **2.** = fair, *aequus*.

**admonish**, **v.tr.** *alqm alqd, de alqd re* or *ut* (ad) *monere, alqm ad alqd or ut* (ad) *hortari*. **admonition**, **n.** (ad) *monitio, (ad) hortatio*.

**ado**, **n.** with much —, *vix, aegre*; see **FUM**.

**adolescence**, **n.** *adulescentia* (adol.).

**adopt**, **v.tr.** **1.** legal t.t. *alqm adoptare, (ad) jascere*; **2.** = to accept, *accipere, recipere*; to — a resolution, *alqd constituere, consilium trahere*. **adoption**, **n.** *adoptio*. **adoptive**, **adj.** *adoptivus* (mostly late, esp. Jct.).

**adore**, **v.tr.** **1.** = to worship, *venerari, colere*; **2.** = to admire, *colere, diligere, amare*. **adorable**, **adj.** *auctus, venerandus*. **adoration**, **n.** *cultus, -tis, veneratio*.

**adorn**, **v.tr.** (ex) *ornare, decorare*; an — ed style in speaking, *oratio ornata*. **adornment**, **n.** *ornatus, -is, ornamentum*.

**adrift**, **adj.** **1.** lit. *fluctibus* or *vento factatus*; **2.** in mind, to be —, (animo) *vagari*.

**adroit**, **adj.** *callidus, solertius, habilis*. **Adv.** *callide*. **adroitness**, **n.** *habilitas, solertia*.

**adulation**, **n.** *adulatio, assentatio, blanditia, ambitio*.

**adult**, **I.** **adj.** *adultus*. **II.** **n.** *pubes*; —, *puberes*.

**adulterate**, **v.tr.** *adullerare, corrumpere, vitare*.

**adultery**, **n.** *adulterium*; to commit —, *adulterium cum alqo or alqd facere, trahere*. **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, *avatus procehi*; in rank, *ad amplio rem gradum* (e.g. *ad consulatum*) *procehi*. **II.** **v.tr.** **1.** *alqm alqd re augere, (ex) ornare*; to — anyone's interests, *alci or alci 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, -is, 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, -is* *amplior*, or by name of office to which — is made (e.g. to the consulship, *consulatus*); **2.** in gen. = — of interests, etc., by infln. of verb to advance (e.g. the — of your interests, *tibi consulere*).

**advantage**, **n.** *commodum, lucrum, fructus, -is, emolumentum, utilitas, donum* (esp. in pl. *bona, -a*); — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; to my

—, e re meo 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. *questuosus, utilis, fructuosus, opportunus*. Adv. *utiliter*.

**advent**, lit. *adventus*, -us. **adventitious**, adj. *adventicius, externus*.

**adventure**, I. n. 1. = daring deed, *facinus*, -oris, n., *audax inceptus*; 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. *audacter, 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. *adversus, res adversae, miseria*.

**advert to**, v. tr. *animum ad alqd intendere, alqd animadvertere*.

**advertise**, v. tr. 1. = to inform, *alqd alci nuntiare, alqm de alqa re certiores 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*).

**advise**, 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, ul or in alqd or ut, hortari*; 2. = to inform, *alqm de alqd re certiores facere*. Adv. *consulte, considerate, de industria*. **adviser**, n. *suasor, consiliarius, (consilii) auctor*.

**advocate**, I. n. 1. legal t. t. *patronus, cognitor, procurator*; to be an —, *causam dicere, agere*; in *foro versari*; 2. in gen. *alci rei auctor*. II. v. tr. = to defend, *defendere, tueri, tutari*.

**adze**, n. *ascia*.

**aerial**, adj. *aërius, aethertus*.

**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. *res, opus, -eris*, n. (= work), *negotium, occupatio, ministerium, munus, -eris*, n., *cura*; it is the — of a judge, *iudicis (officium) est*. See **BUSINESS**.

**affect**, v. tr. 1. = to influence, *alqm tangere, (com)movere, alqm alqd re efficere*; 2. = to injure, *alci nocere, notum esse*; 3. = to be fond of, *diligere, amare*; 4. = to assume an appearance, *simulare, imitari, prae se ferre*; to — constancy, etc., *constantiam, etc., simulare*. **affectation**, n. *simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio*. **affected**, I. of persons, *mollis, ineptus* (= silly), *alqd ostentans*; 2. of things, *questus, 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, alci amans* (e.g. *uoris*), *pius* (= dutifully —), *indulgens*. Adv. *amanter, indulgenter, pie*; — yours (at the end of a letter), *cura ut valeas or vale*.

**affiance**, I. n. 1. = trust, *fidelcia, fides*; in anything, *alci rei*; with anything, see **AFFIXITY**; 2. = marriage contract, *sponsalia, -ium*. II. v. tr., see **BETROTH**.

**affidavit**, n. *testimonium per tabulas datum* (Quint.).

**affinity**, 1. = relationship, *propinquitas, propinquitas vinculum, necessitudo* (= family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *affinity* (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. *alo* (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., *pacum, legem, etc., sancire, ratum esse jubere* (of the Senate). **affirmation**, n. 1. in gen. *affirmatio*; 2. legal t. t. *confirmatio*. **affirmative**, adj. *aliens* (opp. *negans*), *affirmans*; an — answer, *affirmatio*. Adv. to reply —, *alo, 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, afferre, commovere, dolore alqm afficere; alqm torquere, angere, (ex)cruciat, vexare, mordere, punire*. **affliction**, n. *agritudo* (= sickness of mind), *dolor, maestas* (= sadness, opp. *hilaritas, luctitia*), *molestia, maeror* (= dejection); — of body, *agrotatio, morbus*. **afflicting**, adj. *tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus*.

**affluence**, n. *abundantia, affluentia* (more than you want), *uberitas* (= fulness), *copia*; — of good things, *suppeditatio bonorum*. **affluent**, see, **ABUNDANT**, under **ABUND**.

**afford**, v. tr. 1. = to supply, *praestare, praebere, concedere, alci 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, *rix, pugna, tumultus, -us* (of a mob).

**affright**, see **FRIGHTEN**.

**affront**, I. v. tr. 1. = to meet, *alci or ad* in *alqd occurrere, alci obvium ire*; 2. = to wound the feelings, *offendere, laedere, punire* (= to sting), *mordere*. II. n. *opprobrium, contumelia, injuria*. **affronting**, adj. *injuriolosus, contumeliosus*.

**afield**, adv. in *agros* (with verbs of motion), in *agris* (with verbs of rest).

**afloat**, adj. & adv. to be —, *navigare, nari vchi*.

**afoot**, adv. *pedibus* (e.g. *pedibus ire*).

**aforsaid**, adj. *quem or quod supra scripsi, commemoravi, etc.*

**afraid**, adj. *anxius, sollicitus, timidus, parvus, 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.) 1, of place, post eum (= after or behind him); 2, of time, post aliquot menses (= after some months); or by abl. abs. (e.g. *Aegina relictâ*, = leaving Aegina); 3, of rank (nemo est post te, = no one is after or inferior to thee). As denoting sequence or order, rank, secundus a rege, = second as a king; = 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 fignit, = they form themselves wholly after their will and pleasure; ad modum, = moderately; ad formam, = effigiem, = similitudinem, denoting imitation). II. conj. 1, 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, poster, posthac (denoting specially sequence in time); deinde, exinde, 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 Annulus, latrones Remum cepimus et captum Annulo 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. 1, in gen. iterum, de novo, rursus, rursus; again and again, iterum aliqua, iterum, semel aliqua 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 huic.

**against**, prep. 1, = rest near, ad with accus. (e.g. ad murum), contra with accus. (e.g. contra tantum); 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, alio 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 proximam; his — did not understand Socrates, Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur; saeculum (= a long indefinite period), tempus, -oris, n., or in pl.; to be of —, aui potentem, sui juris esse; not of —, nondum adultâ aetate; old —, senectus, -itatis, f.; to be twenty years of —, vigineti annos natum esse. **aged**, adj. aetate provectior or grandior; an — man, senex, -is.

**agent**, n. actor, procurator; a free —, qui sui juris est. **agency**, n. 1, = performance, effectus, -us; 2, = employment, procuratio.

**aggrandise**, v.tr. amplificare, augere. **ag-**

**grandisement**, n. amplificatio, dignitatis accessio (= — in rank).

**aggravate**, v.tr. 1, = to increase, augere; 2, = to exasperate, exasperare, lucessere, incitare.

**aggregate**, I. n. summa. II. v.tr. congregare. **aggregation**, n. congregatio.

**aggression**, n. 1, in war, impetus, -us, incur-sio, incursum, -us, excursio, oppugnatio (= storming of a place); 2, in gen. = encroachment, injuria. **aggressive**, adj. hostilis, infensus. Adv. hostiliter, infense. **aggressor**, 1, qui bellum suscepit; 2, in gen. qui injuriam alicui facit.

**aggrieve**, v.tr., see GRIEVE.

**aghat**, adj. (ex)territus, perturbatus; to stand —, stupere.

**agile**, adj. agilis, relax, pernix. **agility**, n. = nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.

**agitate**, v.tr. 1, = to move hither and thither, to move greatly, agitare, quâtere (= to shake), rotare, circumagere (= to drive round), commovere, (con)sturbare; 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**, 1, agitatio, iactatus, -us, iactatio (as of the sea), concussus, -us, concussio; — of the body, corporis motus, -us, comul. agitatio 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 nocis studere.

**ago**, adv. abhinc; thirty days —, (cum) abhinc triginta diebus, or abhinc triginta dies, ante triginta dies; long —, jam pridem.

**agony**, n. 1, of body, dolor, aegrotatio; 2, of mind, aegritudo, dolor. **agonise**, 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. 1, to — upon, alicui assentiri, de alqd re congruere, idem sentire; to — upon terms, condiciones accipere; 2, to — with, salubrem alicui esse; not to —, graveri esse. **agreement**, n. 1, consensus, consensus, -us, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia); 2, = a compact, pactum; to strike an —, alqd cum alqd pacisci. **agreeable**, adj. 1, = pleasant, acceptus, gratus, dulcis, suavis; 2, = witty, lepidus, facetus; 3, — to, alicui rei or ad alqd accommodatus, aptus, alicui rei or cum alqd 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 dedina. **agriculturist**, n. arator, agricola, m., agri cultor (or as one word, agriculter).

**aground**, adv. 1, in vado (= on the shoal), in litore, in scopulis (= on the rocks), in syrtibus (= on the quicksands); 2, fig. in luto esse, in difficultatibus versari.

**ague**, n. febris intermittens.

**ah! ah! aha!** interj. eu, euge.

**ahead**, adv. = before, ante; to go —, antea, praeter; to run —, praecurrere; to swim —, praenatare; to sail —, praeverhi.

**aid**, I. n. 1, = 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 petire; 2. fig. propositum; to propose an — to yourself, Anem 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. aëra, = aëp, the atmosphere near the earth), aether (= aëthp, 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, alci or alci 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 —, se jactare or ostentare; 3. = a tune, modus (musicus), cantus, -ūs. II. v.tr. deri exponere, ventilare. **airy**, adj. aerius, aetherius, aëri expositus. **airiness**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of a place, locus ventis expositus).

**aisle**, n. ala (side), spatium medium (mid).

**akin**, adj. propinquus, adgnatus (on the father's side), cognatus (on the mother's); to be near —, arcta propinquitate alci conjunctum esse, alci finitimum esse.

**alabaster**, I. n. alabastrites, -ae, m. II. adj. ex alabastrid factus; an — box, alabaster, or alabastra (pl. neut.).

**alack! alack-a-day!** interj. cheu, vas mlti.

**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 —, praes strepitus; 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. thoeca.

**aldeer**, 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). **ale-house**, 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) alqd, 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, demutatio de alqa re; 2. — of mind, mentis alienatio or alienata mens, resolutio (= delusion), insanitia (= 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 vidd or in vivis esse, vivere. See LIVE.

**all**, adj. 1. = every, omnis; 2. = the whole, totus, solutus; — together, cunctus, univertus; 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 sententia, = to be acquitted by four votes in —); taken together, omnino (e.g. there were five in —, quinque omnino erant).

**allay**, v.tr. lenire, leuare, sedare, mitigare.

**allege**, v.tr. to — in excuse, alqd alci excusare; see ASSESS. **allegation**, n. 1. affirmatio; 2. = a charge, indicium, accusatio.

**allegiance**, n. fides; to swear —, in verba alci 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, attribuire, assignare, addicere, adjudicare. **allotment**, n. 1. = act of allotting, assignatio; 2. = ground, ager, possessio.

**allow**, v.tr. 1. = permit, sinere (subj. with or without w), pati (with acc. and inf.), permittere alci (with ut or inf.), concedere (= to yield to a request); to — to go, sinere abeire; 2. = concede, concedere, consilii; 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, depravatio; without —, sincerus, purus. II. v.tr. corrumpere, vitare.

**allude** to, v.tr. = to refer to, significare alqm or alqd, designare, describere. **allusion**, n. significatio, mentio alci 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); —, illecebrae.

**ally**, I. n. socius, foederatus; foedere sociatus (= united by treaty); relating to an —, socialis. II. v.tr. foedus facere, alqm or alqd cum alqd re conjungere, societatem cum alqd inire; to — oneself, se cum alqo (con)jungere, foedus cum alqo sancire. **alliance**, n. societas, foedus, -eris, n., matrimonial —, matrimonium.

**almanack**, n. fasti, -orum, ephemera, -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), cretiter (about), hand multum or non longe abfuit quin.

**alms**, n. stips, -is, f. (nom. not used), beneficium (= a kindness). **almoner**, n. qui largitionibus praest. **alms-house**, n. ptochotrophium (Jct.).

**also**, *n.* *alio*, -*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 praeterreh*; — with, *una cum*.

**aloof**, *adv.* *procul*; to stand — from, *se ab alqd re removere*.

**aloud**, *adv.* *clare*, *clard voce*, *magna voce*, *sonand voce*. *See LOUD*.

**alphabet**, *n.* *litterarum nomina et contextus*, -*is*, (*Quint.*). *See LETTER*. **alphabetical**, *adj.* in *litteras digestus*. *Adv.* *litterarum ordine*.

**already**, *adv.* *jam*, *jam tum*, *jam tunc*, *jam diu*, *jam dudum*, *jam pridem* (= a long while ago).

**also**, *conj.* *etiam*, *praeterea* (= besides), *insuper* (= moreover), *quoque* (always after the word to which it refers), *nequen* (= moreover, joins sentences), *item*, *eisdem* (= again, in the same way), *et ipse*, (e.g. *Vespasianus Titus filius suocessit*, *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 idem poetas = 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 alqd in and de alqd re*; *immutare*, (*com*) *vertere*, *novare* (= to give a new form), *emendare*, *corrige* (= to take away faults), *variare* (= to change often), *invertere* (= 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*; *varietas*, *vicissitudo*; — of the weather, *cæli varietas*; — of fortune, *fortuna vicissitudines*; — of your opinion, *mutatio sententiae*.

**altercation**, *n.* *altercatio*, *jurgium*, *rixa* (= a brawl, fight); *See QUARREL*.

**alternate**, *I.* *v.tr.* 1. *alqd cum alqd alternare*, *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 alci rei contraria* or *opposita*; peace or war is our only —, *inter pacem et bellum nihil est medium*.

**although**, *conj.* *tametsi*, *quoniam* (*quamq.*) (*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*), *quoniam* (= however much), *cum* (*quom.*, *quoniam*), = *since*, *seeing*, *that*, with *subj.*

**altitude**, *n.* *altitudo*.

**altogether**, *adv.* 1. = at the same time, *una simul*, *eodem tempore*, *conjunctim* (= in common, e.g. *auxilium petere*); 2. = all together, *ad unum omnes*, *cuncti*, *universi*; 3. = wholly, *prorsus*,

*plane*, *omnino*, *penitus*, *fanditus* (*esp.* with verbs of destroying); he is — made up of, *totus ex alqd re factus est*.

**alum**, *n.* *alūmen*.

**always**, *adv.* *semper*, *omni tempore*, *numquam* (*nung.*) *non*; the best is — the last, *optimum quidquid est ultimum*; I — do it, *hoc facere soleo*.

**amalgamate**, *v.tr.* *alqd (cum) alqd re (com)* *mixta*. **amalgamation**, *n.* *confectio*.

**amanuensis**, *n.* a *manu* (*servus*, *Jct.*), *ab epistulis* (*servus*, *Jct.*), *qui pro alqd scribit*.

**amass**, *v.tr.* (*com*) *accervare*, *aggrerare*, *accumulare*. *See ACCUMULATE*, *HEAP*.

**amatory**, *adj.* *amatorius*; *See LOVE*.

**amaze**, *v.tr.* *obstupescere*, *percutere*. **amazed**, *adj.* *obstupescens*; to be —, *stupere*, (*ob*) *stupescere*. **amazing**, *adj.* *mirus*, *immanis*;

an — quantity of money, *immanes pecuniae*. *Adv.* *vehementer*, *mirum in modum*. **amusement**, *n.* *stupor*; *See ASTONISH*, *ASTOUND*, *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*, *succinum* (*Plin.*).

**ambiguous**, *adj.* *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*. *Adv.* *ambigue* (e.g. *dicere*). **ambiguity**, *u.* *ambiguitas* (e.g. *verborum*); *See DOUBT*.

**ambition**, *n.* *ambitio*, *laudis studium*, *studium cupiditatisque honorum*, *contentio honorum*, *cupido honoris* or *famae*, *aviditas* or *cravaria gloriae*, *actus quidam gloriae* (sometimes merely *gloria*, e.g. *alejs gloriae favere* and *gloria duci*). **ambitious**, *adj.* *ambitiosus*, *avidus gloriae* or *laudis*, *cupidus honorum*, *laudis* et *honoris cupidus*, *appetens gloriae*; to be —, *laudis studio trahi*, *gloria 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* (*collocare* or *disponere*); to lie in —, *in insidiis esse*.

**ameliorate**, *v.tr.* *corrige* (= 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. *alci rei obediens*; 2. *legal t.t.* *sub alejs jus et jurisdictionem sub-junctus*.

**amend**, *I.* *v.tr.* *emendare*, *corrige*. **II.** *v.intr.* *mores mutare* (of morals), *convalescere* (of health). **amendment**, *n.* *correctio*, *emendatio*. **amends**, *n.* *satisfactio*, *expintio*; to make — for, *alqd expiare* (of a crime), *damnum restituere* or *resarcire* (of a loss).

**amethyst**, *n.* *amethystus* (*Plin.*).

**amiable**, *adj.* *snavis*, *dulcis*, *venustus*, *jucundus*. *Adv.* *suaviter*, *jucunde*. **amiability**, *n.* *snavitas*, *venustas*, *jucunditas*.

**amicable**, *adj.* *See FRIENDLY*.

**amidst**, *prep.* *in medio* (*loco*), *in media* (*parte*) *alejs 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 —, *alqd re perverre* (*abuti*); to take —, *aegre* or *molestè* *ferre*, *in nullam partem accipere*.

**ammunition**, n. (instrumenta et) apparatus, *arma belli, arma, -orum, tela, -orum*.

**amnesty**, n. *venia praeritorum, impunitas, incolumitas, Adas 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, libidinose*. **amorousness**, n. *amor, libido*.

**amount**, I. n. *summa, vitum* (= the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a not inconsiderable —, *summi non mediocri summae*; a great — of gold, *pecunia magna or grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniae summa*. II. v. intr. *alqd efficere*; what does it — to, *quae summa est*; it — 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. *praecidère* (e.g. *membra, aurem, manum, caput or cervicem alicui*), *amputare* (*caput alicui*). **amputation**, n. by the verb; i.e. to perform an —, (*membra*) *praecidère*.

**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 proportionis*), *similitudo*. **analogous**, adj. *analogus, similis*.

**analysis**, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*. **analyse**, v. tr. *explicare, expeditre*, *quasi in membra discerpere*.

**anapaest**, n. *anapaesta*.

**anarchy**, n. *licentia, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), *ciuitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est*.

**anarchical**, adj. *legibus carens*. Adv. *sine legibus*.

**anathema**, n. in civil affairs, to put a person under —, *aquid et igni interdicere alicui*; devotio, *anathema, -atis*.

**anatomy**, n. *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare aperireque humana corpora*. **anatomical**, adj. *anatomicus*. **anatomise**, 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 maioribus* (= a forefather). **ancestors**, **ancestry**, n. *priores, maiores, patres*. **ancestral**, adj. *avitus, proavitus*.

**anchor**, I. n. *ancora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — holds, *ancora subsistit*; to lie at —, *considere 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 **LIE AT** —. **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, *reteres*,

*antiqui, priores, maiores* (= forefathers). Adv. *olim, antea, antiquitus, patrum memoris*.

**and**, conj. *et, quae* (enclit. unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *explo- ratores centurionisque*), *aliquae, ac* (only before consonants). Sometimes "and" does not appear (e.g. *horse and man, equi viri*; *men and women, viri 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 nuntiabat*); also the participle (e.g. *prodens 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 Carthaginiensis 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 an, *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 sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing); and no one or nothing, *nec quicquam, 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. *lacerare, iram, bilem or stomachum alicui movere*. **angry**, adj. *iratus, ira incensus, accensus, or inflammatus, iracundus*; to make angry, *iram or bilem or stomachum alicui movere*. Adv. *irate, iracunde*.

**angle**, I. n. 1, *angulus*; 2, = an instrument for fishing, *hamus*. II. v. tr. 1, *pisicari, hamo pisces capere, arundine pisces capere*; 2, fig. to — after, *alqd capere, aucupari*; see **FISH**. **angler**, n. *pisicator*.

**anglican**, adj. use **Britannicus**.

**anguish**, n. *cruciatu, -us, tormentum, dolor*; see **ACHE**.

**angular**, adj. *angularis, angulatus*.

**animadvert**, v. tr. 1, = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre, perspicere* (obsperrare); 2, = to punish, *punire, in alqm animadvertere*; 3, = to criticize, *iudicare*.

**animal**, I. n. *animal, bestia* (opp. *homo*), *belua* (= 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 *corpore, 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, animatus*. **animated**, adj. 1, lit. *animatus*; 2, fig. = lively, *regetus, olacer*; — by anything, *alqd re incensus*. **animation**, n. *alacritas, vehementia*.

**animosity**, n. odium, invidia, ira, similitas.  
**ankle, ankle-bone**, n. talus. **anklet**, n. periculis, -idis, f.

**annals**, n. annales, -ium, m., monumenta rerum gestarum.

**annex**, v.tr. 1, = to add to, alqd alci rei or ad alqd (adj)ungere, addere. 2, = to conquer, alqd alci rei subficere; to — a country, in ditionem suam redigere. **annexation**, n. 1, adjunctio, accessio, appositio; 2, of a town, expugnatio (by storm).

**annihilate**, v.tr. delēre, ex(s)tinguere (as a light, e.g. alci salutem), excidēre, tollēre, funditus tollere. **annihilation**, n. ex(s)tinctio, interitius, -ūs, 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, -ūs; 2, = a trouble, onus, -eris, n., incommodum.

**annual**, adj. annuus, anniversarius (= taking place every year). Adv. quānnis. **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, delēre.

**annular**, adj. in orbem circumactus.

**anodyne**, n. quod dolorem mitigat.

**anoint**, v.tr. unguere. **anointing**, n. unctio.

**anomaly**, n. anomalia (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 timeant), or (of two persons) alter — alterum.

**answer**, I. n. 1, in gen. responsum; 2, to a charge, defensio, excusatio; 3, a written —, scriptum; 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 scribere; 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 replicare; to — for, alqd prestare, see SURETY; to — to, alci rei respondere; see AGREE. III. v.intr. = succeed, res alci succedi, bene evenire. **answerable**, adj. 1, = agreeing with, alci rei conventus, congruens, consentaneus. 2, = accountable, alci 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; antecedens, antecedentia, -ium, pl., praecedentia, -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, obsolete.

**antelope**, n. see DEMA.

**antenna**, n. corniculum (Plin.).

**anterior**, adj. antecedens, praecedens, prior, superior, proximus.

**anthem**, n. cantus, -ūs.

**anthropoid**, adj. homini similis.

**anthropomorphia**, 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. ludj, joca, -orum, ridicula, -orum, nugae.

**antidote**, n. antidotus, antidotum (Cels.), remedium; against anything, alci 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, -ūdis, f.

**anxiety**, n. angor, anxietas, pavor, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor. **anxious**, adj. anxius, sollicitus; to be —, de alqd re anxius esse, angj. Adv. anxie, sollicitē.

**any**, I. pron. quisquam (in neg. sentences and questions), quilibet, quivis (= any you please); quis (only after si, ne, num, quo, quam, nisi); equis (in impassioned questions). II. adj. ullus (in neg. sentences and questions), quilibet, quivis (= any you please), equi (in impassioned questions); — one, aliquis, quispiam; at — turn, aliquando, quando (after si, ne, num); — uquam (in neg. questions and sentences); — where, ubicubi, ubivis, uquam (in neg. questions and sentences).

**apace**, adv. celeriter.

**apart**, adv. by prefix se (e.g. se — cernere), separatim. **apartment**, n. see ROOM.

**apathy**, n. sordida (not in Cic. or Caes.), nequitia. **apathetic**, adj. ahebe; see LAZY.

**ape**, I. n. simia; a little —, simiolus. II. v.tr. alqm imitari; see IMITATE.

**aperient**, n. and adj. by alci defectionem (alvi) purgationem (pelire, etc.).

**aperture**, n. see OPENING.

**apex**, n. apex.

**aphorism**, n. sententia, dictum, elogium.

**apiary**, n. alvearium, mellarium.

**apiece**, adv. by distrib. numeral (e.g. deni, ten —).

**apologist**, n. *defensor*. **apology**, n. 1, = defence, *defensio*; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*. **apologise**, v.intr. *alqd excusare*. **apologetical**, adj. by 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. *apostrophi*; 2, gramm. t.t. *apostrophis* (late). **apostrophise**, 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 —, *patetfacere, aperire*; 2, opp. to real, *opinatus, fictus, simulatus*. Adv. *aperto, manifeste, evidenter*. **appartition**, n. 1, = appearance, *adventus, -us*; 2, = a spectre, *alcis simulacrum, species*.

**appeal**, I. v.intr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm appellare, ad alqm provocare*; 2, = to refer to, *alqm testari*. II. n. 1, *appellatio, provocatio*; court of —, *iudices penes quos provocatio est*; 2, = entreaty, *preces, -um, f., deprecatio*. **appealing**, adj. *supplex*; in an — voice, *suppliciter*.

**appear**, v.intr. 1, = become visible, *apparere, 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, *existere*; 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 —, *verissimum est* (with acc. and infin.).

**appease**, v.tr. 1, = a deity, *placare*; 2, = a man, *placare, reconciliare*; 3, = to — hunger, *famem exple, depellere*. **appeasable**, adj. *placabilis*; — in character, *ingentum placabile*. **appoisement**, n. *placatio, reconciliatio*.

**appellant**, n. *qui provocat*.

**append**, v.tr. *addere, adungere, agere, (as) agere 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, *alcis cupiditas, euiditas, appetitus, -us*.

**applaud**, v.tr. (*applaudere alci, plausu* or *plausibus alqm exsistere*. **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, confugere ad alqm, se applicare ad alqm*. **appliance**, n. *apparatus, -us, instrumentum*. **application**, n. 1, = request, *address, appellatio, provocatio, petitio*; 2, = putting to, *ad iunctio, 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, -us, n.*; 3, = command, *jussus, mandatum*; 4, = agreement to meet, by verb, *cum alqo convenire ut*.

**apportion**, v.tr. *dispartire, distribuere, dispensare, disponere, assignare* (e.g. *millibus agros*).

**apposite**, adj. *convenient, accommodatus*. Adv. *convenienter, accommodate*.

**appraise**, v.tr. = to fix the value of,  *aestimare, censere* (the censor's act). See VALUE.

**appreciate**, v.tr. *aestimare*; — highly, *alqm magni facere*.

**apprehend**, v.tr. 1, = to lay hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere*; 2, = to take in mentally, *comprehendere, compescere (animo* or *mente), cogitatione (mente) concipere, intelligere*; 3, = fear; see FEAR. **apprehension**, n. 1, = arrest, *comprehensio*; 2, = mental —, *comprehensio, intelligentia (intellig.)*; 3, = fear, *timor*; see FEAR. **apprehensive**, adj., see TIMID.

**apprentice**, I. n. *alci* (e.g. *stultor*) *addictus*. II. v.tr. *alqm alci addicere*.

**approach**, I. v.intr. *ad alqm* or *alqd accedere, alci* or *alci rei appropinquare*; of time, *appropinquare*; to — the truth, *prope ad veritatem accedere, a veritate non multum abesse*. II. n. *appropinquatio, 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, aptus, accommodatus, cum alqd re convenient, 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 fudere, sancire*; 3, = to — oneself, *se (suum, etc.) praedare*. **approved**, adj. *probatus, spectatus*. **approver**, n., legal t.t. *index, -icis, n. and f.* **approval**, n. see APPROBATION. **approbation**, n. (*com*) *probatio*; with someone's —, *alqo auctore, alcis auctoritate, pace tua, sua, etc.*; without —, *alcis infusus, sine alcis 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. *facultas* (with gen. or adj.).

**aquatic**, *aqueous*, adj. *aquatilis*. **aqueduct**, n. *aque ductus, -us*; also *acqua alone*; to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere*.

**aquiline**, adj. *aduncus*.

**arable**, adj. *arabilis*. See FLOUGH.

**arbitr**, n. *arbitr, disceptor*.

**arbitrate**, v.tr. *alqd disceptare, dijudicare*. **arbitration**, n. *arbitrium*. **arbitrary**, adj. 1, = unbounded, *infinitus, summus*; 2, = capricious, *inconstans*; 3, = proud, *superbus*. Adv. *superbe*. **arbitrariness**, n. *superbia*.

**arbour**, n. *umbraculum, ramorum nectus, -us*.

**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. *petulant*. 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) tabularium = 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, -is.

**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, sticus.

**aright**, adv. recte, bene. See **RIGHT**.

**arise**, v.intr. emergere (= to come up out 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, optimatus futor. **aristocracy**, n. 1, = the nobles, optimates, -ium, m. and f., patricii, nobiles; 2, = a form of government, optimatum dominatus, -is. **aristocratical**, adj. quod ad optimates pertinet, or by gen. optimaticum.

**arithmetical**, n. arithmetice, -es, f., or arithmetica, -ae, f., or arithmetica, -orum. **arithmetical**, adj. arithmetice. **arithmetician**, n. arithmeticus.

**ark**, n. arca.

**arm**, 1. n. 1. lit. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist); lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, radius brachii; to take into —, alqm complecti; to sink into anyone's —, manibus alqis exopti; 2, fig. (of the sea), brachium; (of a hill), ramus; (of a harbour), coram. 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. indutiae. **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 —, ire ad arma; to —! 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, -is, copiae, milites, -um, vires, -um, f.; — in marching army, agmen; — in battle-array, acies.

**aromatic**, adj. odoratus, odoratus, suavis.

**around**, 1. 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, (con)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, feeds.

**array**, 1. 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(s)ficere; to put under —, comprehendere, in custodiam dare.

**arrive**, v.intr. advenire, pervenire, adventare. **arrival**, n. adventus, -us, accessus, -us.

**arrogant**, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus alqd re. **arrogance**, n. arrogantia, superbia. Adv. arroganter, superbe. **arrogate**, v.tr. sibi arrogare, (as)sumere.

**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 alqis rei; 2, = an —, ars (e.g. pingendi), disciplina; the fine —, 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, dulus. **artificer**, n. 1, in gen. artifex; 2, = creator, auctor. **artificial**, adj. artificiosus. Adv. arte or per artem. **artisan**, n. opifex, faber.

**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. simplicitas.

**artichoke**, n. cinara (Col.).

**article**, 1. n. 1, in gen. res; 2, = condition, condicio (e.g. pacis); 3, = law, lex (e.g. lex militaris). II. v.tr., see **APPRENTICE**.

**articulate**, 1. 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); idem (he is — friendly as ever, idem est amicus qui, etc.), aequus cum alio or et, atque; 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, instar, alqis rei, tanquam, ut or by adv. (e.g. to behave as a fool, stulte); by a noun in apposition (Caesar — consul, Caesar consul); 3, as to, de alqd re, ad alqd, quod ad alqd pertinet; 4, of time, ubi, ut, cum (quom); — often —, quoties (vs) solet (vs); — long —, tam diu — quam; — soon —, simul ac; 5, casual, quoniam (Indic.), cum (subj.); 6, = as if, tanquam (tamq.) et, non aliter quam si.

**ascend**, v.tr. in or ad alqd ad(s)endere.

**ascension**, n. *a(d)scensus*, -*ūs*. **ascend**, n. 1, = a hill, *locus editus*; 2, a going up, *a(d)scensus*, -*ūs*.

**ascendancy**, n. *praestantia*.

**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. *puđore affectus*; to be —, *puđet alqm alqs rei or infin.*

**ashes**, n. *cinis, -eris, m. favilla*; to reduce to —, *ad or in cinerem redigere*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum or atratum esse*. **ashy**, adj. *cinereus*.

**ashore**, adv. 1, of rest, in *litore*; 2, of motion, in *litus or terram*; to go —, (*e nave*) *exire*; to put in —, *exponere*.

**aside**, adv. *seorsum, ex obliquo*; to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *alqm sevocare*; to lay —, *alqd seponere*.

**ask**, v.tr. *alqm rogare, ex alqo quaerere, ex alqo scitulari, alqm alqd orare, petere, poscere, flagitare* (repeatedly); to — a price, *indicare*.

**askance**, adv. *oblique*; to look — at, *alqm limis oculis a(d)spicere*.

**askant**, adv. *oblique, ex transverso*.

**asleep**, adj. *dormiens, in somno, per somnum*.

**asp**, n. *aspis, -idis, f., viperā*.

**aspect**, n. 1, in gen. *a(d)spectus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs*; 2, (in *astrology*), *aspectus siderum*; 3, = condition, *status, -ūs, ratio, condicio*.

**asperity**, n. *asperitas, acerbitas*.

**asperse**, v.tr. *a(d)spargere, both lit. and fig.*

**aspersion**, n. 1, *lit. a(d)persio*; 2, *fig. calumnia, opprobrium*; to cast au —, *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, eniti, contendere, operam dare ut aspiration, n. after anything, alqs rei appetitio, contentio*.

**ass**, n. 1, *asinus*; a little —, *asellus*; a female —, *asina*; 2, as a term of contempt, *homo stultissimus*. **ass-driver**, n. *asinarius*.

**assail**, v.tr. to — a town, *oppugnare*.

**assailant**, n. *qui alqm adoriitur*. **assault**, *I. n. 1, in gen. impetus, -ūs, incursum, -ūs*; 2, = of a town, *oppugnatio*; 3, legal t.t. to charge with —, *alqm de vi reum facere*; to commit an —, *alci vim offerre*. **II. v.tr. see ATTACK**.

**assassin**, n. *sicarius*. **assassination**, n. *caedes facta*; to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*. **assassinate**, v.tr. *alqm ex insidiis interficere*.

**assy**, v.tr. see **TRY, ATTEMPT**.

**assembly**, *I. v.tr. cogere, congregare, convocare, contrahere*; to — the people, *contionem convocare*; to — troops, *copias in unum locum cogere*. **II. v.intr. cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confuere**. **assembly**, n. *congregatio, convocatio*; = the people assembled, *conventus, -ūs, coetus, -ūs, confio*.

**assent**, *I. n. assensio, assensus, -ūs. II. v.intr. assentire*; — to anything, *rei assentiri, assentari, alqd or de alqd re, cum alqo or inter se, convenire*; to nod —, *annuere*.

**assess** (as an opinion) *tenere, conten-*

*dere, affirmare, asseverare, dicere*; to — your right, *jus tenere*. **assertion**, n. 1, *sententia, opinio, affirmatio*; 2, = maintenance, *defensio, vindictio*; see **AFFIRM**.

**assess**, v.tr. *tributum alci imponere, censere*; to be —ed at anything, *alqd conferre*. **assessment**, n. *astimatio* (= act of —) *tributum, rectigal* (= tax). **assessor**, n. *assessor*; — of taxes, *censor*. **asseta**, n. by *bona, -orum*.

**assever**, v. see **ASSERT**.

**assiduous**, adj. *assiduus, sedulus, industrius, acer, impiger, diligens*. Adv. *impigre, assidue, industrie, acriter, diligenter*. **assiduity**, n. *assiduitas, sedulitas*.

**assign**, v.tr. *alci alqd assignare, attribuire*. **assignment**, n. 1, *assignatio, attributio*; 2, = appointment, *constitutum*; to keep an —, *ad constitutum tenere*.

**assimilate**, v.tr. 1, *alqd cum alqd re (ad)aequare, alqd alci rei similem facere*; 2, = to digest, *concoquere*. **assimilation**, n. 1, *aequalitas*; 2, *concoctio*.

**assist**, v.tr. *auxilio alci esse, auxilium ferre, opitulari* (= to bring aid), *subvenire, adesse alci* (= to stand by a person). **assistance**, n. *auxilium or adjumentum*; to implore anyone's —, *alci fidem implorare*. **assistant**, n. *adjutor, adiutor*; — teacher, *hypodidascalus, adjutor*; = colleague, *collega, m.*; see **HELP**.

**associate**, *I. v.tr. foedus facere* (= to make an alliance), *comitem (socium) se alci adiungere, se conjungere*. **II. v.intr.** = to be associated, *foedere conjungi, esse cum alqo*; like — a with like, *paries 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.) *disperere*. **assortment**, n. *apparatus, -ūs, numerus or by part. (e.g. res or merces collectae, digestae, etc.)*; see **ALLOT, APPOINTMENT**.

**assuage**, v.tr. *mitigare, lenire, sedare*. **assuagement**, n. *mitigatio*.

**assume**, v.tr. 1, = 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. 1, = a taking, *usurpato*; 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, *crede mihi*. **assurance**, see **STATEMENT, IMPUDENCE**. **assured**, adj. = fearless, *securus*; = certain, *certus, spectatus*. Adv. *certo, certe, haud dubie*.

**astern**, adv. in or a *puppe*.

**asthma**, n. *dyspnoea* (Plin.). **asthmatic**, adj. *asthmaticus* (Plin.).

**astorish**, v.tr. *perturbare, conturbare*. **astorished**, adj. *attonitus*; to be —, *stupefactus esse*. **astorishing**, adj. *mirabilis, mirus, mirificus*. Adv. *mirè, mirifice, mirabiliter*. **astorishment**, n. *stupor, (ad)miratio*.

**astound**, v.tr. see **ASTONISH**.

**astray**, adv. *vage*; to be —, *errare, vagari*.

**astringent**, adj. *a(d)strictorius*. **astringency**, n. *a(d)strictio*.

**astrologer**, n. *astrologus, Chaldaeus*. **astrology**, n. *astrologia*.

**astronomer**, n. *astrologus*. **astronomy**, *astrologia*.

**astute**, adj. *astutus, callidus*.

**asunder**, adv. *seorsum*; in comp. by *dis* or *se* (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; *Londoni*, = 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*, m.

**athwart**, adv. *transverse, in obliquum*; see ACROSS, ASKANCE.

**atlas**, n. (in geography), *use tabulas geographicæ*.

**atmosphere**, n. *caelum*. **atmospheric**, adj. by the genitive *aëris* or *cæli*; see AIR.

**atom**, n. 1, phil. t.t. *atomus* -i, f.; 2, see PIECE.

**atone**, v.tr. *alqd luere, expiare, alqd (cum) alqd re compensare, poenas alqis rei dare* or (*ex-*) *pendere*. **atonement**, n. *placatio, satisfactio*, *poena*; = reconciliation, *reditus*, -us in *gratiam*.

**atrabillious**, adj. *melancholicus*.

**atrocious**, adj. *nefandus, nefarius, atrox, insanis*. Adv. *atrociter, nefarie*. **atrocify**, 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(fic)ere, in custodiam dare*; 3, = to make your friend, *conciliare, alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum*; to be —ed, *alqis studiosum esse*. **attachement**, n. *studium, alqis, amor alqis* or *in alqm observantia*.

**attack**, I. n. *petitio, impetus*, -us, *incurso, incursus*, -us, *excursus*, -us, *concursum*, -us, *congressus*, -us, *opugnatio*; 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), *opugnare* (= to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (= to rush out on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem, incurrere, inire in hostem*; to — with words, *dicto* or *convicio*, *lasciare, alqm insecrari*; *consecrari, adoriri*; to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corripi*.

**attain**, v.tr. *alqd assequi, consequi, ad alqd pervenire*. **attainable**, adj. *facilis, quod alqis facile consequi potest*. **attainment**, n. 1, = the getting of anything, *adeptio, comparatio*; 2, = a piece of learning, *alqis 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 alqis 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, *quiescere* (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, *animi attentio, intentio, vigilantia*; 2, = diligence, *diligentia, studium*; to show — to, *alqm collere, 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. *induire 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, allicere*. **attraction**, n. 1, *vis attrahendi*; 2, = an attractive object, *oblectamentum*. **attractive**, adj. *jucundus, suavis*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter*.

**attribute**, I. n. 1, *nota, insignia*; 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 positâ auccionari*; to bid at an —, *liceri*; to be knocked down at an —, *alci addici*. **auctioneer**, n. *magister auccionis, praeco* (= the crier of bids, etc.).

**audacious**, adj. *procar, protervus, impudens*. Adv. *impudenter, proterve*. **audacity**, n. *prociacitas, protervitas, impudentia*.

**audience**, n. 1, = hearing of anyone, *admissio, auditus*, -us, *ad alqm, colloquium*; 2, = hearers, *auditors, audientes, corona* (esp. of crowd round a public speaker); a large —, (*magna*) *audientium frequentia*. **audible**, adj. *quod audiri potest*. Adv. *clard voce*. **audit**, v.tr. *rationem ducere, habere, inire, or rationes cum alqo putare*. **auditor**, n. *qui rationes ducit*.

**augment**, v.tr. *alqd alqd re augere, amplificare, 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*.

**aunt**, n. *amita* (= a father's sister), *matertera* (= a mother's sister).

**auriferous**, adj. *aurifer*.

**auspice**, n. *auspicium*. **auspicious**, adj. *prosper, secundus, faustus*. Adv. *fauste, prospere*.

**austere**, adj. *austerus, severus, tristis*. Adv. *austere, severe*. **austerity**, n. *austeritas, severitas*.

**authentic**, adj. *certus, verus, sincerus*. Adv. *certo auctore*. **authenticity**, n. *fides, 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 — = *magistrates, magistratus*. — *authorize*, v.tr. *alci mandare ut, alci permittere*, with *infm*.

**autocrat**, n. *dominus*; *autocratical power*, *summa potestas, imperium* (*summum*).

**autograph**, I. n. *alci manu scriptus*. II. adj. an — letter, *epistula meâ ipsius manu scripta*.

**autumn**, n. *autumnus, tempus autumnale*; = of life, *aetas grandior*. **autumnal**, adj. *autumnalis*.

**auxiliary**, I. n. *asa* a city or state, *civitas foederata*; in the pl. *auxilia* (*militi*) *auxiliares* (= foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidia*, -orum, *subsidarii* (= the reserve of an army). II. adj. *auxiliaris*.

**avail**, I. v.intr. *valère, praevalere, obtinere*. II. n. *utilitas*; to be of much —, *multum apud alqm valère*; to make of no —, *non fœci 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. *vltor, vindex*.

**avenue**, n. 1. = approach, *aditus*, -us; 2. = a shady walk, *syctus*.

**aver**, v.tr. see **AFFIRM, ASSERT**.

**avert**, v.tr. *alqd ab alqo avertère, aversari*. **aversion**, n. *fuga, odium, animus alienus or aversus*. **averse**, adj. *ab alqo or alqd re aversus, alienus*.

**aviary**, n. *aviarium*.

**avoid**, v.tr. *defugère, vitare, declinare*. **avoiding**, n. *devitatio, fuga*.

**avow**, v.tr. *proferri, confiteri*; *prae se ferre*. **avowed**, n. *confessio*. **avowed**, adj. *apertus, permixtus*. Adv. *aperte*.

**await**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd exspectare, opperiri*.

**awake**, I. v.tr. (*a somno*) *excitare, (ex)suscitare*. II. v.intr. *exproci, excitari*. III. adj. *vigilans*; to be —, *vigilare*. **awakening**, n. by verb **AWAKE**.

**award**, I. v.tr. *alqd alci adjudicare*. II. n. *iudicium, arbitrium, additio*.

**aware**, adj. *alci rei gnarus*; to be —, *alqd scire, novisse*.

**away**, adv. *procul*; — with! *tolle! aufer!* — you! *apage te! go —, abire*. In comp. with a (e.g. *abene*, to be —).

**awe**, I. n. *veneratio, religio*; to feel — towards, *vereri alqm*. II. v.tr. *terrere*; see **FRIGHTEN**.

**awful**, adj. 1. = feeling awe, *verecundus* (= shy), *pius, religiosus*; 2. = terrible, *drtus, atroc, immanis*. Adv. 1. with fear, *verecunde* (= shyly), *pie, religiosè*; 2. = terribly, *drtè, atrociter*.

**awhile**, adv. *aliquamdiu, paul(l)isper*; — ago, *paul(l) ante*.

**awkward**, adj. *agrestis, rusticus, rudis, incultus*. Adv. *inculte, rustice*. **awkwardness**, n. *incultia*.

**awl**, n. *subula* (Mart.).

**awning**, n. *velum*.

**awry**, I. adj. 1. lit. *obliquus*; 2. fig. *perversus*. II. adv. *oblique, perversè*.

**axe**, n. *securis, dolabra*.

**axiom**, n. *axioma, -itis, pronuntiatio*.

**axis**, *axle*, n. *axis, m.*

**ay**, adv. *ita, ita est, recte, certe, vero, amen, amen quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e.g. *will he come? yes! veniatne? veniet; I say ay. aio*.

**azure**, adj. *caeruleus*.

## B

**baa**, I. v.tr. *balare*. II. n. *balatus*, -us.

**babble**, v. *blaterare, garrere, nugari*. **babbling**, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **babblers**, n. *garruli, loquax*.

**babe**, *baby*, n. *infans*.

**baboon**, n. *simia* (= ape).

**bachanal**, n. *homo vinolentus ac dissolutus*; a female —, *bacha*.

**bachic**, adj. *bachicus*.

**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. re (e.g. *revocare*, to call —). III. adj. *posterior*. IV. v.tr. = to move backward, *retro moerere*; = to support, *alci facere, sustinere* esse; (adj)uvare, *sustinere* (= to help). V. v.intr. *se recipere, recedere*; to — water, *remos or remis inhilere, navem retro inhilere*.

**backbite**, v.tr. *alci absentis maledicere, alqm obtricare*.

**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, *agritudo, negotio*; 2. = moral —, *pravitas, turpitas, nequitia*.

**badge**, n. *signum, insigne, nota*.

**badger**, I. n. *meles*, -is, f. II. v.tr. *rezare, (ex)cruciare*.

**baffle**, v.tr. *cludere, ad vanum, or ad irritum redigere, disturbare, spem fallere*.

**bag**, n. *saccus*.

**baggage**, n. 1. *sarcinas, impedimenta*, -orum; 2. = a dissolute woman, *scortum*.

**bail**, I. n. 1. = money given, *sponsio, vadium*, *monitum, cautio*; to offer —, *vadiummonitum promittere*; to give —, *vadiummonitum facere*; 2. = one who gives —, *sponsor, vas*, -dis, m. II. v.tr. *alci sponsorem, vadem esse*; to accept —, *vades accipere*.

**bailiff**, n. 1. = on an estate, *procurator, villicus*; 2. = officer of a court of justice, *appositor*.

**baït**, I. n. 1. for fish, *ecœ*; 2. fig. *illacebra*; 3. = food for horses, *cibus*. II. v.tr. 1. *ecœm (hamo) imponere*; 2. = to feed horses, *cibus præbere*; 3. = to worry (hulls, etc.), *cautibus (taurum) commovere, lacessere*. III. v.intr. = to rest on a journey, (*apud alqm*) *decurare*.

**bake**, *I. v. tr.* coquere, torrere. **II. v. intr.** = to be prepared by fire, coqui. **baking**, *n.* coctura: bakehouse, *pastina*; a baker, *pistor*; baker's business, *pastina*.

**balance**, *I. n. 1.* = scales, *tristina*, *libra*, *lans* (= the pan of the scales); 2, *fig. aequilans*; to lose one's —, *labi*; — at the bank, *pecunia in argentaria deposita*; 3, = the remainder, by *adj. reliquus*. **II. v. tr. 1.** lit. *aquis ponderibus librare*; 2, *fig. aqd. pendere*. **III. v. intr.** of accounts, *constare*.

**balcony**, *n. solarium*.

**bald**, *adj. 1.* lit. *glaber, calvus*; a — head, *calvitium*; — place, *glabreta*, — *orum*; 2, *fig. of language, inornatus, incultus, impolitus*. **baldness**, *n. calvitium*.

**bale**, *n. fascis, -is, m.* **baledful**, *adj. calamitosus, perniciosus, exitiosus*. **bale out**, *v. tr.* exaurire.

**balk**, *I. n. 1.* = a beam, *tigum*, *trabe*; 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, *terras globus*; the eye —, *pupilla*; a musket —, *lapis, -idis, m.* (as thrown by a ballista); 3, = a dance, *sallatio*.

**ballad**, *n. carmen*.

**ballast**, *n. saburra*.

**ballet**, *n. pantomimus* (Plin.); — dancer, *pantomimus, m.* (Suet.); *pantomima, f.* (Sen.).

**balloon**, *n. machina aërostatia*.

**ballot**, *n. suffragium* (= a vote); to vote by —, *suffragia ferre*; — box, *cista*.

**balm**, *n. 1.* *balsamum*; 2, *fig. solatium*.

**balmy**, *adj. 1.* *balsaminus*; 2, *fig. suavis, dulcis*. **balustrade**, *n. cancelli, -orum*.

**bamboo**, *n. arundo Indica* (Plin.).

**ban**, *n. aquas 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, caterva*. **II. v. tr.** (*conjoculare, conjungere*).

**bandage**, *I. n. fascia, fasciola*. **II. v. tr.** *deligare*.

**band-box**, *n. cæpa*.

**bandit**, *n. latro*. **banditti**, *n. latrones*.

**bandy**, *v. tr.* *uliro (ef) citro agere*; to — words with, *cum alio alterari*. **bandy-legged**, *adj. varus, cruribus 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 interdiciere, in exsilium e(f)ficere, (ex)pellere* or *agere, exterminare, relegare, deportare* (to transport); 2, *fig. e(f)ficere, (ex)pellere, amovere*. **banishment**, *n. interdictio aquas et ignis, ejectio, reformatio, deportatio, exsilium*.

**bank**, *n. 1.* = a seat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellum*; 2, = a river's side, *ripa*; 3, = a — of oars, *trasmum*; 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. decotor*; to become —, *foro cedere, (rationes) conturbare, decoquere*. **bankruptcy**, *n.* by verb (e.g. to suffer —, *foro*

*cedere*), or metaph. *fortunas naufragium* or *rutina*; a national —, *tabulae novae*.

**banner**, *n. vexillum*; see **FLAG**.

**banook**, *n. placenta* (avenacea).

**banquet**, *n. epulae, convivium*.

**banter**, *I. n. irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; in —, *per ludibrium*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm ludibrio habere, cavillari, deridde, irridere*.

**baptize**, *v. tr.* \* *baptizare* (Eccl.). **baptism**, *n.* \* *baptisma*.

**bar**, *I. n. 1.* = — of metal, etc., *later, -eris, m.*; 2, = bolt, *claustrum, oboz, repagula, -orum*; 3, = a stake, *peritica, sudas, -is, f., vectis, -is, m.*; 4, = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, -um, saeptia, -orum*; 5, = a law court, *apud iudices, or forum*; to be called to the —, *primum forum attingere*; to practise at the —, *caus(e)s agere*; the — (= advocates), *patroni*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = to bolt, (*claustrum januam*) *occludere*; 2, *fig.* = to hinder, *alci impedimento esse, alqm impedire*; 3, = to except, *exipere*.

**barbarous**, *barbaric*, *adj. barbarus* (= foreign, strange), *rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, saevus*. *Adv. barbare, saeve, crudeliter*. **barbary**, *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*. **bareness**, *n.* by *adj. BARE*. **barefaced**, *impudens*. **barefoot**, *pedibus nudis* or *infectis*.

**bargain**, *I. n. res, negotium, pactio, pactum*; to make a good —, *bene emere*. **II. v. intr.** *cum alqo pactari*.

**barge**, *n. actuatolium, lenunculus* (both = small vessel).

**bark**, *I. n. cortex, liber*. **II. v. tr.** *delibrare, decorticare*.

**bark**, *I. v. intr. *latrare*. **II. n. latratu, -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, orca*; of a gun, etc., *tubus*.

**barren**, *adj. sterilis, infecundus*. **barrenness**, *n. sterilitas*.

**barricade**, *I. n. munimentum*. **II. v. tr.** *inaedificare, interscipere, obstruere, oppilare*.

**barrier**, *n. limes, -itis, m., fines, -ium, m. and f., munimentum, 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, probrobus, 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. pudens, pudicus, verecundus*. *Adv. pudenter, pudice, verecunde*. **bashfulness**, *n. pudor, pudicitia, verecundia*.

**basin**, n. 1, = for washing, *pelvis*; 2, = a pond, *placina*.

**basis**, n. see **BASE**, n., 1 and 2.

**basck**, v.intr. *apricari*.

**basket**, n. *corbis, qualus, qualum, sporta*.  
**basket-work**, *opus vimineum*.

**bas-relief**, n. *opus acclatum, toreuma, -dis*, 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) *minuere*. II. v.intr. (im) *minui*; see **ABATE**.

**bath**, n. *balneum, balneum*; pl. *balneae, balnearia, -orum, aquae*; *lavatio*; *thermae* (= hot or mineral baths); *lavatium*; to take a cold bath, *frigida lavari*. **baths**, I. v.tr. *lavare, abluere* (so. ss); to — another, *demittere alqm in balneum*; to be bathed in tears, *effundi (afusum 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, ererere, discijcere*.

**battering-ram**, n. *aries, -itis*, m.

**battery**, n. *agger, -bris*, m. (= the mound), *tormenta, -orum* (= the weapons).

**battle**, n. *praelium, certamen, acies, dimicatio*.  
**battle-array**, n. *acies* (opp. to *agmen*, array on 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. *clamorem 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 alqm se defendere*. III. v.intr. *lutrare*.

**bayonet**, n. *gladius*; with fixed —s, *constrictis gladiis*.

**be**, v.intr. *esse, ex(s)istere*; to let —, *permittere*.

**beach**, n. *litus, -bris*, n.

**beacon**, n. = lighthouse, *pharus*, f.; = fire, *ignis*.

**bead**, n. *globulus*.

**beak**, n. *rostrum*.

**beaker**, n. *potulum, calix*.

**beam**, I. n. 1, of wood, *lignum, trabs*; of a —, *trabalis*; 2, — of light, *radius*; a — of hope shines out, *spes mihi affulget*; 3, — of a balance, *scapus, jugum*. II. v. intr. *fulgere*.  
**beaming**, I. n. *fulgor*. II. adj. *jucundus, hilaris*.

**bean**, n. *faba*; = kidney bean, *phaseolus*, m. and f.

**bear**, I. n. 1, *ursus, ura* (= a she-bear); that which comes from —, *ursinus*: (as a constellation) *Arctos, Ura*; the Great —, *Ura Major*; the Lesser —, *Ura 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 oost, *sumptus tolerare*; to — up against, *alqd sustinere, pati*; 2, = to show, to — affection towards, *alqm amare, diligere*; 3, to carry away, win, *auferre, consequi*; 4, = to give birth to, *parere*. **bearable**, adj. *quod tolerari potest*; to find anything —, *alqs rei patientem esse*. **bearer**, n. *basulus* (= a porter); *navis* (= — of news); *tabellarius* (= — of letters).  
**bearing**, n. *portatio, gestatio, vectatio*; of children, *partus, -us*.

**beard**, I. n. *barba*; — of a goat, *aruncus* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *alqm 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. *spurius, immundus*. **beastliness**, n. *spurcitia*.

**beat**, I. v.tr. 1, = to strike, *ferre, caedere, percutere, pulsare, verberare*; to be beaten, *expulsi*; 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, *rudiculi peragitare*. II. v.intr. *pulsare*. **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, amoenae, 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, *pellex fibrina*.

**becalmed**, adj. *ventis destitutus*.

**became**, conj. *quod, quia, quoniam, cum* (with subj.), *quandoquidem*, also with *qui, quippe* *qui*, as well as by a participle or abl. abs.; — of, prep., *propter*, ob with accus.

**beck**, n. = a nod, *nictus, -us*; to be at anyone's — or call, *ad nutum alqs 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 *verbis*, as, to — warm, *calescere*; — rich, *dite(s)ci*; II. v.tr. = to suit, *alqm conveniri*.

**bed**, n. 1, *lectus, lectus cubicularis*; to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. — **chamber**, n. *cubiculum*. **bedding**, n. *lodis* (= coverlet), *stragulum* (= mattress). — **post**, n. *fulcrum lecti*. 2, — of a river, *altus*; — 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. *rosidus*; to be —, *humescere*.

**bedim**, v.tr. *obcurare*.

**bedizen**, v.tr. (ex)ornare.

**bedlam**, n. *domus quâ continentur (homines) insani*.

**bee**, n. *apis*; — hive, *alveus, alveus*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*; queen —, *rex apium*.

**beech**, n. *fagus*, f.; of —, *fagus, faginus*.

**beef**, n. (caro) *bubula*.

**beer**, n. *cer(e)visia, brewer*, n. *cer(e)visiaq, color*.

**beetle**, *I. n. scarabaeus. II. v.intr. imminere.*

**beeves**, *n. boves, boum, pl.*

**befall**, *v.intr. accidere, contingere, evenire.*

**best**, *v.tr. aptum, idoneum esse ad alqd; ita thec, 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 consulatum; of worth, ante or praeter, with accus.; to be —, alqd 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 facere.*

**beg**, *I. v.intr. mendicare, stipem petere. II. v.tr. alqm alqd orare, rogare, flagitare, or with ut; to — off, deprecari. **beggar**, *I. n. mendiculus, or adj. egenus. II. v.tr. ad inopiam radigere. **beggarly**, *adj. miser, vilis. **beggary**, *n. egestas, paupertas, mendicitas. **begging**, *n. mendicitas, stips (= alius); a — off, deprecatio.*****

**begot**, *v.tr. 1. lit. gignere, generare, procreare; 2. fig. creare, alqd alci movere.*

**begin**, *I. v.intr. incipere; it — to be day, dies appetit, lucecit; — evening, advesperascit. II. v.tr. incipere (= to commence, e.g. facinus), ordiri, incipere, initium facere, aggredi (= to enter on), conari (= to endeavour). **beginning**, *n. initium, principium, primordium, ortus, —us, (= birth), incipit, incipitum; — 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. prima fabula, = in the — of the piece; so e.g. vers novo, ineunte vers, = in the — of spring; thus prima 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. 1. = author, auctor; 2. = a novice, tiro, rudis.***

**begone!** *interj. abi! away! te!*

**begrime**, *v.tr. inquinare, maculare.*

**begudge**, *v.tr. invidere alqd alci.*

**beguile**, *v.tr. decipere, circumvenire, fallere.*

**behalf**, *n. in — of, pro, with abl., propter, with accus., caus(a) (e.g. med, or with gen.).*

**behave**, *v.tr. se gerere, exhibere; well behaved, bene moratus. **behaviour**, *n. vita, ratio, mores, —um.**

**behead**, *v.tr. caput alci 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 re. (e.g. oculos retrahere, to look behind); to attack a person behind, adversum aggredi alqm. II. prep. pone, post, with acc. **behindhand**, *adv. parum (= too little).**

**behold**, *v.tr. a) deprecari, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd. **behold!** *interj. en! ecce! **beholden**, *adj. alci obligatus (e.g. for one's life, alci obligatus salutis); to be — to, alqd alci debere, acceptum referre.***

**behoof**, *n. seò BEHALF.*

**behoove**, *v.tr. impers., decet, convenit, oportet.*

**being**, *n. natura (= peculiar quality), vis (= active quality), comb. natura atque vis; conditio (= permanent state), res (= reality); the Supreme —, Deus; see LITZ.*

**belated**, *adj. serus.*

**belch**, *I. v.intr. ructare. II. v.tr. fig. evomere.*

**beldam**, *n. ancilla (= an old woman).*

**beleaguer**, *v.tr. obsidere.*

**belify**, *n. turris.*

**belie**, *v.tr. criminari, calumniari.*

**belief**, *n. in gen., opinio (= view or conviction); of anything, rei or de re, persuasio (= assurance, alci rei, e.g. venient 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 depellit, = no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); in my —, ut ego existimo, meo quidem opinione; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, alqd esse credere. **believe**, *v.tr. credere, putare, arbitrari (= to think), opinari, rerum, existimare, ducere (= account, to form a judgment), censere, 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 creda, crede mihi; I — (used parenthetically), credo, opinor, puto; as I —, meo quidem opinione, ut ego existimo. **believer**, *n. qui credit.***

**bell**, *n. tintinnabulum, aes, aeris, n.*

**belle**, *n. (puella) pulchra, formosa.*

**bellow**, *v.intr. mugire.*

**bellows**, *n. foliis, —is, m.*

**belly**, *n. 1. venter, —is, m. (= the hollow of the body containing the intestines), uterus (= the womb), alvus (= the passage or canal), abdómen (= the protruding or fat part of the belly); 2. of a ship, alveus.*

**belong**, *v.intr. — to, alci or alci esse.*

**below**, *I. adv. subter, infra. II. prep. sub; acc. of motion towards (e.g. ire sub muros), abl. of rest; with acc. see UNDER.*

**belt**, *n. cingulum, zona.*

**belmire**, *v.tr. inquinare.*

**belmoan**, *v.tr. deplorare.*

**bench**, *n. scamnum, scabellum; — at which people work, mensa; of rowers, transtrum; of judges, consessus, —is.*

**bend**, *I. v.tr. 1. (in)flexere; — before a person, submittere se alci; 2. fig. = to move, movere, flexere; 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. flecti; — beneath a weight, lit. vacillare; fig. gravari. III. n. **bending**, *n. flexus, —us, (in)flexio. **bent**, *n. animi inclinatio, voluntas, natura, ratio, studium.***

**beneath**, *see BELOW.*

**benediction**, *n. to give a — to a person, alqm bonis ómnibus 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, *obstupescere, torpescere*.

**bequeath**, v.tr. *alqd alci legare*. **bequest**, n. *legatum*.

**bereave**, v.tr. *alqm alqd re orbare, privare*. **bereaved**, adj. *orbatus*. **bereavement**, n. *orbatio, privatio*.

**berry**, n. *bacca, baccula, acinus*.

**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).

**beshaw**, v.tr. *ex(s)ecrari*; — me, *di(f) me perdat*.

**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, accedens 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)spergere, 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, ertis*, n. II. v.tr. *sponsionem cum alqo facere*.

**betake oneself**, v.intr. *se conferre alqo, concedere, ire, proficisci alqo, petere locum*; see **GO**.

**betimes**, adv. *mox, 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 tardi ingenii*, it — a dull wit); 2, = to make known treacherously, *prodere, tradere, destituere*; **betrayal**, n. *proditio, perfidia* (= faithlessness), *delatio* (= an information in law). **betrayor**, n. *proditor, desertor, index* (the eyes are the — of the mind, *animi indices sunt oculi*).

**betroth**, v.tr. *alci alqm (de)spondere*; — to anyone, *sibi alqm despondere* (male); *alci despondere* (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. *corrigere, meliorem (melius) facere, augere* (= increase).

**between**, prep. *inter* with acc.

**beverage**, n. *potio, potus, -as*.

**bey**, n. *grez, grègia, m.*

**bewail**, v.tr. *deplorare, defflere, (con)queri*.

**beware**, v.tr. to — of, (sibi) *ad alqd or alqd re, or ut, or ne cavere*.

**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, litterae divinae or sacrae or sanctae, \* biblia -orum, n. biblicae*, adj. *quod ad litteras divinas pertinet*.

**bibulous**, adj. † *bibulus*.

**bid**, v.tr. 1, *jubere, praecepere*; see **COMMAND**; 2, = invite, *invitare*; 3, at a sale, *licere*; 4, fig. — defiance to, *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. *biennus*.

**bier**, n. *feretrum, sandapila* (Juv.).

**bifurcated**, adj. *dividus*.

**big**, adj. *magnus, grandis, vastus*; to be — with child, *gravidam esse*; see **GREAT, LARGE**.

**bigamist**, n. *qui duas uxores habet*.

**bigot**, n. *superstitiosus*. **bigotry**, n. *inimicitia et superstitiosa religio*.

**bile**, n. *bilis*. **bilious**, 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 emptarium index*; — of exchange, *syngrapha*.

**billet**, I. n. = a letter, *epistula*; — *doux*, *epistula amatoria*. II. v.tr. *milites per domos dispendere*.

**billow**, n. *fluctus, -us*. **billowy**, adj. *fluctuosus*.

**bind**, v.tr. 1, by tying, (ad)ligare, illigare, (ad)stringere, revincere; 2, = to restrain, *alqm circumscribere or coarctare*; to — together, *colligare*; to — by an oath, *alqm sacramento a(d)stringere*; to — books, *glutinare*; to — an apprentice, *alqm alci addicere*; to — over, *vadari*; to be bound by something, *constrictum esse, teneri re*; — by business, *negotii distentum esse*. **bindweed**, n. *convolvulus* (Plin.).

**biography**, n. *vitas alqis descriptio*. **biographer**, n. *qui alqis res gestas enarrat*.

**biped**, n. *bipes, -edis*, adj.

**birch**, n. *betula* (Plin.).

**bird**, n. *avis, volucris, ales, -itis, m. and f. ;*

— cage, *n. cauea*; — catcher, *n. aucupe, cāpis*, *m.*; — lime, *n. vicius*.

**birth**, *n. ortus, -ūs*; of noble —, *nobilis generis* 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, asper, acerbē. **bitterness**, *n.* amaritudo, amaritas, acerbitas.

**bitumen**, *n. bitūmen*.

**bivouac**, *I. v.intr.* in armis excubare. *II. n.* excubiae.

**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. *conflare* or *conciliare* alicui invidiam.

**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 oar, *palmā*; *3.* of a knife, *lamina*.

**blame**, *I. n.* reprehensio, vituperatio, obfurgatio, convictum. *II. v.tr.* reprehendere, culpāre.

**blameable**, **blameworthy**, *adj.* reprehensibilis, vituperatione dignus. **blameless**, *adj.* integer, sanctus. **blamelessness**, *n.* vitas integritas or sanctitas.

**bland**, *adj.* blandus, lenis, mitis. *Adv.* blande, leniter. **blandness**, *n.* lenitas. **blandishment**, *n.* adulatio, blanditijs.

**blank**, *I. adj.* vacuus; — amazement, stupor. *II. n. 1.* in a lottery, *sors* or *tabella traxis*; *2.* in life, calamitas.

**blanket**, *n. lodis*.

**blaspheme**, *v.intr.* blasphemare. **blasphemer**, *n.* blasphemus. **blasphemous**, *adj.* blasphemus, impius erga Deum.

**blast**, *I. n.* ventī 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 **COUP**.

**blear-eyed**, *adj.* lippus.

**bleat**, *I. v.intr.* balare (of sheep). *II. n.* balatus, -ūs.

**bleed**, *I. v.intr.* sanguinem fundere; my heart —, *vehementer* or *gravissime* doleo, *aegerrime* fero; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem ex re capio*. *II. v.tr.* to — a person (as a physician), *alici sanguinem mittere*; to kill by — ing (as a punishment), *venam incidere*. **bleeding**, *n.* sanguinis fluxio.

**blemish**, *I. n.* mendum, macula, labe, -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, fortunatē. **blessedness**, *n.* felicitas.

**blight**, *I. n.* robigo (rub). *II. v.tr.* robiginē agere.

**blind**, *I. adj.* 1. caecus, oculis or luminibus captus or orbatus; — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*; *2.* fig. caecus, occaecatus, stultus. *Adv.* 1. by caecus; *2.* = rashly, temere. *II. v.tr. 1.* lit. oculis privare, caecum reddere; *2.* fig. see **DAZZLE**. **blindfold**, *adj.* oculis operiis. **blindness**, *n. 1.* lit. caecitas; *2.* fig. stultitia.

**blink**, *v.intr.* con(n)ivere, nictare.

**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. tumidus.

**block**, *I. n.* truncus, caudex. *II. v.tr.* claudere, obstruere, obsecipere (obsep.). **blockade**, *I. n.* obsidio. *II. v.tr.* obsidere. **blockhead**, *n.* stolidus.

**blood**, *n.* sanguis, cruor; to act in cold —, *consulto alqd facere*. **bloodless**, *adj.* exanguis, incruentus (= 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, atro*.

**bloom**, *I. n.* flos; to be in —, *florere*. *II. v.intr.* florere, vigere; to begin to —, *florere*. **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 alicui rei inficere*; *3.* fig. (com)maculare; *4.* to — out, *delere, extinguere*.

**blow**, *I. n. 1.* ictus, -ūs, *plaga*, verbera, -um; *2.* fig. casus, -ūs, *damnum*. *II. v.intr.* of the wind, *flare*; with the mouth, *flare*. *III. v.tr.* — the flute, *tibid (tibiis) canere*. **blowing**, *adj.* flatu figurare.

**blubber**, *n.* adeps 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, *aggressus, rusticus, inurbanus*. *Adv.* rustice. *II. v.tr.* hebescere, lit. and fig.; fig. *obtundere*. **bluntness**, *n. 1.* lit. by *adj.* *hebes*; *2.* fig. *rusticitas*.

**blur**, *I. n.* macula. *II. v.tr.* obcurare.

**blush**, *I. n.* rubor. *II. v.intr.* erubescere.

**bluster**, *I. n. 1.* = self-assertion, *factatio, ostentatio*; *2.* = tumult, *fremitus, -ūs, strepitus, -ūs, tumultus, -ūs*. *II. v.intr. 1.* se jactare, *ostentare*; *2.* tumultum facere, *aequare*.

**bear**, *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.* alicui vietum dare; *2.* — a ship, *navem conscendere*. *III. v.intr.* to — with anyone, *apud alqm habitare*.

**boarder**, *n.* qui cum alqo habitat.

**boast**, *v.intr.* gloriari, se efferre, se jactare. **boaster**, *n.* jactator, ostentator, homo gloriolosus. **boasting**, *n.* jactatio, ostentatio. **boastful**, *adj.* gloriolosus. *Adv.* gloriose.

**boat**, *n.* *scapha, navicula*; — *man, nauta, m.*  
**bodice**, *n.* *thorax (liniens)*.  
**body**, *n.* *1. corpus, -ōris, n.*; a little —, *corpusculum*; a — guard, *cohors praetoria* or *regia*; — servant, *servus, manipulus, verna, m.* and *f.* *2.* = company, *societas*; — of cavalry, *ala*.  
**bodily**, *adj.* *corporeus*; — exercise, *exercitatio*.  
**bottomless**, *adj.* *sine corpore*.  
**bog**, *n.* *palus, -ūdis, f.* **boggy**, *adj.* *uliginosus, paluster*.  
**boil**, *I. v. tr.* *coquere*. **II. v. intr.** *1. fervere, effervesce, aestuare, bullare* or *bullire* (= bubble); *2. fig. aestuare*. **boiler**, *n.* *vas, vasis, n.*; in a bath, *caldarium*.  
**boil**, *n.* *vomico*.  
**bolsterous**, *adj.* *turbidus*; of the sea or wind, *procellaeus, agitatus*.  
**bold**, *adj.* *audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audere* (with *inf.*). *Adv.* *audacter*. **beldness**, *n.* *audentia, audacia, confidentia*.  
**bole**, *n.* *truncus, stirps*.  
**bolster**, *n.* *culcita, pulvinus*.  
**bolt**, *I. n.* *1.* = a fastening, *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.*, *claustrum*; *2.* = a weapon, *sagitta*. **II. v. tr.** *claudere, (obice) occcludere*.  
**bombard**, *v. tr.* *urbem tormentis verberare*.  
**bomb**, *m.* *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*. **book-seller**, *n.* *bibliopola, librorum venditor*.  
**boom**, *I. n.* *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.* **II. v. tr.** *aesuvire*.  
**boon**, *I. n.* *gratia, beneficium*. **II. adj.** *juvundus*.  
**boorish**, *adj.* *agrestis, inurbanus*. *Adv.* *inurbane*.  
**boot**, *n.* *calceamentum*.  
**boot**, *n.* = gain, *commodum*; to —, *ultra*.  
**bootless**, *adj.* *inutilis, irritus*. *Adv.* *frustrus*.  
**booty**, *n.* *praeda, spolia, exuviae*.  
**boozy**, *adj.* *ebrius*.  
**border**, *I. n.* *1.* of a river, *margo, -inis, m.* and *f.*, *ripa, ora*; *2.* of a country, *finis, -ium, m.* **II. v. tr.** = to surround, *aliquod aliquid re circum, circumdare*. **III. v. intr. *1.* of people, *conferre alci esse*; of lauds, *adjacere, attingere*; *2.* = be near, *antistim esse*.  
**bore**, *I. v. tr.* *1.* = perforate, *perterere*; *2.* = to weary, *defatigare*. **II. n. *homo importunus*.  
**born**, *v. intr.* to be —, *navoi*.  
**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*. **botanise**, *v. intr.* *herbas quaerere* or *colligere*.  
**both**, *I. adj.* *ambo*. **II. pron. *utergue*. **III. conj. *et — et, cum — tum*.  
**bother**, *I. n.* *molestia, incommodum*. **II. v. tr.** *aliquid aliquid re defatigare, obtundere; molestiam alci afferre*.********

**bottle**, *I. n.* *lagna, ampulla*; — of hay, *manipulus*. **II. v. tr.** *vinum, etc., diffundere*.  
**bottom**, *n.* *1. fundus, solus*; of a ship, *alveus*; to drain to the —, *face tenuis polare*; — of the sea, *maris immus*; *2.* *fig. to go to the —, perire, interire*; get to the — of anything, *aliquid perspicere*; he is at the — of this, *res ex eo pendet*.  
**bottomless**, *adj.* *immense altitudinis*.  
**bough**, *n.* *ramus*.  
**bounce**, *v. intr.* *resilire*.  
**bound**, *I. n.* = a limit, *limites, -itis, m.*, *finis*; *pl.* (both *lit.* & *fig.*) to keep within —, *intrare finem* or *conferre*. **II. v. tr.** = to limit, *finire, definire*. **III. n. and *v. intr.* see **LEAP**.  
**bounden**, *adj.* — duty, *officium*. **boundless**, *adj.* *infinitus, immensus*.  
**bounty**, *n.* *1. largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*; *2.* = a reward, *praemium*. **bountiful**, *adj.* *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magne esse liberalitate*. *Adv.* *large, liberaliter*.  
**bout**, *n.* *1.* a drinking —, *comissatio*; *2.* of illness, *morbis*; *3.* at one —, *uno impetu, simul*.  
**bow**, *I. v. tr.* *secūre, demittere*. **II. v. intr. *secū, se demittere, or demitti*; to — to anything, *alci rei obtemperare*. **III. n. *1.* = a salutation, *corpore inclinatio, nutus, -ūs*; to make a —, *aliquid 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.* *colere*. **II. n. *1.* = a drinking-cup, *patera, phiala, poculum*; *2.* = a ball, *pila*.  
**box**, *I. v. intr.* *pugnare certare*. **II. n. = — on the ear, *alapa*. **boxer**, *n.* *pugil*.  
**box**, *n.* (tree), *boxus, f.*, *boxum* (= boxwood); of —, *boxus*; = 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. (antim) erigere*; of air, *sanara*. **II. n. *1.* *vinculum*; *2.* of a ship, *funtis quo antenna vertitur*; *3.* = a pair, *par*; *4.* braces, *fascia*.  
**bracoelet**, *n.* *armilla*.  
**brackish**, *adj.* *amarus*.  
**brag**, *v. intr.* *se jactare, gloriari*; see **BOAST**.  
**braid**, *I. v. tr.* *texere, necere*. **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)eneus*.  
**bravado**, *n.* *jactatio, ostentatio*.  
**brave**, *adj.* *fortis, acer, strenuus*. *Adv.* *fortiter, acriter, strenue*. **bravery**, *n.* *fortis, fortitudo*.  
**bravo!** *interj.* *euge! factum bene! laudo!***************

**brawly**, *I. v. intr. altercare. II. n. altercatio, jurgium.*

**brawny**, *adj. robustus.*

**bray**, *I. v. tr. contumēre. II. v. intr. rudire.*

**brason**, *I. adj. 1. = of brass, a(h)eneus; 2. fig. impudens. II. v. tr. to — anything out, alqd pertinacius asserere, confirmare.*

**breach**, *n. 1. lit. via palefacta; to make a — muros perfingere; 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, -ūs, victus coctifidianus (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, irrumperere; to — forth (as the sun), sol inter nubes efulget; the day —, illucescit. III. n. 1. intervallum, rima (= a chink); 2. — of day, prima lux, diluculum. breaker, n. fluctus, -ūs.*

**breakfast**, *I. n. fentaculum (on rising), prandium (about noon), cibum meridianum. II. v. intr. jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere.*

**breakwater**, *n. moles, -is, f.*

**breast**, *I. n. pectus, -oris, n. (both lit. and fig.), anismus (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, -ūs, anima, halitus, -ūs; to take —, se colligere; — of air, aura; — of applause, aura popularis. breathless, adj. exanimatus, exanimis. breathe, v. intr. spirare; to — upon, alqm or alci asfare; to — out, exhalare.*

**breaches**, *n. braccas; wearing —, braccatus.*

**breed**, *I. v. tr. 1. pignere, generare, parere, procreare; 2. = rear, alere, colere; 3. fig. efflorescere, creare. II. n. genus, -eris, n. breeding, n. = education, educatio, institutio, cultus, -ūs.*

**breeze**, *n. aura; favourable —, aura secunda.*

**brew**, *I. coquere. II. v. intr. insinidare, impendere. brewing, n. coctura. brewer, n. coctor, coctor cerevisiae.*

**bribe**, *I. n. largitio, pecunia. II. v. tr. corrumpere (persuad. donis, etc.); to try to —, sollicitare alqm pecuniā; 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 aedre in fluvio, amnem ponte jungere.*

**bridle**, *I. n. frenum, pl. freni and frena. II. v. tr. 1. lit. (in)frenare; 2. fig. frenare, coherere, continere, comprimere.*

**brief**, *I. adj. brevis; in —, ne longus sim. Adv. breviter, paucis verbis, strictim. II. n. a barrister's —, by verb causam alqis agere, alci adesse. brevity, n. brevitās.*

**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(i)ter. Adv. lucide, clare, splendide, candido. 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, Altarem fieri.*

**brilliant**, *I. adj. splendidus, illustris, magnificus. Adv. splendide, magnifice. II. n. gemma, adamas, -antis, m. brilliancy, n. splendor, fulgor.*

**brim**, *n. ora, margo, labrum.*

**brimstone**, *n. sulfur (sulph.).*

**brine**, *n. aqua salina.*

**bring**, *v. tr. — to a place, asferre, apportare, advehere; to — forth, parere; to — forth fruit, fructus edere; to — about, efflorescere ut; to — before the senate, rem ad senatum referre; to — to light, in lucem proferre; to — over, in parvas 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 res horrire. bristly, adj. setosus.*

**brittle**, *adj. fragilis. brittleness, n. fragilitas.*

**broach**, *I. n. veru. II. v. tr. 1. lit. veru alci rei asferre, 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 fovare; 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, scopas.*

**broth**, *n. jus, furis, 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), bauius, 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, -is.  
**brush**, *I. n.* penicillus, peniculus, or peniculus. *II. v. tr.* *verberare, tergere* (or *tergere*).  
**brush-wood**, *n.* virgultum.  
**brute**, *n. 1.* = animal, *belua, bestia, animal*; *2, fig. belua.* **brutish**, *brutal*, *adj.* *ferus* (= wild), *spurus* (= foul), *immanis, atrox, crudelis*. *Adv. spurce, atrociter.* **brutalize**, *v. tr.* *ferum, or crudelem reddere.* **brutality**, *n.* *immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas.*  
**bubble**, *I. n.* *bulia, bullula.* *II. v. intr. 1.* *lit. bullare, bullire*; *2, fig. effervescente.*  
**buccaneer**, *n.* *pirata, m., praedo maritimus.*  
**bucket**, *n.* *sivula, sicutus.*  
**buckle**, *I. n.* *fibula.* *II. v. tr.* *alqd fibulā nectere*; see **APPLY**.  
**buckler**, *n.* *scutum, clipeus.*  
**bud**, *I. n.* *gemma*; (in flowers) *calyx.* *II. v. intr.* *gemmare.*  
**badge**, *v. intr.* *loco cedere.*  
**budget**, *n. 1.* *saccus*; *2.* = statement of accounts, *ratio pecuniae publicae.*  
**buff**, *adj.* *luteus.*  
**buffalo**, *n.* *bos.*  
**buffet**, *I. n. 1.* = a blow, *alapa, colaphus*; *2.* = sideboard, *abacus.* *II. v. tr.* *pugnis alqm caedere.*  
**buffoon**, *n.* *sannio, scurra.* **buffoonery**, *n.* *hilaritas, lascivia, 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, *alqm re (con)struere, nisi.* **building**, *n.* *aedificatio, ex(tra)structio* (= the act), *aedificium* (= the edifice). **builder**, *n. 1.* *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 catapulta).  
**bullion**, *n.* *aureum, argentum.*  
**bully**, *I. v. tr.* *jurgio adoriri alqm, alqm summo crudelitate tractare.* *II. n.* *homo crudelis, asper.*  
**bulrush**, *n.* *juncus, scirpus.*  
**bulwark**, *n.* *propugnaculum.*  
**bump**, *I. n. 1.* *tumor, tuber, -ris, n.*; *2.* = a knocking, *impetus, -us, concursus, -us.* *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. 1.* of berries, *racemus*; — of grapes, *uva*; *2.* = bundle, *fascia, m.*  
**bundle**, *I. n.* *fascia, m., fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina.* *II. v. tr.* *colligere.*  
**bung**, *I. v. tr.* *dolium obturare.* *II. n.* *obstramentum.*  
**bungling**, *adj.*, see **AWKWARD**.  
**buoy**, *I. n.* by signum (e.g. in mari positum). *II. v. tr.* *sustinere.* **buoyant**, *adj. 1.* *lit. levis*; *2, fig. hilaris.* **buoyancy**, *n.* *levitas, hilaritas.*  
**burden**, *I. n. 1.* *onus, -eris, n., sarcina*; *2, fig. molestia*; *beast of —, jumentum.* *II. v. tr.* *onerare.* **burdensome**, *adj.* *gravis, molestus.*  
**burgess**, *n.* *civis, m. and f.*  
**burglary**, *n.* *furtum (= theft); to commit a —, domum perfingere.*

**burlesque**, *n.* *alqd in ridiculum versum.*  
**burn**, *I. v. tr.* *incendere, (comb)urere, igni consumi, cremare* (esp. of the dead). *II. v. intr. 1.* *lit. (de)flagrare, incendi, igni consumi, cremari*; *2, fig. ardere, flagrare.* *III. n. 1.* = a wound, *ambustus, ambustio*; *2.* = a rivulet, *rius, torrens.*  
**burnish**, *v. tr.* *polire.*  
**burrow**, *I. n.* *cuniculus.* *II. v. tr.* *cuniculos facere.*  
**burst**, *I. v. tr.* *(dis)ruptere.* *II. v. intr.* *(dis)rupti*; to — open, *efringere.*  
**bury**, *v. tr. 1.* *humare, sepelire, efferre*; *2, fig. obruere, opprimere.* **burial**, *n.* *sepultura, humatio.* **burial-ground**, *n.* *sepulturae locus, sepulchrum, tumulus.*  
**bush**, *n.* *frutex, dumus, vepres, -is, m., sentis, m.* **bushy**, *adj.* *fruticosus.*  
**bushel**, *n.* *modius, medimnus.*  
**business**, *n.* *mercatura, negotia, -orum, commercium.*  
**buskin**, *n.* *calhurnus.*  
**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, alqui (autem and vero stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence);* — yet, — however, *at, (at)amen, sed tamen*; — otherwise, *ceterum*; — if, *si (autem), si vero* (in a contrast); — if not, *si non, si minus, sin aliter*; — on the contrary, *at contra*; in contrasts — is omitted; e.g. *tu illum amas, ego odii, 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, *quoniam, with subj. nisi.* *II. prep.* see **EXCEPT.** *III. adv.* = only, *modo, tantum, solum.*  
**butcher**, *I. n.* *lanius, macellarius.* *II. v. tr. 1.* *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*; *lutrūm* (= a large vessel), *sinum* (= a large wine-cask). *II. v. tr.* *cornu alqd ferire.*  
**butter**, *n.* *butyrum* (Plin.).  
**butterfly**, *n.* *papilio.*  
**buttocks**, *n.* *clunes, -is, m. and f., nates, -ium, f.*  
**button**, *I. n.* *fibula* (= clasp, buckle). *II. v. tr.* *fibulā nectere.*  
**buttress**, *I. n.* *anterides, -um, f.* *II. v. tr.* *fulcire.*  
**buxom**, *adj.* *hilaris.*  
**buy**, *v. tr.* *(co)emere, mercari.* **buyer**, *n.* *emptor.*  
**buzz**, *v.* *sursum, bombum facere.* **buzzing**, *n.* *sursum, bombus.*  
**by**, *prep. 1.* 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, *infra annum*; *3.* of means, *per* with acc.; *4.* an agent, *a(d); 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), *deverriculum*. **by-word**, *n.* to become a —, *contemptus 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, *si penes quos summa rerum est*.

**cable**, *n.* *ancorale, funis ancorarius*.

**cackle**, *I. v.intr.* *strepere*. **II. n. *strepitus, -is*.**

**cadaverous**, *adj.* *esanguis* (= bloodless).

**cadence**, *n.* *numerus*.

**cadet**, *n. tiro*.

**cage**, *I. n.* *cavea*. **II. v.tr.** *in caveam includere*.

**cairn**, *n.* *(lapidum) acervus*.

**cajolery**, *n.* *blanditias*.

**cake**, *I. n.* *placenta*. **II. v.intr.** = stick together, *concretere*.

**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.* *ca(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*; 4, to — out, = challenge, *provocare*; 5, to — back, *revocare*; 6, to — together, *convocare*; 7, to — for, *(de)postrare, flagitare*. **III. v.intr.** = to visit, *alqm salutare, visitare*. **caller**, *n.* = visitor, *salutator*. **calling**, *n.* = vocation, *munus, -tris, n.*

**callous**, *adj. 1.* *lit. callosus*; 2, *fig. durus*. **Adv.** *dure*.

**callow**, *adj.* *implumis, sine plumis*.

**calm**, *I. n.* *quietas, -itis, f., tranquillitas, otium*, *par*; — at sea, *malacia*. **II. adj.** *quietus, tranquillus, placidus*. **Adv.** *tranquille, placide*. **III. v.tr.** *sedare, lenire, permulcere, tranquillare*.

**calumny**, *n.* *crimen, calumniatio*. **calumniate**, *v.tr.* *calumniari, criminari*. **calumniator**, *n.* *obstructor*.

**camel**, *n.* *camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*.

**cameo**, *n.* *gemma scypha*.

**camp**, *n.* *castra, -orum*; to form a —, *castra ponere, (col)locare*; to break up —, *castra movere*.

**campaign**, *n.* *stipendium*.

**can**, *n.* see **JUG**.

**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.* *andelabrum*.

**cane**, *I. n.* *arundo, calamus*; of —, *arundineus*; — stick or rod, *ferula*; = walking-stick, *baculum*. **II. v.tr.** *verberare*.

**canine**, *adj.* *caninus*.

**canker**, *v.tr.* *corrumpere*. **cankerworm**, *n.* *crux*.

**canister**, *n.* *canistrum*.

**cannibal**, *n.* *qui hominibus vescitur*.

**cannon**, *n.* *tormentum*; to be out of — shot *extra tormenti jactum esse*. **cannonade**, *v.tr.* *tormentis verberare, tela tormentis (e)mittere*. **cannon-ball**, *n.* *telum tormento missum*.

**canoe**, *n.* *cymba*.

**canon**, *n.* = a rule, *lex, regula, norma* (= standard). **canonize**, *v.tr.* *alqm in sanctorum numerum referre, sanctorum ordinibus (a)dscribere*.

**canopy**, *n.* *aulaeum*.

**cant**, *n.* *simulata or ficta pietas erga Deum*.

**canton**, *n.* *pagus*.

**canvas**, *n.* *pannus*.

**canvass**, *I. n. 1.* = to examine, *explorare, dis-putare*; 2, = to seek for office, *ambire*. **II. n.** *ambitio, ambitus, -us*.

**cap**, *n.* *pileus, galerus*; — for women, *mitra*.

**capable**, *adj.* *ad alqd so(l)lere, aptus, idoneus*; *aleis rei capax*. **capability**, *n.* *ingenium, so(l)lertia, doctilias, facultas*.

**capacious**, *adj.* *capax*.

**caparison**, *n.* *phalerae*.

**capar**, *n.* *caparrae* (Plin.).

**capital**, *I. n. 1.* = chief city, *urbs opulentissima* or *potentissima*; 2, of a pillar, *capitulum*; 3, = sum of money, *sorta, caput*. **II. adj.** see **EXCELLENT**; — punishment, *pœna capitalis*. **capitalist**, *n.* *homo pecuniosus, dives*.

**capitulate**, *v.intr.* see **SURRENDER**.

**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, delinire, 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.* *convictus, -us*.

**caraway**, *n.* *carum* (Plin.).

**carbuncle**, *n.* *carbunculus*.

**carcase**, *n.* *cadaver, -tris, n.* (of men and beasts).

**card**, *I. n.* *charta*; to play at —s, see **DICE**. **II. v.tr.** *pectere*.

**cardinal**, *I. adj.* *princeps, eximius*. **II. n.** \* *Cardinalis*.

**care**, *I. n. 1.* *cura, diligentia*; 2, = anxiety,

*sollicitudo*. **IL** 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, neglegentia.

**career**, I. n. curriculum, cursus, -ūs (lit. and fig.). **IL** v.intr. currere.

**caress**, I. n. blanditiae, blandimenta, -orum. **IL** v.tr. alci blandiri, alqm permulcere. **caressing**, adj. blandus.

**cargo**, n. onus, -ēris, n.

**caricature**, I. n. vultus, -ūs, in pejus factus. **IL** v.tr. vultum in pejus fingere.

**carmine**, n. coccum; of —, coccineus.

**carnage**, n. caedes, -is, f.

**carnal**, adj. libidinosus. Adv. libidinosè.

**carnival**, n. Saturnalia, -ium.

**carnivorous**, adj. qui carne vescitur.

**carousal**, n. convivium, comissatio. **carouse**, v.intr. comissare.

**carp**, I. n. cyprinus (Plin.). **IL** v.intr. to — at, alqm carpere, perstringere.

**carpenter**, n. faber (lignarius). **carpentry**, n. opera fabrilis, fabrica.

**carpet**, n. tapeta, tapetum, peristroma, -ātis, n. **carriion**, n. cadaver, -ēris (or in pl.).

**cart**, I. n. vehiculum, plaustrum. **IL** v.tr. plaustrum vehere. **cart-load**, n. onus, -ēris, n.

**carve**, v.tr. caelare, scalpere, sculptare, inscribere; — meat, scindere, scare. **carver**, n. 1, of meat, carpor; 2, of works of art, sculptor. **carving**, n. 1, = act of, caelatura, sculptura, sculptura; 2, = thing carved, signum, effigies.

**carry**, v.tr. portare, ferre, basulare, vehere, gerere; — a point, alqd consequi; — out, conficere; — on, alqd exercere; — too far, modum excedere; — a town, expugnare; — a bill, legem perferre. **carriage**, n. 1, = carrying, vectura, gestatio; 2, = vehicle, vehiculum, currus, -ūs, carpentum, cistum, raeda; 3, = gait, inceusus, -ūs. **carrier**, n. gerulus; letter —, tabellarius.

**cascade**, n. aquae ex alto desilientes.

**case**, n. 1, = a receptacle, theca, involucrium; 2, (in grammar), casus, -ūs; 3, = an incident, casus, -ūs, res; 4, in medicine, morbus; 5, = judicial —, caus(a)ea.

**casement**, n. fenestra.

**cash**, I. n. = ready money, pecunia. **IL** v.tr. pecuniā pecuniā solvere. **cashier**, I. n. custos pecuniarum. **IL** v.tr. = to discharge, alqm dimittere.

**casek**, n. doltum. **caseket**, n. arcula, capseula, cistula.

**casque**, n. galea.

**cast**, I. v.tr. 1, facere, jactare, jaculari, mittere; 2, = to found, fundere; 3, to be — in a suit, caus(a) cadere; 4, to be — down, affigi; 5, to — off, (deponere, exire; to — out, (expellere; to — up (of accounts), computare (a monnd, etc.), extruere. **IL** n. 1, jactus, -ūs, ictus, -ūs; 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 —s 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, -ātis, n., questio de moribus. **casuist**, n. sophistes, -ae, m., qui de moribus disputat.

**cat**, n. feles (felis), -is.

**catcomb**, n. puticuli.

**catalogue**, n. librorum index.

**catapult**, n. catapultula.

**cataract**, n. 1, in the eye, glaucoma (Plin.); 2, see CASCADE.

**catarrh**, n. destillatio, gravedo.

**catastrophè**, n. casus, -ūs (durus or acerbus).

**catch**, I. v.tr. capere, excipere, intercipere, deprehendere, comprehendere; to — a disease, morbum contrahere. **IL** n. = gain, lucrum, emolumentum. **catching**, adj., of a disease, pestilens.

**catechism**, n. \* catechismus. **catechise**, v.tr. \* catechizare (Eccl.).

**category**, n. genus, -ēris, numerus, \* categoria. **categorical**, adj. simplex, definitus.

**cater**, v.intr. obonare.

**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, cortina.

**cause**, I. n. 1, caus(a), auctor (of a person); to have no —, nihil est quod; 2, = legal —, caus(a), see ACTION. **IL** v.tr. alci rei auctorem esse, efflere ut, = excite, excitare, (com)movere. **causal**, adj. quod efficit ut. **causeless**, adj. vanus, inutilis. Adv. temere, sine caus(a).

**causeway**, n. vias, agger, -ēris, m.

**caustic**, I. n. causticum (Plin.). **IL** adj. mordens, acerbus. **cauterise**, v.tr. adurere.

**caution**, I. n. providentia, prudentia, cautio. **IL** v.tr. monere. **cautious**, adj. proutidus, prudens, cautus. Adv. prudenter, caute.

**cavalcade**, n. equites, -um, comitatus, -ūs.

**cavalier**, n. eques, -itis, m. Adv. arroganter, insolenter.

**cavalry**, n. equitatus, equites, -um, copias equestres, ala; to serve in —, equo merere.

**cave**, n. cavum, caverna, specus, spelunca.

**cavity**, n. see HOLE.

**cavil**, v.intr. see CARP.

**caw**, v.intr. crocire, crocitare.

**cease**, v.intr. alqd omittere, intermittere, ab alqd re, or infin. destitire, destitire 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. laquear, 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, -ūs.

**cell**, n. cella, cubitulum.

**cellar**, n. hypogeum (doliarium); a wine —, apotheca.

**cement**, *I. n. gluten. II. v.tr. both lit. & fig. conglutinare.*

**cemetery**, *n. sepulchrum, -orum.*

**censer**, *n. thuribulum.*

**censor**, *n. 1. censor; 2. fig. qui alqm reprehendit. censorious*, *adj. acerbus, severus. Adv. acerbè, severe.*

**censure**, *I. v.tr. reprehendere. II. n. reprehensio. censurable*, *adj. reprehendendus.*

**census**, *n. census, -us, aestimatio; to take a —, censere.*

**cent**, *n. 1. = a coin, teruncius; 2. = per —, unciæ usuræ, = 1/12 per — per month, = 1 per — per ann.; sextantes, = 2 per — per ann.; quadrantes, = 3, etc.; asses usuræ or centesimæ, = 12 per — per ann.; binæ centesimæ, = 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) alqm 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. fides, res explorata. certificate, n. testimonium. certify*, *v.tr. certiorum facere, confirmare.*

**caerulean**, *adj. caeruleus.*

**chafe**, *I. v.tr. calefacere. II. v.intr. irasci, commoveri.*

**chaff**, *n. palea.*

**chagrin**, *n. aegritudo, maeror, sollicitudo, 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. vincire, catenas alci in(f)icere.*

**chair**, *n. sella, sedile, cathedra; to set a — for, sellam alci apponere. chairman*, *n. qui conventui praesit.*

**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. Chancelier 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, sacrum.*

**chaps**, *n. = jaw, fauces, -ium, f.*

**chaps**, *n. on the hands, rhagades (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, inconstancia; strength of —, constantia, gravitas; 3. = a letter of the alphabet, littera; 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 alci or obnoxius. charger*, *n. 1. = dish, lanx; 2. = horse, equus (ecus).*

**chariot**, *n. currus, -us; a two-horsed —, bigas; four —, quadrigae. charioteer*, *n. auriga, m. and f.*

**charity**, *n. 1. as a sentiment, amor, benignitas; 2. as conduct, beneficentia, liberalitas; 3. = aims, stips. charitable*, *adj. benignus, liberalis, beneficus. Adv. benigne, liberaliter.*

**charlatan**, *n. circulator, jactator, ostentator.*

**charm**, *I. n. 1. lit. carmen, cantilem, fuscinum; 2. fig. = an attraction, delentimula, -orum, blanditiae; 3. = beauty, venustus, 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. renari; 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 alqm.*

**chatter**, *I. v.intr. garrere. II. n. garrullitas, loquacitas. chattering*, *adj. garrulus, loquax.*

**cheap**, *adj. vilis, parvi pretii.*

**cheat**, *I. n. 1. fraus, -dis, f., fallacia, dolus; 2. = a man who —, circumscriptor or qui fallit.*

**II.** v.tr. *alqm fallere, decipere, circumvenire, facum facere.*

**cheek, I.** n. *impedimentum, mora.* **II.** v.tr. *alci obstaré, impedimento esse, moram facere.*

**cheek, n.** *gena.*

**cheer, n.** 1. = joy, hilaritas; 2. = hospitality, hospitium; to entertain with good —, *hospitaliter* 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.** 1, the tree, *cerasus, f.*; 2, = the fruit, *cerasum.*

**chess, n.** *lusus latrunculorum.*

**chest, n.** 1. = part of the body, *pectus, -oris*, n.; 2, = a receptacle, *arca, cista.*

**chestnut, n.** *castanea.*

**chew, v.tr.** *mandere.*

**chicanery, n.** *dolus, praevicacatio.*

**chicken, n.** *pullus (gallinaceus).*

**chide, v.tr.** *alqm obfurgare.* **chiding, n.** *obfurgatio.*

**chief, I.** n. *caput, princeps, praefectus.* **II.** adj. *primus, praecipuus.* Adv. *praecipue.*

**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.** *(liberti) orbis.***

**chill, I.** adj. *frigidus.* **II.** n. *frigus, -oris, n.* **III.** v.tr. 1, *lit. refrigerare*; 2, *fig. reprimere.*

**chime, I.** n. *concentus, -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.** *murra (Mart.); made of —, murraeus.*

**chine, n.** *spina.*

**chink, n.** *rima.*

**chip, n.** *assula, scobis.*

**chirp, v.** *frilinnire, pipire, pipilare.*

**chisel, I.** n. *scalprum fabrilis, caelum.* **II.** v.tr. *sculpere.*

**chivalry, n.** *ordo equester, res equestis*; = 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.** 1, *chorus.* 2, = — of a church, \* *abris.* **chorister, n.** *(puer) symphoniacus.*

**choke, I.** v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere, procludere.* **II.** v.intr. *suffocari, strangulare.*

**choler, n.** see *ANORA.* **cholera, n.** *pestis.*

**chop, I.** v.tr. *abscidere*; — a tree, — the hands, *computare.* **II.** v.intr. *se vertere, verti.* **III.** n. *offa.*

**chord, n.** *nervus, fides, -tum, pl.*

**chorus, n.** *chorus*; leader of —, *choragus.*

**chough, n.** *corvus.*

**Christ, n.** *Christendom, n.* \* *popu-*

*lus Christianus.* **Christian, adj.** \* *Christianus.* **Christianity, n.** \* *lex or religio Christiana.*

**chronic, adj.** *languinus, 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.** — *erroris, temporum aetatumque erroris.* 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.*

**cicatrice, n.** *cicatrix.*

**cider, n.** *vinum ex malis confectum.*

**cimeter, n.** *acinaces, -is, m.*

**cinder, n.** *carbo ex(stinctus).*

**cipher, I.** n. 1, *nota, lit(tera) secretior*; 2, a mere —, *nullo numero esse*; see *NUMBER.* **II.** v.intr. *computare.*

**circle, n.** 1, *lit. orbis, -is, m., circulus*; to describe a —, *circulum duere*; 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 dimittens.* **circulation, n.** *circultus, -us*; there is a rumour in —, *rumor est.* **circulate, I.** v.tr. *circumagere.* **II.** v.intr. *circumagi, commensare*; of money, *in usum venire.*

**circumference, n.** *orbis, -is, m. circultus, -us.*

**circumflex, n.** When pronounced, *circumflexus accentus, -us (Gram.)*; when written, *syllaba circumflexa (Gram.)*.

**circumlocution, n.** *circutitio.*

**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 ista sint.* **circumstantial, adj.** — *evidence, testimonium e rebus collectum.* Adv. *accusate.*

**circumvallation, n.** *circummutatio.*

**circumvent, v.tr.** *circumvenire.*

**cistern, n.** *cisterna, puteus.*

**citadel, n.** *arz, castellum.*

**cite, v.tr.** 1, = quote, *afferre, proferre, memorare*; 2, = — before a court, *citare, in ius vocare.*

**citizen, n.** *civis, m.* and *f. citizenship, n.* *civitas*; to present or bestow —, *civitatem 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.** 1, = *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.* **civilise, v.tr.** *excolere, ad humanitatem informare or affigere.*

**clad, adj.** *vestitus.*

**claim**, *I. n. 1.* = a demand, *postulatio, petitio*; 2. = a right, *jus, juris*, *n. II. v. intr. postulare, petere, postulare, 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, concursus, -us; 2. = sound, sonus, -us, sonitus, -us.*

**clasp**, *I. n. fibula. II. v. tr. 1. abulcl conjungere; 2. see EMBRACE, GRASP.*

**class**, *n. classis (Quint.), ordo, m. (= rank of citizens, etc.), genus, -eris, n.; = of learners, discipuli. classie*, *I. n. (= writer) scriptor or scripitor 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 alci (rei) in(j)ectere.*

**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)purpare = 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)lens. clear-starch*, *n. amylin.*

**cleave**, *I. v. intr. see ADHERE. II. v. tr. (dis)findere, scindere. cleaver*, *n. cultellus. cleft*, *n. fissura, fissum, rima.*

**clemeancy**, *n. clementia, gratia, mansuetudo. clement*, *adj. clemens, mansuetus, indulgens.*

**clench**, *v. tr. manum comprimere.*

**clergy**, *n. \*clerus, \*clericus; — man, sacerdos, \*clericus. clerical*, *adj. \*clericus, \*ecclesiasticus.*

**clerk**, *n. scriba, m. librarius.*

**clever**, *adj. habilis, sol(l)ers, peritus alci rei. Adv. sol(l)erter, perite. cleverness*, *n. peritia, habilitas, sol(l)ertia.*

**client**, *n. cliens (= both dependant in gen.*

and client of a lawyer, in which sense also *consulor*). **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, eniti in alqd.*

**clinch**, *v. tr. clavulo figere.*

**cling**, *v. intr. adhaerere rei; — to a person, alqm amplecti, sectari.*

**clink**, *I. v. intr. tinnire, sonare. II. n. tinnitus, -us, sonitus, -us.*

**clip**, *v. tr. praecidere, circumcidere, resecare.*

**cloak**, *I. n. 1. amiculum, pallium, sagum, lacerna, paenula; 2. fig. species. II. v. tr. legere.*

**clock**, *n. horologium.*

**clod**, *n. glabra (gleb).*

**clod**, *I. n. impedimentum. II. v. tr. impedire.*

**cloister**, *n. 1. = colonnade, porticus, -us, f.; 2. = monastery, \*monasterium.*

**close**, *I. v. tr. 1. = shut, claudere, ocludere; 2. = finish, finire, conficere; 3. — a bargain, de pretio cum alio pacisci; 4. — with anyone, manum consere. II. n. 1. = inclosure, seipsum; 2. = end, finis, m. and f., exitus, -us. III. adj. 1. = reserved, taciturnus, tectus; 2. = near, propinquus, vicinus, finitimus; — relationship, propinquitas; — friendship, conjunctio; 3. = solid, densus, solidus; 4. = compressed (of speech), pressus, brevis. Adv. 1. tecte; 2. solide; 4. presse, breviter. closeness*, *n. 1. taciturnitas; 2. propinquitas, vicinitas; 3. soliditas.*

**closet**, *n. cubiculum.*

**clot**, *I. n. glabra (= lump); — of blood, sanguis concretus. II. v. tr. congelare.*

**cloth**, *n. textum, pannus. clothes*, *n. vestitus, -us, vestes, -ium, f. vestimenta. clothe*, *v. tr. alqm vestire, amictire; — oneself, induere sibi vestem; — with, vestiri or amictiri re.*

**cloud**, *I. n. nubes, -is, f. II. v. tr. obscurare, legere. 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.*

**clay**, *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, flum (of thread); fig. vestigium, indicium.*

**clump**, *n. glabra.*

**clumsy**, *adj. agrestis, inhabilis, ineptus, rusticus; a — joke, jocus illiberalis; — manners, mores rustici. Adv. laeve, illiberaliter, rustice; to act —, rustice facere. clumsiness*, *n. rusticitas, inactia.*

**cluster**, *I. n. 1. = bunch, fasciculus (of flowers), uva (of grapes), racemus, corymbus (of any berries); 2. = a group, circulus, corona. II. v. intr. (frequenter) convenire.*

**clutch**, *I. v. tr. comprehendere. II. n., to get into one's —, manus alci in(j)ectere.*

**coach**, *n. carpentum, pilentum, ciatium, raeda. coachman*, *n. ruedarius, auriga.*

**coadjutor**, n. socius, collega, m.  
**coagulate**, v.intr. coire, concrevere, 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, inurbanè. **coarseness**, n. 1, crassitudo; 2, inhumanitas, mores inculti.

**coast**, I. n. litus, -oris, n. ora; lying on the —, maritimus. II. v.tr. oram legere, praeterire.

**coat**, I. n. 1, toga, tunica; 2, = hide, vellus, -ris, n., pellis; 3, = of paint, circumlitio. II. v.tr. alqd alci rei induere.

**coax**, v.tr. alci blandiri, alqm permulcere, morem alci gerere.

**cobble**, v.tr. 1, lit. sarcire; 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. **cockerow**, n. cantus, -is, galli. **cockerach**, **cockerhaster**, **soarabacus**. **cock-a-heop**, to be —, exsultare.

**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. coërrere, 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. **cogenoy**, n. persuasio, ratio quae fidem facit.

**cogitate**, v.intr. cogitare. **cogitation**, n. cogitatio. **cognition**, n. cognitio, scientia. **cognizance**, n. cognitio. **cognizant**, adj. alci 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. contexte, 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 nummarii. **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, -is.

**coition**, n. coitus, -is.

**cold**, I. adj. 1, lit. frigidus, gelidus (= icy cold); in — blood, consulto; 2, fig. fastidiosus, superbus. Adv. 1, frigide, gelide; 2, fastidiosè, superbe. II. n. or coldness, n. frigus, -oris, n., algor, gelu. **cold-blooded**, adj. see CRUEL.

**collapse**, v.intr. collabi, concidere, corruiere.

**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, conquerere, congerere; — oneself, se colligere; — money, taxes, etc., exigere, 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. **colonist**, n.

**colonus**. **colonial**, adj. by gen. of colonia.

**colonize**, v.tr. coloniam constituere or collocare.

**colonnade**, n. columnarum ordo, -inis, m., porticus, -is, 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. speciem 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 intrare. **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)ire; — 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 redit, se colligit, animum recipit; how —s it that? quid factum est ut etc., ex quo fit ut, quod factum est ut; I know not how it —s to pass, fit nescio quomodo; — as it may, utrumque res ceciderit, he has — to that audacity, eo usque audaciae progressus est ut; — to — about = happen, evenire, fieri; — in the way of, alci ob stare; — near, appropinquare; — off or out, erudire (= escape); — round, sententiam mutare; — together, convenire; — to light, in lucem proferri. **coming**, n. adventus, -us, ventus, ventus, -is.

**comedy**, n. comoedia. **comie**, adj. 1, = belonging to comedy, comicus; 2, = ridiculous, ridiculus, facetus. Adv. ridicule, facete.

**comely**, adj. bellus, venustus, pulcher. **comeliness**, n. venustus, decor, pulchritudo.

**comet**, n. cometes, -ae, m.

**comfort**, I. v.tr. 1, = console, alqm consolari; 2, = refresh, alqm alqd re reficere, recreare. II. n. 1, = consolation, solatium, consolatio; 2, = ease, copia, affluentia; 3, comforts, commoda, -orum. **comfortable**, adj.

*gratus* (= agreeable), *juvenculus* (= happy). Adv. *grate, juvencule*. **comfortless**, adj. 1, *sine spe*; 2, = uncomfortable, *incommodus*. **comforter**, n. *consolator*.

**command**, I. v.tr. 1, *alqm alqd facere jubere, alqd alqd or ut imperare*; — oneself, *sibi imperare*; 2, = — a place, *alco loco imminere*. II. n. 1, in war, *imperium*; 2, = order, *fiusum, mandatum*; of the senate, *decretum*; 3, = — of oneself, *constituta, 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 alci*.

**commence**, v.tr. *incipere*; see **BEGIN**.

**commend**, v.tr. 1, = recommend, *alqm alqd commendare*; 2, = praise, *laudare*. **commendation**, n. *commendatio, laus*, -dis, 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. *interpretes, -itis, 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 **PIRY**.

**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 exequi, conficere*; 2 (as an office or charge) *munus, -itis, n., procuratio*; to hold a — in the army, *ordines duos*; 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 conficere*; 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, merr.*

**common**, I. adj. 1, = belonging to several people, *communis, publicus*; — wealth, or wealth, or good, *res publica*; — sense, *communis sensus* -us (that which all men feel), = practical wisdom, *prudencia*; 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) tritum*. **commoner**, n. *unus e plebe*.

**commotion**, n. *tumultus, -us, motus, -us, agitatio*.

**commune**, v.intr. *colloqui cum alqo, alqd communicare or conferre inter se*. **communicate**, v.tr., see **SHARE**, **TELL**. **communication**, n. *communicatio, unus, -us, consuetudo*. **communicative**, adj. *loquax* (= talkative), *qui alqd (enarrare) vult*. **communism**, n. 1, = intercourse, *commercium, societas, consuetudo, conjunctio*; 2, eccles. t.t. \**communio*, \**eucharistia*, \**cena*

*Domini*. **community**, n. 1, = **COMMUNION** 1; 2, of goods, *vita communis*; 3, = the state, *civitas, respublica*.

**commute**, v.tr. = to exchange, (per)mutare, *commutare*. **commutation**, n. *commutatio, redemptio*.

**compact**, I. n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*; by —, *ex pacto, ex convento*; to form a —, *paci cum alqo*. II. adj. *denus, crassus, confertus, solidus, pressus*. Adv. *solide, presse*.

**companion**, n. *comes, -itis, m. and f., socius, socialis m.*; boon —, *convivium, m. and f.* **companionable**, adj. *affabilis, 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, *prae, ad*; *comparatus ad alqd*. **comparative**, adj. *comparativus*. Adv. *comparative*.

**compass**, I. n. 1, \**acus magnetis nautarum*; 2, = extent, *ambitus, -us, circulus, -us, 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 misericordia*.

**compatible**, adj. see **ACCORDANCE**.

**compatriot**, n. *civis, m. and f.*

**compel**, v.tr. *alqm ad alqd (faciendum) or accus. and influ. 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. *divitiarum*. **competition**, n. *aemulatio*. **competitor**, n. *aemulus, competitor*.

**compile**, v.tr. *in unum conferre*. **compilation**, n. *epitome, -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, ex postulare de re*. **complaint**, n. 1, *questus, -us, querimonia, querela, expositio*; 2, = illness, *morbus*.

**complaisant**, adj. *comis, indulgens, facilis*; to be — to anyone, *morem alci gerere*.

**complete**, I. v.tr. *complere, expiere, supplere, absolvere* (= 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. *multiplier*. **complexity**, n. *implicatio*. **complexion**, n. *color*.

**complicate**, v.tr. *implicare*. **complicated**, adj. *difficilis, involutus, impeditus*. **complication**, n. *res impedita et difficilis, difficultas*.

**compromise**, I. n. 1, *laus*; to pay —s, *laudem alci tribuere*; 2, = salutation, *salutatio, salus, -utis, f.*; to send one's —s, *alqm vultu*

pubère. **II.** v.tr. laudare, congratulari. **oem-**  
**plimentary**, adj. honorificus.

**comply**, v.intr. alci obsequi, alci morem gerere;  
to — with one's requests, alci precibus indulgere.  
**compliance**, n. obsequium, indulgentia, o-  
scium. **compliant**, adj. see COMPLAISANT.

**components**, n. partes, -ium, f.

**compose**, v.tr. 1, a book, (con)scribere; in  
verse, versibus scribere; 2, of music, modos  
facere; 3, see ARRANGE; 4, = to reconcile differ-  
ences, componere. **composed**, adj. tranquillus,  
quietus. Adv. tranquille, quiete. **composer**,  
n. scriptor. **composition**, n. 1, = the act,  
compositio; 2, = a writing, scriptum. **compe-**  
**sura**, n. tranquillitas.

**compound**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. componere, con-  
fundere; 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, caepitum.

**comprehend**, v.tr. 1, = contain, continere,  
comprehendere; 2, = understand, compr(ehen)-  
dere, intelligere (intellig.), perspicere. **compre-**  
**hensible**, adj. facilis intellectui, perspicuus,  
planus. Adv. plane, perspicue, aperte. **com-**  
**prehension**, n. comprehensio, intelligentia.  
**comprehensive**, adj. late patens. Adv. pen-  
itus, prorsus.

**compress**, I. v.tr. comprimere, condensare,  
coartare. **II.** n. = bandage, penicillus or pen-  
cillum. **compression**, n. compressio, com-  
pressus, -us.

**compromise**, I. v.tr. compromittere (i.e.  
agreement to abide by the decision of an ar-  
bitrator). **II.** n. compromissum, see AOREE.

**compulsion**, n. see COMPEL.

**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. contu-  
bernium.

**conceal**, 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,  
fastidiosus.

**conceive**, v.tr. 1, physically, concipere; 2,  
fig. cogitare, intelligere (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 re-  
late, 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. intr. consilium de  
alqd re, pacti alqd cum alqo.

**conciliate**, v.tr. conciliare. **conciliation**,  
n. conciliatio. **conciliatory**, adj. blandus.

**conclude**, adj. brevis, pressus. Adv. presse,  
breviter. **conclusion**, n. brevitudo.

**conclave**, n., see ASSEMBLY.

**conclude**, v.tr. 1, = to finish, finire, concludere;  
concludere; 2, = to draw a conclusion, concludere;  
3, = to decide, statuere, constituere. **conclu-**  
**sion**, n. 1, finis, m. and f.; 2, conclusio. **con-**  
**clusive**, adj. gravis. Adv. graviter.

**concoct**, v.tr. 1, = to mix, miscere; 2,  
fig. Angere, machinari. **concoction**, n. potus,  
-us.

**concoctant**, adj. -ly, adv., cum with  
abl.

**concord**, n. concordia, consensus, -us. **con-**  
**cordant**, adj. concors, congruens, conspirans.  
Adv. congruenter.

**concourse**, n. concursus, -us, concursio.

**concrete**, adj. concretus (= grown together),  
solidus (= solid).

**concubinage**, n. concubinatus, -us. **con-**  
**cubine**, n. concubina, pella.

**concupiscence**, n. libido (lub.).

**concur**, v.intr. consentire, congruere, con-  
venire. **concurrence**, n. consensus, consensus,  
-us. **concurrent**, adj. -ly, adv. una, simul.

**concussion**, n. concussio, concursus, -us.

**condemn**, v.tr. 1, damnare, condemnare; —  
to death, alqm capite damnare or condemnare;  
2, = disapprove, improbare, reprehendere, "cul-  
pare. **condemnation**, n. 1, damnatio; 2,  
reprehensio, culpa. **condemnable**, adj. re-  
prehendus, reprehensio dignus. **condem-**  
**natory**, adj. damnatorius.

**condense**, I. v.tr. densare, epissare. **II.**  
v.intr. concrecere. **condensation**, n. densatio.

**condescend**, v.intr. comiter se gerere. **con-**  
**descending**, adj. comis, facilis. Adv. comiter.  
**condescension**, n. comitas, facilitas.

**condign**, adj. 1, = due, debitus, meritus;  
2, = severe, acerbus, atrox.

**condiment**, n. condimentum.

**condition**, I. n. 1, = state, condicio, res,  
status, -us; 2, = stipulation, condicio, pactum,  
conventum; under the —, ad condiciones, ad leges.  
**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. casum alci dolere.

**conduce**, v.intr. facere or efficere ut. **con-**  
**ductive**, 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  
praeberere. **II.** n. 1, = behaviour, vitus ratio,  
mores, -um; 2, = management, administratio,  
procuratio. **conductor**, n. dux, procurator.  
**conduit**, n. aquaeductus, -us.

**cone**, n. conus.

**confectiery**, n. dulcia, -ium. **confec-**  
**tioner**, n. pistor dulciarius (late).

**confederacy**, n. foedus, -eris, n., societas.  
**confederates**, n. socii, foederati. **confeder-**  
**ate**, 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. **confessed-**  
**ly**, 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)fide. **confidant**, n.  
(alci rei) confectus, conscientia. **confidence**, n. fides,  
fiducia, fidentia, confidentia (= esp. self —); to  
tell in —, alci ut amico certissimo dicere. **con-**

**adent**, adj. *alci (rei) confidens, alqd re fretus*, or by *certus, confirmatus*; see **CERTAIN**. Adv. (*con*)**identer**. **confidential**, adj. 1, = trustworthy, *fidus, fidelis*, 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 — in childbirth, *partire*. **confinement**, n. 1, = imprisonment, *custodia*; 2, = childbirth, *partus, -us*.

**confirm**, v.tr. *affirmare, confirmare, sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere*.

**confiscate**, v.tr. *publicare*. **confiscation**, n. *publicatio*.

**conflagration**, n. *incendium, ignis, m.*

**conflict**, I. n. *certamen, pugna, proelium*; of opinions, *disensio*. II. v.intr. 1, = to strike together, *concurrere*; 2, = to fight, *pugnare*; 3, = to differ, *dis sentire, discrepare, repugnare*.

**confluence**, n. 1, = the place where rivers meet, *confluens* or *confluentes*; 2, see **CONCOURSE**.

**conform**, I. v.tr. *alqd ad alqd or alci rei accommodare*. II. v.intr. to —, *alci or alci rei obsequi, obtemperare, inservire*. **conformable**, adj. *alqd accommodatus, alci rei or cum alqd re congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*. Adv. *congruenter, convenienter*. **conformation**, n. *conformatio, forma*. **conformity**, v. *consensus, -us, consensio, convenientia*.

**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 perdat*.

**confraternity**, n. *fraternitas, societas, sodalitas*.

**confront**, v.tr. *adversus alqm stare, alci obviare*.

**confuse**, v.tr. *confundere, (per)miscere, (per)turbare*. **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 alqd re congruens, conveniens*; = pleasant, *jucundus*.

**congeries**, n. *congeries*.

**congratulate**, v.tr. *alci de alqd re, or alqd or quod, gratulari*. **congratulation**, n. *gratulatio*. **congratulatory**, adj. *gratulatorius*.

**congregate**, I. v.tr. *cogere, congregare*. II. v.intr. *cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*. **congregation**, n. *conventus, -us, coetus, -us, concio*.

**congress**, n. *conventus, -us, concilium*.

**congruity**, n. *convenientia*, see **CONFORM**.

**congruous**, adj., see **CONFORMABLE**.

**conjecture**, I. n. *conjectura, opinio, suspicio, divinatio*. II. v.tr. *conjecturam augurari or consequi*. **conjectural**, adj. *quod conjecturam prospici potest*. Adv. *conjectural*.

**conjugal**, adj. *conjugalie*.

**conjugate**, v.tr. *declinare* (Gram.). **conjugation**, n. *declinatio* (Gram.).

**conjunction**, n. (Gram.), *conjunctio*, see **JOIN**.

**conjure**, I. v.tr. 1, = to entreat, *obtestari, obsecrare per alqm or alqd*; 2, = to move by magic forms, *adjurare*; to — up, (*mortuorum*) *animas elicere*. II. v.intr. = to act as a conjurer, *prae-*

*stigiis agere*. **conjurer**, n. + *magus, ventiliator, + praestigiator*.

**connect**, v.tr. *alqd ad alqd alligare*. (*con*)**junction** *alqd or alqm cum re*. **connected**, adj. = coherent, *continens*. Adv. *continenter, uno tenore*. **connection**, n. 1, *conjunctio, societas*; 2, = by marriage, *agnis*.

**connive** (at), v.intr. (*con*)**nivere** *in alqd re, alci rei or alci alqd ignoscere, alci or alci rei indulgere*. **connivance**, n. *indulgentia*.

**connoisseur**, n. *artium liberalium peritus, homo doctus*.

**conquer**, v.tr. *vincere, capere, expugnare, superare*. **conqueror**, n. *victor*. **conquest**, n. *victoria, occupatio, expugnatio*.

**consanguinity**, n. *sanguinis conjunctio*.

**conscience**, n. *scientia virtutis et vitiorum, c. factorum, c. mentis, religio, fides*; a good —, *c. recte facti, mens bona sibi conscia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpas sibi coniectum esse*; a bad —, *c. scelereum, mens mala 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, -us, conquisitio militum*.

**consecrate**, v.tr. (*con*)secrare, (*de*)dicare. **consecrated**, adj. *sacratius, sacer*. **consecration**, n. *dedicatio*.

**consecutive**, adj. *continens, continuus*. Adv. *continenter*.

**consent**, I. v.intr., see **AGREE**. II. n. 1, *consensus, -us, consensio*; 2, *consensus, -us, assensus, -us*, see **AGREEMENT**; with your —, *is consentiens*.

**consequent**, adj. *consequens*. Adv., see **THEREFORE**. **consequence**, n. 1, = result, *consecutio, exitus, -us, eventus, -us*; the — was that, *ex quo factum est ut*; in — of, *ex or prae alqd re, quae cum illa sint, itaque*; 2, = importance, *audoritas, 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, intueri, contemplari*; 2, = to regard, *divinare, habere, existimare*; 3, see **THINK**; 4, = to be thoughtful for, *alqm respicere*. **considerable**, adj. *agnus, gravis*; also by *aliquantum* with genit. (*al. praedae*, — plunder; *al. aeris alieni*, — debt); a — number, *multitudo, vis*. Adv. *aliquanto or aliquantum*. **considerate**, adj. 1, = thoughtful, *providus, providens, prudens, cautus*; 2, = thoughtful for others, *alqm respiciens, alci consulens, benignus*. Adv. 1, *providere, providenter, prudenter, acute*; 2, *benigne*. **considerateness**, n. 1, *providentia, prudentia*; 2, *benignitas*. **consideration**, n. 1, with the eyes, *contemplatio, conspectus, -us*; 2, with the mind, *judicium, meditatio, commentatio, consilium*; 3, = thought for anyone, *alci respectus, -us*; 4, = motive, *ratio*; from these —s, *quae cum illa sint*; 5, see **IMPORTANCE**; with —, *considerate, consilio, consilio*; to act with good —, *bono consilio facere alqd*.

**consign**, v.tr. *deferre alqd ad alqm, credere, mandare alqd alci*; to — to the flames, *alqd in flammam consicere*.

**consist**, v.intr. = to be made of, *in or ex alqd*

re constare, compositum esse, consistere, alqd re contineri. **consistent**, adj. 1. — with, cum alqd re congruens, conveniens, concors, or by esse with the genit. (e.g. it is — with my character, mei est); 2. = unchanging, constans. Adv. congruenter, convenienter, constanter. **consistence**, **consistency**, n. 1. = thickness, crassitudo, soliditas; 2. = agreement, constantia.

**console**, v.tr. consolari alqm, solatium offerre or solatio esse alci. **consolation**, n. solatium, consolatio. **consoler**, n. consolator.

**consonant**, I. n. = a letter, consonans (lit.)<sup>re</sup>. II. adj. consonantius, congruus cum alqd re.

**consort**, I. n. comes, -itis, 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, perverantia; 3. = continuance, perpetuitas; 4. = fidelity, fides, fidelitas.

**constellation**, n. sidus, -eris, n., stella.

**consternation**, n. see TERROR.

**constipate**, v.tr. med. t.t. alvum adstringere or cohibere.

**constitute**, v.tr. statuere, constituere, designare. **constituent**, adj. pars or res (e.g. — parts, alci rei partes, res e quibus alqd constat). **constitution**, n. 1. of body, corporis constitutio, affectio, habitus, -us; a good —, corpus bene constitutum; a weak —, corporis imbecillitas; 2. of a state, civitatis forma, reipublicae ratio. **constitutional**, adj. 1. innatus, inuitus; 2. legitimus. Adv. 1. e natura; 2. legitime.

**constrain**, v.tr. alqm constringere, vi cogere, alci necessitatem imponere alci rei faciendae. **constrained**, n. vis; to do by —, alqd invitum facere. **constrained**, adj. = unnatural, invitum; of speech, oratio contorta, perplexa, difficilis; a — look, vultus factus; a — laugh, risus invitus.

**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 alqd; to — anyone's interests, alci consulere.

**consume**, v.tr. edere. **consumption**, n. consumptio; = the disease, tabes, phthisis (Plin.).

**consummate**, I. v.tr. absolere, cumulare, perficere, conficere. II. adj. summus, absolutus, perfectus, or by superl. (e.g. vir doctissimus, of — learning). Adv. summa, absolute, perfecte. **consummation**, n. absolutio, perfectio.

**contact**, n. tactio, confactus, -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 alqd certare, dimicare, pugnare, alci resistere; 2. fig. alci (rei) resistere; 3. see ABOVE. **contention**, n. see STRIFE, QUARREL, ARGUMENT. **contentious**, adj. acerbus. Adv. summa vi.

**content**, I. v.tr. alci satisfacere. II. adj. sorte sud contentus. Adv. tranquille. **contentment**, n. tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillulus. **contents**, n. quod in libro continetur, argumentum, scripta, -orum.

**conterminous**, adj. alci loco confinis.

**contest**, I. n. certatio, certamen. II. v.intr. contendere; see CONTEND.

**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 mittere debet, auxilia, -orum. **contingency**, n. casus, -us (= a chance).

**continual**, adj. continuus, perpetuus, assiduus. Adv. continenter, assidue, perpetuo. **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 extendere, producere, persequi, continuare; to — after an interruption, renovare. 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 vitata.

**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 alqd re dissentire, discrepare. **contradiction**, n. 1. quod contra dictum est; 2. repugnantia, discrepantia, diversitas. **contradictory**, adj. contrarius, repugnans, diversus. Adv. contraria, diversa.

**contrary**, adj. adversus, (alci rei, dat., inter se) contrarius; a — wind, stream, ventus adversus, flumen adversum; on the —, contra, et

contrario; in answers immo (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 comparare, conferre.

**contravene**, *v. tr.* repugnare, alqd violare.

**contribute**, *v. tr.* 1. = to give towards, pecuniam conferre, dare; — to something, ad (or in) alqd dare; 2, fig. = to assist, vim habere ad; valere ad, prodere, adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut; it — much to glory, magni interest ad laudem (with infin. and accus. following). **contribution**, *n.* stipa, pecunia; = to levy a —, pecuniam a civitatibus coegere. **contributor**, *n. 1.* in gen. qui alqd dat; 2, = — to a magazine, scriptor.

**contribute**, *adj.* see BORROWFUL. **contrition**, *n.* poenitentia; I feel —, poenitet me rei.

**contrive**, *v. tr.* excogitare, invenire, fingere; — to do anything, facere or efficere ut. **contrivance**, *n. 1.* = act of —, inventio, excogitatio; 2, = thing contrived, inventum; 3, = plan, ratio, consilium.

**control**, *I. n. 1.* = power, potestas, imperium, dictio; 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, probrus. *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. 1.* conventus, -us, foedus, -us, n., pactio; 2, = custom, mos. **conventional**, *adj.* tra(n)sacticus, a majoribus traditus, usu receptus; it is —, moris est, in more est. *Adv.* ex uni, dat. mos est.

**converge**, *v. intr.* se inclinare ad or in alqm or alqd.

**conversation**, *n.* sermo, sermo confidians (quot.), or communis, colloquium; to be the subject of —, in ore omnium esse. **converse**, *I. v. intr.* colloqui cum alqo, serm. habere cum alqo de re. *II. adj.* see CONTRARY. **conversant**, *adj.* in alqd re versans or exercitatus, alqs rei peritus.

**convert**, *I. v. tr. 1.* see CHANGE; 2, = change anyone's opinion, alqm in aliam mentem adducere; be —ed, sententiam mutare. *II. n.* qui ad aliam opinionem (e.g. Christianam) adductus est. **conversion**, *n. 1.* = change, (com)mutatio, conversio; 2, = change of opinion, sententiae or morum mutatio, = — to Christianity, accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

**convex**, *adj.* convexus.

**convy**, *v. tr. 1.* see CARRY; 2, legal t.t. alqd alci transcribere, (con)cedere. **convoyance**, *n. 1.* see CARRIAGE; 2, legal t.t. essio, transcriptio, conveyance, *n.* scriba, m,

**convict**, *I. v. tr. 1.* damnare, condemnare alqm; 2, = show falsehood, etc., alqd convincere, redarguere. *II. n.* damnatus, maleficus. **conviction**, *n. 1.* damnatio; 2, opinio, sententia, iudicium.

**convince**, *v. tr.* persuadere de re; be convinced, alci persuasum esse, exploratum or copium habere. **convincing**, *adj.* ad persuadendum accomodatus, gravis. *Adv.* graviter.

**convivial**, *adj.* hilaris, jucundus. **conviviality**, *n.* hilaritas.

**convoke**, *v. tr.* convocare.

**convoy**, *I. n.* praesidium, custodia. *II. v. tr.* alqm praesidio caus(e)d comitari.

**convulse**, *v. tr.* agitare, percutere, (com)move; — the state, civitatem quassare, labefacere. **convulsion**, *n.* spasmus, convulsio (Plin.). **convulsive**, *adj.* spasticus (Plin.).

**cook**, *I. n.* coquus. *II. v. tr.* coquere. **cookery**, *n.* res coquinaria.

**cool**, *I. adj. 1.* lit. frigidus; 2, fig. tranquillitas (of temperament), superbus, fastidiosus (= haughty), fortis (= brave), impudens (= impudent). *II. n.* frigus, -oris, n., algor. *III. v. tr.* refrigerare. *IV. v. intr. 1.* lit. frigescere, frigare (= be —), algere (= feel —); 2, fig. deservescere, animum remittere. **coolness**, *n. 1.* lit. frigus, -oris, n.; 2, fig. superbia, fastidium (= pride), fortitudo (= courage), inimitia (= unfriendliness). *Adv.* frigide, aequo animo, tranquille, superbe, fastidiosae, fortiter, impudenter (= with effrontery).

**cooper**, *n.* victor.

**co-operate**, *v. intr.* una agere, alqm (ad)juvare. **co-operation**, *n.* opera, auxilium. **co-partner**, **co-operator**, *n.* socius; see COMPANION.

**cope**, *v. intr.* — with, cum alqo 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, aeris, n., aes Cyprium; — money, rudera, -um; — vessel, a(h)eneum. *II. adj.* a(h)eneus.

**coppiece**, **copse**, *n.* virgultum.

**copulation**, *n.* coitus, -us.

**copy**, *I. n. 1.* exemplum, exemplar (= model, — of a book, etc.); 2, — (book), for a child, li(b)erae praeformatae. *II. v. tr. 1.* = imitate, imitari; 2, of painters, writers, pingere, describere; — from the life, similitudinem ex vero effigere.

**coquet**, *v. tr.* viro pellicere. **coquette**, *n.* quae viros pellicit.

**cord**, *I. n.* restis, funis, m. *II. v. tr.* constringere, colligare. **cordons**, *n.* milites.

**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, clavis.

**corner**, *n.* angulus; done in a —, in occulto.

**cornet**, *n. 1.* an instrument, cornu, buccina; 2, military t.t. vexillarius, signifer.

**cornice**, *n.* corona.

**cornollary**, *n.* consecrarium.

**coronation**, *n.* (dies etc) quo rex diadema accipit,

**coroner**, n. *magistratus qui de mortuis inquiret*.

**corperal**, I. n. *decuria*. II. adj. by genit. of *corpus*, -*bris*, n. **corperal-punishment**, n. *verbera*, -um; to inflict —, *verberibus castigare*.

**corporation**, n. *sodalitas* (religious), *municipium*, *concilium*, *collegium*.

**corps**, n. *manus*, -*is*, f., *pars exercitiis*, *ala equitum*, *agmen*.

**corpse**, n. *cadaver*, -*bris*, m.

**corpulent**, adj. *obesus*. **corpulence**, n. *corpus obesum*.

**correct**, I. v.tr. 1, = improve, *corrġere*, *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*, *vere*. **correctness**, n. use adjectives (e.g. the — of a thing, *res recta*).

**correspond**, v.intr. 1, = agree, *respondere* *alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *convenire alci 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 fġcere* or *effġcere*, *confirmare*, *comprobare*. **corroboration**, n. *confirmatio*.

**corrode**, v.tr. *erodere*. **corrosive**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) erodit*.

**corrupt**, I. adj. *perditus*, *profligatus*, *turpis*, *corruptus*. Adv. *perditie*, *turpiter*. II. v.tr. *putrefacere*, *corrumpere* (lit. and fig.); *depravare*, *vitiare*, *perdere*, *pervertere* (lit.). III. v.intr. *putrefieri*, *corrupti* (all fig.). **corrupter**, n. *corruptor*, *qui corruptit*, etc. **corruptible**, adj. *quod corrupti potest*. **corruption**, n. *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*. **corrupting**, adj. *perniciolosus*, *exiliosus*.

**corsair**, n. *pirata*, m.

**coralet**, n. *thorax*, *lorica*, *pectoris teg(t)men* or *teg(t)mentum*.

**cortege**, n. *comitatus*, -*is*.

**coruscation**, n. *fulguratio*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.

**cosmetic**, n. *fucus*.

**cost**, I. n. *sumptus*, -*is*, *impensa*, *praemium*, *merces*, -*edis*, f. (= wages). II. v.tr. *alqd (con)stare* 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*, -*is*, *ornatus*, -*is*.

**cottage**, n. *casa*, *tugurium*. **cotterer**, 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*, -*is*.

**count**, v.tr. 1, *computare*; 2, — upon, *alci confġdere*; see **RECKON**, **CONSIDER**. **counter**, n. 1, = — of a shop, use *mensa*; 2, = — for

reckoning, *calculus*. **countless**, adj. *innumerabilis*.

**countenance**, I. n. 1, *vultus*, *os*, *oris*, n.; 2, = protection, *praesidium*. II. v.tr. *alci fġcere*, *opem ferre*.

**counter**, adv. = against, *contra*. **counter-act**, v.tr. *alci resistere*. **counter-balance**, *parum esse alci*. **counterfeit**, I. v.tr. *simulare*; II. adj. *simulatus*; — money, *nummus adulterinus*. **counterpane**, n. *loddis*. **counterpart**, n. *res alci similisima*. **counterpoise**, v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re (ad)aequare*.

**country**, n. 1, opp. to town, *rur*; 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 —, *civis nostrus*, 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 re*.

**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*, -*is*; — of water, *lapsus*, -*is*; — of the stars, *motus*, -*is*; the — of nature, *naturae lex*; fig. the — of life, *vitalis curriculum*; 2, = plan, *ratio*, *consilium*; 3, = progress, *tenor*, *cursum*, -*is*, *viam*, *progressus*, -*is*; 4, = — of time, in (e.g. in *illo anno*); in — of a few, many days, *intra paucos, multos dies*; 5, = — at a dinner, *sevitium*; 6, = — of lectures, *alqm audire*; 7, = manner of life, *mores*, -*um*, *vitalis ratio*. II. v.tr. *curari*. **of course**, adv. *necessario*, *plane*, *prorsus*; in answers, *enae*.

**court**, I. n. 1, = an open space, *ares*; 2, = royal —, *aula*, *regia*; 3, = courtiers, *nobilis*, -*ium*; 4, = — of justice, *forum*, *tribunal*, *subsellia*, -*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)obrinus* (-a) (on the mother's side), *patrueilis* (a father's brother's child).

**covenant**, I. n. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventum*. II. v.tr. *pactici cum alqo*.

**cover**, I. n. 1, of a bed, etc., *loddis*, *teg(t)men*, *stragulum*, *genuapa*; = *lidi*, *operimentum*; 2, = shelter, *perfrugium*; under — of, *alqd re lectus*; fig. = pretence, *per speciem alqis rei*. II. v.tr. 1, *(con)šgere*, *abšgere*, *operire*, *velare*; 2, = protect, *prošgere*, *defendere*; = to secure against loss, *cavere alqd*; 3, = overwhelm, fig. *alqd in alqm conferre*, or by special verbs (e.g. — with abuse, *alci maledicere*).

**covert**, I. n. 1, = shelter, *latebra*, *perfrugium*; 2, = thicket, *virgultum*. II. adj. *tectus*. See **SECRET**.

**covet**, v.tr. *alqd appetere*, *concupiscere*, *cupiditate rei flagrare*. **covetous**, adj. *avarus*. Adv. *avare*. **covetousness**, 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*, -*is*, *ignavia*.

**cower**, v.intr. *perterritus esse*.

**cowl**, n.  *cucullus*.

**coxoomb**, *n.* homo ineptus.

**coy**, *adj.* verecundus. **coyness**, *n.* pudor, verecundia.

**cozen**, *v. tr.* see CHEAT.

**crab**, *n.* cancer. **crabbed**, *adj.* 1. = ill-tempered, morosus; 2. = intricate, difficilis, impeditus. *Adv.* morose, difficult.

**crack**, *I. n.* 1. = noise, crepitus, -us (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, jocular; to — a whip, sonitum 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 alqd 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, troclea. *II. v. intr.* — forward, cervicem protrahere.

**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.*

**crater**, *n.* crater, -is, *m.*

**grave**, *v. tr.* see BEO, NED. **craving**, *n.* alqd rei desiderium.

**crawl**, *v.* reptare, scripere.

**crazy**, *adj.* mente captus; see MAD.

**creak**, *v.* (con)crepare. **creaking**, *n.* crepitus, -us.

**cream**, *n.* flos lactis.

**crease**, *I. n.* ruga. *II. v. tr.* rugare.

**create**, *v. tr.* 1. lit. (pro)creare, gignere, facere; 2. fig. praebere, facere, efficiere, 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, -atis, *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, tribuere, ad-jungere; to withhold or refuse —, fidem alci denegare; 2. mercant. t. t. fides; to take up money on —, pecuniam alci fide mutuum sumere; to purchase on —, emere in diem (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), emere pecuniam non praesentim; his — is gone, fides cecidit, condidit; 3. = authority, auctoritas, gratia (= influence), opinio, existimatio; 4. do — to, gloriari or decori alci esse; no —, dedecori alci esse. **credible**, *adj.* fide dignus, credibilis, verisimilis. *Adv.* credibiliter. **credibility**, *fides*, auctoritas, comb. auctoritas et fides. **credentials**, *n.* auctoritas, or lit(er)ae. **credible**, *adj.* honestus, honorificus. *Adv.* honorifice, honeste. **creditor**, *n.* creditor. **credulous**, *adj.* credulus. *Adv.* nimis 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.

**crescent**, *n.* luna crecens. **crescent-shaped**, *adj.* lunatus.

**crest**, *n.* crista, tuba. **crested**, *adj.* cristatus.

**crestfallen**, *adj.* fractus, demissus.

**crevice**, *n.* see CRACK.

**crew**, *n.* 1. navatae; 2. fig. coetus, -us.

**crib**, *n.* 1. for animals, praecaepe; 2. see CRADLE.

**crime**, *n.* delictum, maleficium, facinus, -inoris, *n.*, scelus, -eris, *n.*, nefas. **criminal**, *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 alci rei peritus, or simply sapiens. **criticism**, *n.* judicium. **criticise**, *v. tr.* judicare. **critical**, *adj.* 1. = belonging to criticism, callidus, sol(l)ert(er), sapiens; 2. = belonging to a crisis, in discrimen adductus, anceps, dubius. *Adv.* accurate, callide, sol(l)ert(er), sapienter.

**croak**, *I. v. intr.* crocare (of birds), vocem emittere. *II. n.* vox.

**crockery**, *n.* (vase) scitilia.

**crocodile**, *n.* crocodilus.

**crocus**, *n.* crocus.

**crore**, *n.* vetula, anus, -us, *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. pravitas.

**crop**, *I. n.* 1. of corn, etc., messis, fruges, -um, *f.*; 2. of birds, ingluviis. *II. v. tr.* = cut short, praecidere, amputare, tondere; = to cut down, depascere, †tondere.

**cross**, *I. n.* 1. + cruz, x decussis; as instrument of punishment, cruz; 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 obstatere; 4. = — the mind, alqd alci subire; 5. = — out, delere. **cross-purpose**, *n.* be at —, alii alia putant, or by indir. contrarius. **crosswise**, *adv.* in transversum. **crossing**, *n.* transitus, -us.

**crouch**, *v. intr.* se demittere.

**crow**, *I. n.* corvus. *II. v. intr.* canere.

**crowd**, *I. n.* turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo. *II. v. tr.* (co)artare, stipare, premere. *III. v. intr.* confutire, congregari.

**crown**, *I. n.* 1. = wreath, corona; diadem, diadema, -atis, *n.*; 2. = kingly power, regnum; 3. = top, summus with noun (e.g. — of the mountain, summus mons); 4. = ornament, decus, -oris, *n.*. *II. v. tr.* coronare; — a king, diadema regi imponere. **coronation**, *n.* sollemnia quibus rex diadema accipit.

**crustible**, *n.* crustula. *Adv.* nimis cum

**crucify**, v.tr. *alqm cruci affigere*. **crucifixion**, n. *crucis supplicium*.

**crude**, adj. 1. = raw or unripe, *crudus*; 2. fig. *inymis, incultus, rudis*. Adv. *inculte*. **crudity**, n. *cruditas*.

**crueal**, adj. *crudelis, saevus, ferus, atrox*. Adv. *crudeliter, atrociter*. **cruealty**, n. *crudelitas, feritas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

**cruisse**, v.intr. *(per)vagari*; — along the shore, *praeter oram vagari*.

**crumb**, n. 1. = the soft part of bread, *panis mollis (-ium)*; 2. = a small piece, *minia, micula*. **crumble**, I. v.tr. *fricare, comminere, conterere*. II. v.intr. *friri*, 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, concutere* (by treading); 2. fig. *affligere, comprimere, obdruere, frangere*. II. n. = crowd, turba. See **CROWD**.

**crust**, n. *crusta*. **crusty**, adj. *crustus* (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, praeco*; 3. *lacrimae, vagitus, -us*. **crier**, n. *praeco*.

**crystal**, n. *crystallus*. **crystallise**, I. v.tr. in *crystallos formare*. II. v.intr. in *crystallos abire*.

**cub**, n. I. *cululus*. II. v.tr. *felus edere*.

**cube**, n. *cubus*. **cubic**, adj. *cubicus*.

**cubit**, n. *cubitum*.

**cuokoo**, n. *cuculus*.

**cucumber**, n. *cucumis, -eris, m.*

**oud**, n. to chew the —, *ruminari, remandere*.

**oudgel**, I. n. *baculum, fustis, m.* II. v.tr. *ferire, percutere, fusti verberare*.

**oue**, n. 1. = hint, *signum*; to give a —, *alci innuere, signum alci dare*; 2. of an actor, *signum*.

**ouff**, 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*.

**ouirase**, n. *thorax*.

**culinary**, adj. *coquinaris*.

**culmination**, n. *fastigium*. **culminate**, v.intr. in *(in)summo fastigio esse*.

**culpable**, adj. *culpa dignus, reprehendendus, turpis, foedus*. **culprit**, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

**cultivate**, v.tr. 1. in agriculture, *(agrum) colere*; 2. fig. *figere, (con)formare, instituere, expolire*; 3. = practise, *alci rei studere, se ad alqd applicare*. **cultivation**, **culture**, n. 1. *cultus, -us*; 2. mental —, *animi cultus, humanitas, lit(terarum or artium) studia, -orum*. **cultivator**, n. 1. *agricola, in., cultor*; 2. fig. by verb.

**cumber**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd impedit, praegravare, 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 abli dolo or per dolum or fraudem*; 2. = skillfully, *sof(ter)ter, perite, callida*. II. n. 1. *astutia, calliditas, versutia, docus*; 2. = skill, *ars, sof(ter)tia*.

**cup**, I. n. 1. *poculum, scyphus, calix, calathus,*

*phiala, patera, carchesium, scaphium, cymbium, cyathus, batiola, cutullus*; 2. fig. = of sorrow, etc., *dolor*; to drain the —, *exhaustire dolorem, etc.* II. v.tr. *sanguinem alci (per cucurbitulas) detrudere*. **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. *alqd 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, alqs rei studiosus*; 2. = strange, *insolitus, novus, rarus, singularis*; 3. = accurate, *accuratus*. Adv. *anxie, or adj.*; *raro, accurate*.

**curl**, I. v.tr. *crispere, calamistro intorquere*. II. v.intr. 1. *crispari, secti*; 2. = to be bent round, *torqueri, secti*. III. n. *cirrus*. **curling-iron**, n. *calamister*. **curly**, adj. *crispus*.

**current**, n. dried —, *urax passae*.

**current**, I. adj. 1. = this, *hic* (e.g. — year, *hic annus*); 2. = common, *more or usu receptus*; to be — in, *esse, valere*. Adv. *virgo*. II. n. *flumen*, see **STREAM**. **currency**, n. *summi or argenti*.

**curry**, v.tr. 1. to — leather, *conficere*; 2. to — flavour, *alci blandiri*. **currycomb**, n. *strigilia*.

**curse**, I. n. 1. *exsecratio, imprecatio, maledictum*; 2. fig. *pestis*. II. v.tr. to — anyone, *exsecrari, alci male precari*.

**curseor**, adj. *rapidus, negligens (neglig.)*. Adv. *brevisiter, strictim*.

**curt**, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevisiter*.

**curtail**, v.tr. *amputare, praecidere*.

**curtain**, n. *velum, auticum*.

**curve**, I. n. (in) *flectio, flexus, -is, 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, *vectigal, portorium*. **customer**, n. *emptor*. **customary**, adj. *usitatus, tritus, perculatus, vulgaris, cot(idi)uanus (quot.)*, *communis, tro(n)s(anti)cus*; 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 gen, in *gemmâ scalpere*; to — the hair, *tondere, praecidere*; to — down, lit. *excidere*; 2. fig. *trucidare*; to — short, = interrupt, *alqm interpellare*; = abridge, *contrahere*; to — up, *concidere*. II. n. 1. by verb (e.g. to receive a —, *cultro 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, *propago*. **cutlery**, n. *cultri (pl.)*. **cut-throat**, n. *sicarius*.

**cuttlefish**, n. *sepia*.

**cyole**, n. 1, = circular course, *orbis*, m., *circulus*; 2, = revolution, *orbis*, or by verb *revolvi*; see **REVOLVE**.

**cyclops**, n. *cyclops*.

**cygnet**, n. *pullus cygnorum*.

**cylinder**, n. *cylindrus*.

**cymbal**, n. *cymbalum*.

**cynic**, n. 1, in philosophy, *cynicus*; 2, fig., *homo acerbus*. **cynical**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acربة*.

**cynosure**, n. 1, lit. *Ursa Minor*; 2, fig., *decus*, *-oris*, n.

**cypress**, n. *cupressus*, f.

## D.

**dabble**, I. v.tr. *alqd alqd re a(d)spargere*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. *in aqua ludere*; 2, fig. *alqd leviter attingere*.

**dad, daddy**, n. *tata*.

**daffodil**, n. *narcissus*.

**dagger**, n. *pugio*, *stoa*.

**dainty**, I. adj. 1, = in choice of food, *fastidiosus*; 2, = elegant, *exquisitus*, *elegans*; see **PRETTY**. II. n. *cibus delicatus*, *cibi delicatiores*. **daintiness**, n. 1, = in food, *cup(p)edia*; 2, = elegance, *venustas*.

**dairy**, n. *cella*, defining sense by context (e.g. *lacte repleta*).

**dale**, n. (*convallis*).

**dally**, v.intr. 1, = trifle, *negari*, *lascivire*; 2, = with, *ulci blandiri*; 3, see **DELAY**. **dalliance**, n. 1, *negas*, *lascivia*; 2, *blanditias*.

**dam**, n. = mother, *mater*, *matrix*.

**dam**, I. n. *agger*, *-eris*, m., *moles*, *-is*, f. II. v.tr. *molem alci rei ob(f)icere*, *flumen coercere*.

**damage**, I. n. *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *noxi*. 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.*, \* *damniare*, *aeternis suppliciis addicere*. **damnable**, adj. *damnandus*. **damnation**, n. *damnatio*, *condemnatio* (= the act).

**damp**, I. adj. *humidus*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *humectare*; 2, fig. *deprimere*, *comprimere*, *restinguere*, *sedare*. III. n. *vapor*, *nebula*.

**damsel**, n. *puella*, *ancilla*, *virgo*.

**dance**, I. n. *saltatio*, *chora*. II. v.intr. *saltare*. **dancer**, n. *saltator*, m. *saltatrix*, f.

**dandle**, v.tr. *manibus agitare*.

**dandy**, n., *homo elegans*; *de capsula totus* (Ben.).

**danger**, n. *periculum*, *discremen*. **dangerous**, adj. *periculosus*, *uncus*; 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. *obscura*, *perplexa*. 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*, *-us*, f. *granulor*.

**dart**, I. n. *pilum*, *hasta*, *telum*, *jaculum*, *tragula*. II. v.tr. *jaculari*; to throw —s, *tele* (em)ittere, *con(f)icere*. III. v.intr. *in alqm locum irrumpere*, *se con(f)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*, *-us*; 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 epistola a(d)scribere*. **dative**, n. (*casus*) *dativus* (Gram.).

**daub**, v.tr. (*ob*)*linere*, (*per*)*ungere*.

**daughter**, n. *filia*; a little —, *filiola*; — in-law, *nurus*, *-us*, 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*) *primū luce*, *lucis oriente*; by —, *interdiu*; — and night, *diem noctem*, *diem noctemque*, *dies noctesque*, *noctes diesque*, *noctes et dies*; the — breaks, (*di*)*lucescit*, *dilucescit*, *lux oritur*; far on in the —, *multo die*; to wish one good —, *alqm saluum esse jubere*, *alqm salutare*; good —! *salve* (*salveto*); a lucky —, *dies albus* or *candidus*; 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*, *postridie* (*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. *operas*). **daily**, I. adj. *col(f)idianus* (quot.), *diurnus*; — bread, *cibus diurnus*. II. adv. *col(f)idie*, *omnibus diebus*, *in dies singulos*.

**dauble**, 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*, *-us*, *finis*, m. and f., or *exitus*, *-us*, *ritas*, *nex* (= violent —); to suffer —, *mortem subire*; be starved to —, *per inaniū mortē*. **death-bed**, n. use adj. *mortuus* or *morbundus*.

**deaf**, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*. **deafen**, v.tr. *assurdare, obtundere*.

**deal**, I. v.tr. *dividere, distribuere, dissipare*. II. v.intr. — with, see **TRAT**. **dealer**, n. *mercator, negotiator (wholesale), insitator, tabernarius, caupo, propola (retail)*. **dealing**, n. *commercium, negotium, usus, -us*; have —s with, *commercium cum aliquo habere*; harsh —, *severitas*; upright —, *fides*; double —, *fraus*.

**dear**, adj. I. *carus, magni pretii, pretiosus*; how —? *quantus!* so —, *tanti*; 2 = beloved, *carus*. Adv. *care, magnam pretio*; *maxime* or adj. **dearness**, n. *caritas, magnam pretium*. **dearth**, n. *inopia, caritas, fames, -is, f.*

**debar**, v.tr. *aliquem aliquid re excludere, aliquid aliquid procludere, aliquem (ab) aliquid re prohibere, or with quominus and subj.*

**debase**, v.tr. *corrumpere, vitare*. **debase-ment**, n. *ignominia*.

**debate**, I. n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. II. v.intr. *altercari, disceptare, disputare*.

**debauch**, I. v.tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitare, perdere*. II. n. *conissatio*. **debauchery**, n. *stuprum, mores dissoluti, pravi, perditii*.

**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 aere alieno esse, obaeratum esse*. **debtor**, n. *debitor, qui debet, obaeratus*.

**debit**, v.tr. *aliquid aliquid expensum ferre*.

**decade**, n. *decem anni*.

**decamp**, v.intr. *discedere*.

**decant**, v.tr. *diffundere*. **decanter**, n. *lagena*.

**decapitate**, v.tr. *caput aliquid praecidere*.

**decay**, I. n. *decaus, defectio virium, tabes, -is, f.* II. v.intr. *(de)minui, defecere, decre-scere, senescere, tabescere*; a decayed tooth, *dens catus* (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, dolorus, vaser, fraudulentus*. Adv. *fraudulenter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum*.

**december**, n. (mensis) *December*.

**decent**, adj. *quod deceat, decorus*. Adv. *decere*.

**decency**, n. *modestia, decorum*.

**deception**, n. 1, *fraus, dolus*; 2, see **DELU-sion**.

**decide**, v.tr. 1, = settle a thing, *aliquid or de aliquid re statuere, constituere, decernere, aliquid diffundere*; 2, = — to do, *constituere, statuere* with infin. or ut. **decided**, adj. 1, = 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. 1, *judicatio, iudicium, sententia*; 2, of character, *constantia, stabilitas*. **decisive**, adj. *ultimus, or quod ad discrimen aliquid adducit, or maximam momenti*.

**deciduons**, adj. *deciduus*.

**decimate**, v.tr. 1, lit. *decimare cohortes* (Buet.), *sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad sup-plicium legere*; 2, fig. see **DESTROY**.

**decipher**, v.tr. *explanare, interpretari, explicare*.

**deck**, I. n. *constratum navis* (Petr.). II. v.tr. 1, = **COVER**; 2, = **ADORN**.

**declaim**, v.tr. *pronuntiare, declamare, de-clamare*. **declamation**, n. 1, as an art, *pronuntiatio, declamatio*; 2, = speech de-claimed, *declamatio*. **declamatory**, adj. *declamatorius, tumidus*. **declaimer**, n. *declamator*.

**declare**, v.tr. *dicere, profiteri, praedicere, declarare, asserere, confirmare*; to — for any-one, *partes aliquid sequi*. **declaration**, n. *praedicatio, sententia, dictum*; — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

**decline**, I. v.tr. 1, = refuse, *aliquid recusare, negare*; 2, gram. t.t. *declinare*. II. v.intr. *deficere, (de)minui, (se)summittere, decre-scere*; the day —s, *vesperascit*. III. n. 1, (de)minutio, *remissio*; in the — of life, *profectio aetate*; 2, = consumption, *phthisis* (Plin.). **declen-sion**, n. *declinatio* (Quint.).

**declivity**, n. *declivitas, acclivitas*.

**decoction**, n. *decoctum* (Plin.).

**decompose**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *(dis)solvere, re-solvere*; 2, fig. *(con)sturbare, excitare, erigere*. II. v.intr. 1, *dissolvi, tabescere*; 2, *(con)sturbari, etc.* **decomposition**, n. *(dis)solutio, tabes, -is, f.*

**decorate**, v.tr. *aliquem aliquid re (ex)ornare, distinguere, decorare*. **decoration**, n. *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*. **decorous**, adj. *decorus*. Adv. *decors*. **decorum**, n. *decorum*.

**decoy**, I. v.tr. *allicere, pellicere*. II. n. *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. 1, of formal decrees, *aliquid aliquid de aliquid re, with gerundive or ut, decernere, aliquid or ut, edicere, aliquid de aliquid re sciocare, aliquid de aliquid re, ut, (lege) sancire*; impera. *aliquid placet ut or accus, and infin.*; 2, see **DETERMINE**. II. n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum*.

**decrepit**, adj. *senectute confectus*. **decrep-itude**, n. *senectutis imbecillitas*.

**deery**, v.tr. *vituperare*.

**dedicate**, v.tr. *aliquid aliquid (de)dicare* (lit. and fig.), *consecrare* (only in religious sense).

**deduce**, v.tr. 1, = derive, *aliquid ab or ex aliquid re, ab aliquid (de)ducere*; 2, logical t.t. *aliquid ex aliquid re concludere*. **deduct**, v.tr. *aliquid aliquid rei or de aliquid re detrudere, aliquid de aliquid re deducere*. **deduction**, n. 1, = abatement, *deductio, deminutio*; 2, logical t.t. *conclusio*.

**deed**, n. 1, *facinus, -bris, n.*; —s, *acta, facta*; 2, = document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

**deep**, I. adj. 1, lit. *altus, profundus*; ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*; 2, fig. *summus* (e.g. *summa eruditio*, — learning). Adv. 1, *alte, profunde*; 2, *penitus, prorsus, graviter* (e.g. *grav. commotus* = — moved). II. n. *altum*. **deepen**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *aliquid altius fodere*; 2, = increase, *augere*. II. v.intr. = grow darker, *obscurari*; see also **THICKEN**. **depth**, n. 1, lit. *altitudo*; in —, in *altitudinem* (e.g. *triginta pedum* = thirty feet in —); 2, fig. of character, *summo ingenio, etc., praeditus*; in the — of night, *mediu nocte*.

**deer**, n. *cervus, dama*.

**deface**, v.tr. *deformare, in pajus Angere, foedere*.

**defame**, v.tr. *calumniari*.

**default**, n. 1, = error, culpa, peccatum, error; 2, = lack, defectio, defectus, -us; 3, legal t.t. = judgment, go by —, *vadimonium de-erere*. **defaulter**, n. *qui vadimonium deserit*.

**defeat**, I. n. clades, -is, f., strages, -is, f.  
**II.** v.tr., see CONQUER, BATTLE.

**defect**, n. 1. quod dedit, desideratum; the — of character, vitia, -orum; 2. labes, -is, f., vitium, mendum. **defective**, adj. imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus; to be —, deficere, deesse. Adv. imperfecte, vitiose. **defection**, n. (ab algo) defectio. **deficiency**, n. defectio (e.g. virtutum, animi), inopia.

**defend**, v.tr. 1. alqm or alqd tuari ab algo or alqd re defendere, alqm or alqd tueri, tutari, alqd ab algo prohibere, pro algo or alqd re propugnare; 2. legal t.t. causam alcijs 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), procrastinare, producere, prolatare, reficere; 2. = to give way to, alci cedere, obsequi, morem gerere. **deference**, n. observantia, obsequium. **deferential**, adj. submissus; see HUMBLE. Adv. submissus.

**deficient**, adj., see DEFECTIVE.

**defile**, I. n. angustiae, fauces, -ium, f.  
**II.** v.tr. maculare, inquinare, (con)spurare, 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. certe, certo, definite.

**deflect**, v.intr. declinare, errare.

**deform**, v.tr. deformare, depravare, in pejus mutare or vertere. **deformed**, adj. distortus, deformatus, deformis. **deformity**, n. deformitas, turpilitudo.

**defraud**, v.tr. alqm alqd re fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam alci suocere, fraude or dolo capere, fallere, circumscribere, circumvenire. **defrauder**, c. fraudator, circumscriptor.

**defray**, v.tr. sumptus suppeditare, solvere.

**defunct**, adj. mortuus, fide functus.

**defy**, v.tr. alqm provocare (= to challenge), spernere alqd (e.g. imperia), contemnere alqd, alci rei se offerre or resistere. **defiance**, n. provocatio (Plin.), contumacia (= obstinacia).

**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 coepere (of soldiers), in gen. alqm gradu despicere. **degrading**, adj. indecorus.

**degradation**, n. ignominia, dedecus, -oris, n.

**degree**, n. 1. gradus, -us; having —, gradatus (= graduated); to such a —, eo with noun in gen. ut, or adeo ut; by —, prout(hatim, 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. maestus. **dejection**, n. agritudo, maestitia, tristitia, maeror.

**delay**, I. v.tr. 1. = retard, (re)morari, detra-

here alqm, moram facere alci, moram alci afferre, alqm (re)stardare, retinere, reprimere, cohibere; 2. = prolong, duocere, (ex)trahere; 3. = postpone, differre. **II.** v.intr. (com)morari, se tenere, continere, se cunctari, cessare; to — over a thing, in alqd re cessare. **III.** n. mora, dilatio, cessatio (= idle —).

**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. perniciosus.

**deliberate**, I. v.intr. deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium trahere or c. capere de alqd re; to — over anything, alqd considerare, secum volvere. **II.** adj. 1. = slow, lentus; 2. = careful, prudens. Adv. lente; prudenter, considerate, consilio. **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, delicatus; 4. = requiring care, difficilis, anceps, accuratus; 5. = fine, exquisitus. Adv. mollior, infirme, fastidiosus, delicate, accurate, exquisita. **delicacy**, n. 1. mollitia, — of taste, stylo, etc.; 2. humanitas, subtilitas; 3. imbecillitas, infirmitas; 3. fastidium; 4. = tact, prudentia, cura; 5. venustas, elegantia; 6. = a dainty, cibis delicatus.

**delicious**, adj. suavis, dulcis, amoenus. Adv. suaviter, amoenus.

**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, grata. **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., factus, -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, delictio.

**dell**, n. (con)vallis.

**delude**, v.tr. deludere. See DECEIVE. **delusion**, n. 1. = cheat, fraus, datus, fallacia; 2. = error, error. **delusive**, adj. falsus, fallax, vanus. Adv. fallaciter, vane.

**deluge**, I. n. 1. lit. eluvio; 2, fig. magna vis alcijs rei. **II.** v.tr. 1. lit. (terram, etc.) inundare; 2, fig. magnam copiam alcijs rei dare; be deluged with, alqd re cumulari.

**delve**, v.tr. fodere.

**demagogue**, n. vocarum rerum auctor; to be a —, rebus novis studere.

**demand**, I. v.tr. (de)poscere, exposcere, (ex)postulare, (ex)flagitare, implorare, requirere, flagitare, (ex)petere, exigere, requirere. **II.** n. postulatio, postulatum, 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, m.

**demerit**, n. culpa. See BLAME, FAULT.

**demi**, n. semi, in comp. (e.g. *semideus*).  
**demigod**, n. heros.

**demise**, I. n. obitus, -us; 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(s)trere* (pro- sternere, evertere). **demolition**, n. demolitio, everio.

**demon**, n. \* daemon (Eccl.).

**demonstrate**, v.tr. demonstrare, docere, (con)firmare, probare. **demonstration**, n. 1, = pointing out, *demonstratio*; 2, = proof, argumentum, documentum; 3, = political meeting, confitio. **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, -us, cavea, claustrum, latibulum.

**denizen**, n. incolae, 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. **notation**, n. designatio, significatio.

**denounce**, v.tr. 1, denunciare; 2, — before a court, nomen alcis 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 STRIDITY.

**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 accusa. and infin. 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, abeessere ab or ex, decedere (de or ex) loco, discedere (ab) loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco, egredi (ab) loco, digredi (ab, ex) loco; fig. = to die, decedere ex or a vita. **departure**, n. abitus, decessus, discessus (all -us).

**department**, n. 1, munus, -us, n., munia, -orum, provincia; 2, = district, pars, ager, regio.

**depend**, v.intr. 1, = to be dependent on, pendere ex algo or alqd re, in alcis ditione esse, esse in alcis manu, in alcis potestate verti, in algo esse or positum or situm esse; 2, = to rely on, alci (con)fidere; — upon it, mihi crede. **dependent**, adj. & n. use verb (e.g. qui ex te

pendet, etc.). **dependence**, n. 1, = subjection, dictio; 2, = trust, fiducia.

**depict**, v.tr. lit. & fig. (de)pingere, (ex)figere, exprimere, describere.

**deplorable**, v.tr. deplorare, desilire, complovare. **deplorable**, adj. see MISERABLE.

**deponent**, n. 1, legal t.t. testis, -is, m. and f.; 2, gram. t.t. (verbum) deponents.

**depopulate**, v.tr. terram (de)vastare, (de)populati, vacuefacte. **depopulation**, n. populatio, vastatio.

**deport**, v.tr. se gerere. **deportment**, n. 1, = carriage, gestus, -us; 2, = behaviour, mores, -um, m.

**depose**, v.tr. 1, = to remove from office, loco 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 deposita; 2, = pledge, pignus, -us, n. See PLEDGE. **depository**, n. apotheca, receptaculum.

**deprave**, v.tr. depravare, corrumpere, vitare. **depravation**, n. depravatio, corruptio. **depravity**, n. pravitas, turpitudine, mores perdit, mores turpes.

**deprecate**, v.tr. deprecari alqd ab algo or quin with subj. **deprecation**, n. deprecatio.

**depreciate**, v.tr. minuire, elevare (= lessen), obtractare alci or alci rei. **depreciation**, n. obtractatio.

**depredation**, n. latrocinium. **depredator**, n. praedator, latro.

**depress**, v.tr. deprimere, opprimere, alcis animum affligere. **depression**, n. tristitia, maeror.

**deprive**, v.tr. alqm alqd re privare, (de)spoliare, expoliare, orbare, alqd alci adimere, detrahere, eripere. **deprived**, adj. orbatus (orbatus) alqd re; — of the use of his limbs, membris captus. **deprivation**, n. privatio, spoliatio.

**depth**, n. see DEEP.

**depute**, v.tr. legare (in state affairs), allegare (in private). **deputy**, n. see AGENT. **deputation**, n. legatio.

**derange**, v.tr. (de)turbare, perturbare, conturbare. **deranged**, adj. demens, inanis. **derangement**, n. 1, = confusion, perturbatio; 2, = madness, dementia, insaniam.

**deride**, v.tr. alqm or alqd deridere, irridere. **derider**, n. irrisor. **derision**, n. irrisio.

**derivative**, adj. by verb.

**derive**, v.tr. derivare (= to draw off or turn aside a river), (de)ducere; to — a word, verbum ex or ab alqd re (de)ducere.

**derogate from**, v.tr. derogare (e.g. alqd de magnificentia, alqd sibi, fidem alci), alci or alci rei obtractare. **derogatory**, adj. to be — to, alci dedecori esse; to speak in a — manner of anyone, alci obtractare.

**descend**, v.intr. 1, = to come down, descendere ex or de; 2, fig. tradi; to be —ed from, ortum or originum esse ab algo; 3, see ATTACK. **descendant**, n. prognatus; pl. progenies, poster. **descent**, n. 1, = going down, use the verb; 2, of a hill, declivitas, locus declivis; 3, = origin, origo, genus, -us, n. stirps, progenies; 4, — upon = attack, irruptio, incursio, incurus, -us.

**describe**, v.tr. 1, describere, verbis exsequi, scripturam persequi, explicare alqd or de alqd re, exponere alqd or de alqd re, alqd enarrare,

enumerare, comprehendere, complecti, *litteris mandare, memorias prodere, tradere*; 2. = to draw, describe. **description**, n. descriptio, (e)narratio, expositio.

**desecrate**, v. tr. profanare, profanum facere, exaugurare (opp. inaugurare), polluerè, maculare, violare. **desecration**, n. pollutio sacra, -orum.

**desert**, n. dignitas, virtus, -itudo, 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 desce, alqm prolece; 2. = to become a deserter, signa deserere or relinquere, ad hostem transfugere or perfugere. **desertion**, n. 1. (de)relictio; 2. transitio ad hostem. **deserter**, n. transfuga, desertor.

**deserve**, v. tr. (com)merere, (com)mereri, (pro)merere, (pro)meriti, dignum esse re; he — praise from me, dignus est quem laudem or qui a me laudetur; — well of a person or city, bene de alq re erga alqm mereri. **deserving**, adj. alqd re dignus. Adv. merito, jure.

**desideratum**, n. quod deest, res necessaria.

**design**, n. and v. tr. 1. see SKETCH; 2. see PURPOSE. **designing**, adj. perlitus, prudeus, 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. alci rei appetitio, appetitus, -us, appetitus, cupiditas, cupido, desiderium. **II**. v. tr. alqd appetere, cupere, concupiscere, desiderare, desiderio alci teneri, acere (with infin., e.g. avaro acire, audire, etc.); what do you —? quid vis? quid sciri jubet? **desirable**, adj. optabile, expetendus. **desirous**, adj. alci rei appetens, cupidus, avidus. Adv. appetenter, cupide, avido.

**desist**, v. intr. desistere re (ab re and de re, or with infin.), abstinere (a)re.

**desk**, n. mensa (= table), scrinium (= escritorio).

**desolate**, I. adj. 1. = waste, vastus, desertus; 2. = bereaved, orbis; 3. = despairing, spe destitutus, maestus. **II**. v. tr. vastare, (de)populati.

**despair**, I. n. desperatio. **II**. v. intr. desperare (= 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. **despairing**, adj. see DESPERATE.

**despatch**, **dispatch**, I. v. tr. 1. = to do, conficere, perficere, absolvi, finire; with haste, maturare, accelerare; 2. = send off, (dis)mittere, ablegare (on private), legare (on public business); 3. = kill, trucidare, caedere. **II**. n. 1. confectio, perfectio, festinatio, propositio; 2. missio; 3. trucidatio, caedes, -is, f. **despatches**, n. pl. litterae publicae missae.

**desperate**, adj. 1. = hopeless, exasper, sine spe, desperatus (= despaird of); 2. = state of affairs, res desperatae or extremae; 3. = dangerous, periculosus; 4. = villainous, sceleratus, scelestus; 5. = brave, fortissimus. Adv. desperanter, periculosè, scelestè, scelestè, or by superl. (e.g. — wicked, scelestissimus), fortissimo, acerrime. **desperation**, n. desperatio.

**despise**, v. tr. contemnere, contemptui habere, despiciere, aspernari, spernere. **despicable**, adj. contemnendus, turpis. Adv. turpiter, foede.

**despite**, I. n. odium, malitia. **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 defectum esse. **despondency**, n. see DESPAIR.

**despot**, n. tyrannus, dominus. **despotism**, n. dominatus, -us, tyrannis, -idus, f., dominatio. **despotical**, 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.

**desitute**, adj. inope, egens; of anything, alci 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), intercidere (pontem), delere, extinguere (societatem vitale, potentiam), dissolvere, interrumpere; conficere, subvertere (e.g. imperium, leges et libertatem); to — oneself, mortem sibi consciscere.

**destroyer**, n. evertor rei, qui alqd perdit, etc.

**destructible**, adj. fragilis, quod periri potest.

**destructibility**, n. fragilitas.

**destruction**, n. dissolutio, everio, excidium, extinctio.

**destructive**, adj. perniciosus, exitiosus, funestus. Adv. perniciosè.

**desuetude**, n. oblitio.

**desultory**, adj. inconstans, levis, mobilis, instabilis. Adv. parum diligenter.

**detach**, v. tr. alqd ab alqd re separare, sejungere, dijungere. **detachment**, n. = a body of troops, delecta manus, -us, delecti (militia).

**detail**, n. singula, -orum, singulas 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. detertere alqm ab or de re (or with ne, quin, quominus).

**deteriorate**, I. v. tr. deterius facere, in deterius mutare, in pejus mutare or vertere, corrumpere. **II**. v. intr. deteriorum (deterius) fieri, in pejorem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari. **deterioration**, n. deterior conditio or status, -us.

**determine**, v. tr. 1. = settle, alqd (dis)judicare, (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)stitutio, (dis)judicatio, arbitrium, judicium, sententia; 2. constitutum, ratio; 3. = decision of character, constantia, gravitas. **determined**, adj. constans, gravis.

**detest**, v. tr. alqm or alqd detestari, averrari. **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. detrudere de alq re or de alqd re, alqd minuere, alci obtrahere. **detractio**, n. obtrahatio.

**detriment**, n. *damnum, detrimentum*, *factura* **detrimental**, adj. *perniciosus, iniquus, adversus, contrarius*. Adv. *perniciosus*.

**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*, *explicare*; 2. = educate, *educare*, *evolvere*; 3. = improve, *augere* (e.g. the resources of a country), *evolvere*. II. v.intr. *crecere, adolescere, augeri*. **development**, n. 1. *explicatio, explanatio*; 2. = growth, etc., *audis, -tis, progressus, -tis*.

**deviate**, v.intr. *declinare, deflectere, digredi*, *discedere*, *ab alqd re (ad)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. *evaginare, incensire, fingere, machinari* (in a bad sense); 2. see **BEQUEATH**.

**devoid**, adj. (ab) *alqd re vacuus, liber*; — of care, *securus*.

**devolve**, I. v.tr. *alqd alqd*, (de) *mandare*, *deferre*. II. v.intr. *alci (ob)venire, transmitti*.

**devote**, v.tr. 1. lit. *alqd alci* (de) *rocare*, (con) *secrare*, (de) *dicare*; 2. fig. *alqd alci* (re) *ad* *dicere*, *ad alqd destinare*; to — oneself to, *se alci* (re) *dicere*, *se ad alqd conferre*. **devoted**, adj. *alci re studiosus*. Adv. *studiosus*, or by superl. (e.g. — attached, *amantissimus*). **devotion**, n. 1. *devotio, devotio*; 2. *studium, obsequium, observantia, amor, benevolentia*; 3. = religious feeling, *pictus erga Deum*. **devotions**, n. *proces, -um, f.*

**devout**, adj. *pius erga Deum, venerabundus*. Adv. *pice*.

**dew**, n. *ros*; the — falls, *rorat*, *caulit ros*. **dewy**, adj. *rosidus*.

**dewlap**, n. *palearia, -ium*, pl.

**dexterity**, n. *habilitas, facultas, ingenii dexteritas* *al alqd*, *sol(per)ita, peritia, scientia rei*. **dexterous**, adj. *habilis, dexter, peritus, sol(per)ens, sciens*. Adv. *ad(d)ec(re), perite, sol(per)ter, 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*); *dialectus, -i* (Suet.); to speak in the Doric —, *Dorice loqui*.

**dialectics**, n. *dialectica, -ae, dialectica, -orum*, n. *ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa diffundendi, disserendi ratio*.

**dialogue**, n. 1. = the philosophical, *dialogus, sermo*; 2. = — in plays, *dialogum, sermones alterni*; 3. = conversation, *sermo*.

**diameter**, n. \* *diametros, linea media*.

**diamond**, n. *adamas*.

**diaphragm**, n. *diaphragma* (late), or *praecordia, -ium*, pl.

**diarrhoea**, n. *alvi profusum, profusio, strus cita, citior, liquida, fluens, soluta* (*diapoeia* only as a Greek word, in Cicero).

**diary**, n. *ephemeris, -idis*, f. (= a merchant's —), *advocaria, -orum*.

**dice**, **die**, I. n. *talus, tessera*; to play at — *talis or tesseri ludere, alqd or aleam ludere*; a — box, *fritillus, ludus, aleolus*. II. v.intr. *talos or tesseras jacere or mittere*. **dicier**, n. *aleo, 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*.

**diction**, n. *dicendi or scribendi genus, -eris*, n., *sermo*.

**dictionary**, n. \* *thesaurus verborum*.

**die**, v.intr. *mori, vixit decedere, diem supremum obire*.

**diet**, I. n. 1. *victus, -us, diada*; 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. *alter, 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 difficulties, *pecuniae inopia*; with —, *vix*.

**diffidence**, n. *diffidentia*. **diffident**, adj. *timidus, diffidens*. Adv. *timide, modeste*.

**diffuse**, I. v.tr. *diffundere, disferre, (di)spargere*. 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 digressi*. **digression**, n. *digressio*.

**dike**, n. *mole, -is, f., agger, -eris*, n.

**dilapidation**, n. *injuria, detrimentum*.

**dilate**, v.tr. 1. = to extend, *dilatare*; 2. fig. to — upon, *de alqd re latius dicere*.

**dilatory**, adj. *tardus, lentus*. **dilatation**, n. *cunctatio, tarditas, mora*.

**dilemma**, n. *complexio*; the horns of a —, *res in angustias deductae*.

**diligence**, n. *diligentia, industria, (g)navitas*; with —, *industrie, (g)naviter, sedulo, strenue, studioso, diligenter, cum diligentia*. **diligent**, adj. *diligens, industrius, studiosus rei*.

**dilute**, v.tr. 1. lit. *aqna 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, sublevare*.

**II. v.intr.** *se minuire*, (im)minui. **diminutive**, *n. nomen diminutivum* (Gram.), see **SMALL**.  
**dimple**, *n. gelasinus* (Mart.).

**din**, *I. n. strepitus*, -*is*, *fremitus*, -*is*; to make a —, *strepere*, *strepitum edere*. **II. v.tr.** *alcis aures obtundere*.

**dine**, *v.tr.* *prandere, cenare*; to — with one, *apud alqm cenare* or *accubare*. **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* (Ecc.).

**dip**, *I. v.tr.* (in)tingere in re, mergere in alqd. **II. v.intr.** 1, (im)mergi; 2, see **INCLINE**; 3, to — into (of a book), *librum strictim attingere*. **III. n. 1. = slope, *declivitas*; — of a hill, *declivitas*; 2, = into water, by verb (e.g. to take a —, *immergi*).**

**diploma**, *n. diploma*, -*atis*, *n. diplomacy*, *n. 1.* *legatio* (a.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 praeesse, 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, facere, convertere*; 5, = to — a letter, *alci epistolam inscribere*. **II. adv.** see **DIRECTLY**. **III. adj.** (directus) **direction**, *n. 1.* *curia, procuratio, administratio, moderatio, gubernatio*; 2, see **ORDER**; 3, *use verb*; 4, = course, *iter, itineris, n.*, *cursum*, -*us*, *via*; in different —s, *in diversas partes*; 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*.

**dirty**, *n. caenum, sordus, -is, f., illuvies, squalor*. **dirty**, *I. adj.* 1, *lit. caenosus, lutulentus, spurcus, sordidus, immundus*; to be —, *sordere, squalere*; 2, *fig. sordidus, turpis*. **Adv.** *spurce, 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.** *incommode*.

**disaffect**, *v.tr.* (ab)alienare, sol(D)icitare. **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 concipi*; stomacho gravem esse. **disagreeable**, *adj.* *ingratus, gravis, molestus, injuncundus*. **Adv.** *ingratis, graviter, moleste*. **disagreement**, *n. dissidium*; see **QUARREL**.

**disallow**, *v.tr.* *improbare, revocare, vetare*.

**disappear**, *v.intr.* *abire, auferr, tolli, evanescere, evanescere*. **disappearance**, *n.* by verb (e.g. after the disappearance of this hope, *haec spe sublati*).

**disappoint**, *v.tr.* *ad vanum 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 fecellit*).

**disapprove**, *v.tr.* *improbare, reprobare, condemnare*. **disapproval**, *n. improbatio*.

**disarm**, *v.tr.* *alqm armis exuere, arma alci adimere*.

**disarrange**, *v.tr.* (con)urbare, perturbare, confundere. **disarrangement**, *n. perturbatio*.

**disaster**, *n. malum, clades, -is, f., calamitas, incommodum, casus, -us* (adversus); to be in —, *afflictus condicione esse*. **disastrous**, *adj.* *calamitosus, funestus, adversus, gravis, tristis*; — state of things, *res adversae, fortunae afflictae*. **Adv.** *calamitose, funeste, adverse, graviter*.

**disavow**, *v.tr.* *diffiteri, infitiri, infitias ire, abnuere, repudiare, (de)negare*. **disavowal**, *n. infitatio, repudiatio* (rare).

**disband**, *v.tr.* *exactorare, missos facere, dimittere, militid solvere, sacramento solvere*.

**disbelieve**, *v.tr.* *alci* (ref) *non credere*. **disbelief**, *n. use verb*.

**disburden**, *v.tr.* *alqm or alqd alqd re exonerare, levare, liberare, solvere, expedire*.

**disburse**, *v.tr.* see **PAY**.

**discern**, *v.tr.* *discernere*; — black from white, *atra et alba* or *ab albis discernere*. **discernible**, *adj.* *conspicuus*. **discerning**, *adj.* *intelligens, perspicax, sagax, prudens*. **discernment**, *n. 1.* = distinguishing, *distinctio*; 2, = insight, *intelligentia, prudentia, perspicentia*; a man of great —, *vir prudentissimus*.

**discharge**, *I. v.tr.* 1, as a soldier, *missum facere, alqm (dim)ittere* (ab exercitu), *alqm militid solvere, exactorare alqm, sacramento solvere alqm* (= to free a soldier from his oath), *alqm loco movere*; — a gladiator, *ruda* ('rude' is the foil given as a token of honour) *donare*; to — a civil officer or servant, *mittere alqm, missum facere alqm, removere alqm republicid, alqm submovere administratione republica or a republicid*; 2, = unload, *navem, etc., exonerare*; 3, = pay, *solvere*; 4, = perform, *alqd re fungi*; 5, = let off, *telum (em)ittere*. **II. v.intr.** of rivers, *in mare effundi or (ef)fluere*; of wounds, *pus exit, or effunditur*. **III. n. 1. (dim)issio; 2, by verb; 3, *solutio*; 4, *functio*; 5, *emissio*; 6, of wounds, rivers, etc., *use verb*.**

**disciple**, *n. discipulus, auditor*.

**discipline**, *I. n. disciplina, regimen*; want of —, *licentia*. **II. v.tr. *instituire, coercere, 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, profigare, 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 —, *molestie ferre alqd*.

**discontinue**, *v.tr.* *interrumpere, interrompere, interrumpere, interrumpere, omittere, dirimere*.

**discord**, *n. 1.* in music, *discrepans sonus, -us; dissonantia*; 2, *fig. dissensio, dissidium, discordia*. **discordant**, *adj. 1.* in music, *obsonus*; 2, *dissidens ab or cum alqo, discors cum alqo*. **Adv.** *sine concentu, non congruenter*.

**discount**, I. n. deductio; without any —, sine ullis deductionibus; to pay without —, solidum solvere. II. v.tr. deductiones facta pecuniam solvere.

**discountenance**, v.tr. improbare, condemnare.

**discourage**, v.tr. animum alicuius infringere, deprimere, frangere, affigere; to be discouraged, affigi, de aliquid desperare; to — anything, aliquid dissuadere or with ne; see DETER. **discouragement** n. quod alicuius animum affigit.

**discourse**, I. n. = conversation, sermo, colloquium, colloquium, disputatio (= discussion); = a speech or sermon, oratio. II. v.intr. I. confabulari, colloqui cum aliquo; 2. contumari (= — to an assembly of the people), orationem facere or habere.

**discourteous**, adj. inurbanus, rusticus. Adv. inurbane, rustice. **discourteousy**, n. inurbanitas, rusticitas.

**discover**, v.tr. invenire, aperire, delectare (= find), indicare (= point out), in lucem proferre, exantiarere (= make known). **discoverer**, n. inventor, auctor, index, inventrix (fem.).

**discovery**, n. inventio, investigatio (as act); = the thing discovered, inventum, res inventa.

**discredit**, I. n. = disgrace, dedecus, -bris, n. ignominia, probrium, infamia. II. v.tr. alicuius fidem minuire, de fama destrahere, alicuius auctoritatem levare, alicuius invidiam facere. **discreditable**, adj. inhonestus, turpis.

**discreet**, adj. prudens, cautus, gravis, constans. Adv. prudenter, caute, graviter, constanter. **discretion**, n. prudentia, continentia (= self-restraint), cautio (= wariness).

**discriminate**, v.tr. di(j)udicare, discernere, distinguere (aliquid ab alio or two nouns joined by et). **discrimination**, n. discrimen; to make —, discrimen facere.

**discursive**, adj. inconstans, varius, vagus. Adv. varie, inconstanter. **discursiveness**, n. error.

**disceus**, v.tr. discipulare, disputare (aliquid or de re). **discussion**, n. discipulatio, disputatio.

**disdain**, I. v.tr. dedignari, spernere, fastidire, aspernari. II. n. fastidium, arrogantia. **disdainful**, adj. arrogans; see HAUGHTY.

**disease**, n. morbus; to suffer from —, aegrotare. **diseased**, adj. aeger, egrotus.

**disembark**, I. v.tr. exponere; — soldiers, copias (e classe, navibus) exponere. II. intr. exponi (e nave) egredi. **disembarkation**, n. egressus, -us.

**disembarrass**, v.tr. aliquid aliquid re expedire, liberare, exonerare.

**disembodied**, adj. corporis sui expertus.

**disenchanted**, v.tr. I. lit. aliquid liberare (allowing context to define from what); 2. fig. alicuius 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 —, alicui in odium venire.

**disfigure**, v.tr. deformare.

**disfranchise**, v.tr. civilitatem alicui adimere, aliquid suffragio privare. **disfranchisement**, n. by verb (e.g. he suffered —, suffragio privatus est).

**disgorge**, v.tr. I. (s)omittere, effundere; 2. = give up, reddere.

**disgrace**, I. n. 1. = shame, turpitudine, infamia, dedecus, -bris, n. ignominia; mark of —,

nota; 2. = shameful act, dedecus, probrium, flagitium, opprobrium. II. v.tr. dedecorare, pollueri, alicui dedecori esse, dedecus incurrere. **disgraceful**, adj. turpis, foedus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, probrobus, infamia. Adv. turpiter, foede, inhoneste, flagitiose.

**disguise**, I. n. 1. in dress, vestis mutata; = mask, persona, larva; 2. = appearance, species, simulacrum, imago, simulatio, persona. II. v.tr. I. aliquid aliud rebus occultare, rebus mutare; 2. fig. aliquid (dis)simulare, occultare.

**disgust**, n. fastidium, taedium, satietas (from fulcra), nausea (from a foul stomach).

**disgusting**, adj. later, molestus (= tronic-some), gravis, horribilis. Adv. late, molestic, graviter.

**dish**, I. n. tina, patella, lantz, scutula. II. v.tr. — up, — out.

**dishearten**, v.tr. animum alicuius frangere, spem alicuius eripere.

**dishonest**, adj. malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus, fallax, fraudulentus. Adv. male, improbe, fallaciter, fraudulenter. **dishonesty**, n. improbitas, mores pravi or corrupti, fraus.

**dishonour**, I. v.tr. dedecorare, dedecore afficere, pollere. II. n. ignominia; see DISGRACE.

**disinclination**, n. declinatio rei (opij appetitio), fuga, animus alienus or aversus. **disinclined**, adj. ab aliquid re alienus, alienatus, aversus.

**disingenuous**, adj. see DISHONEST.

**disinherit**, v.tr. exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditatem excludere.

**disinter**, v.tr. effodire, eruere.

**disinterested**, adj. suae utilitatis immemor. Adv. gratuito, liberaliter. **disinterestedness**, n. liberalitas, abstinencia.

**disjoin**, v.tr. disjungere, se, ungere.

**disjoint**, v.tr. = cut up, scindere, (dis)secare, concidere, membratim caedere. **disjointed**, adj. interruptus, haud continuus, haud bene compositus. Adv. incompressite.

**disk**, n. discus, orbis, m.

**dialike**, v.tr. improbare, aversari, fastidire.

**dialocate**, v.tr. luxare (only in past part.).

**dilocation**, n. by verb.

**dialodge**, v.tr. (de)pellere, expellere, propellere.

**dialoyal**, adj. perfidus, infidelis. Adv. perfide. **dialoyalty**, n. perfidia, infidelitas; to show —, perfide agere.

**dismal**, adj. maestus, luctuosus, tristis, miser. Adv. maestice, luctuose, misere.

**dismantle**, v.tr. aliquid nudare, retere; — fortifications, diruere.

**dismast**, v.tr. malo or malis privare.

**dismay**, I. n. terror. II. v.tr. terrere aliquid; see FRIGHTEN.

**dismember**, v.tr. see DISJOIN.

**dismis**, v.tr. (di)mittere, — facere aliquid; see DISCHARGE. **dismis**, n. (di)missio, (to vote for —, e.g. senatus Caelium ad republicam removendum censuit); of soldiers, dismissio militum, esaunderatio; see DISCHARGE.

**dismount**, v.intr. descendere, destitui ex equo or equis.

**disobey**, v.tr. alicui non parere or obedire, alicui dicto audientem non esse. **disobedient**, adj. non parens, dicto non audiens, minus obediens. Adv. non obedienter. **disobedience**, n. contumacia.

**disoblige**, v.tr. alicui 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, confunderi. **dis-**  
**ordered**, adj. 1. of body, *aeger*; 2. of mind, *alienatus*. **disorderly**, adj. 1. = confused, *confusus*, (con)turbatus, perplexus, incompotus, inordinatus; 2. = of conduct, *effrenatus, dissolutus, pravus, corruptus*.

**disorganize**, v. tr. (dis)solvere, resolvere. **disorganisation**, n. dissolutio.

**disown**, v. tr. — a person's authority, *de-trectare alqis imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm iudicem recusare*; — a debt, *infilari debitum*.

**disparage**, v. tr. extenuare, elevare, parvi facere, alci obtrahere. **disparagement**, n. obtrahatio. **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. discutere (= to shake off), dissipare (e.g. *orlines pugnantiū*), (de)pellere, dispellere, (dis)solvere, resolvere; — fear, *metum alci depellere*.

**dispense**, v. tr. 1. = distribute, *distribuerē, dividere*; 2. — with, (dis)mittere (= get rid of), *alqd re carere* (= be without). **dispensation**, n. *venia* (= pardon).

**disperse**, I. v. tr. dis(j)icere, dissipare, dispergere, (dis)pellere, fugare (= put to flight). II. v. intr. se dispergere, dispersi, dilabi, decurrere, difugere, efundi. **dispersion**, n. dissipatio, fuga.

**dispirit**, v. tr. *animum alci affigere* or *frangere* or *infringere*.

**displace**, v. tr. loco suo movere, transferre.

**display**, I. v. tr. 1. in conspectum dare, prae se ferre, proponere, vendicare, ostendere, exhibere; 2. = do, agere, facere; — oneself, (se) praestare, se gerere, or praebere. II. n. ostentatio, renditatio.

**displeased**, v. tr. alci displicere, alqd habere offensivum; be displeased with, alci trahi. **displeasure**, n. offensio, ira, indignatio; without —, *aeguo animo*.

**dispose**, v. tr. 1. = settle, statuere, constituere; 2. — of, vendere, see **SELL**; finire, see **FINISH**; alqd re uti, see **EMPLOY**; alqm interficere, see **KILL**. **disposal**, n. institutio, ordinatio, arbitrium, potestas; to be at the — of anyone, *penes alqm* or *ex alci arbitrio esse*. **disposed**, adj. erga alqm animatus, ad alqd inclinat, ad or in alqd propensus, ad alqd proclivis (usu. in bad sense). **disposition**, n. 1. see **DISPOSAL**; 2. = character, indoles, ingenium, mores, —um; 3. = frame of mind, voluntas, animi inclinatio, proclivitas.

**dispossess**, v. tr. de possessione dimovere et de(j)icere, de 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, contestare, disputare, disceptare; — about, alqd in controversiam vocare or adducere; 2. = quarrel, cum alqo risari. II. n. 1. disputatio, contentio, controversia, concertatio, disceptatio; 2. rixa.

**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, —is, f., animi motus, —is, (animi) perturbatio. **disquieted**, adj. inquietus, anxius, sollicitus.

**disquisition**, n. tractatio, oratio (= speech), scriptum (= a writing).

**disregard**, I. n. 1. = neglect, negligentia; 2. = disrespect, contemptio; to hold in —, male de alqo opinari. II. v. tr. parvi, minimi facere. **disregardful**, adj. alci rei neglegens, immemor.

**disrespect**, n. contemptio, despectio; comb. contemptio et despectio; 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, differe, serere. **dissimulation**, 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, secernere, segregare.

**dissimilar**, adj. dissimilis, diversus, diversus generis. **dissimilitudo**, n. dissimilitudo. **dissimulation**, n. dissimulatio; see **DISSEMBLE**.

**dissipate**, v. tr. dissipare; see **DISPENSE**. **dissipated**, adj. effusus, pravus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, libidinosus. **dissipation**, n. luxuria, licentia, pravitas.

**dissolve**, v. tr. 1. = melt, liquefacere, liquari, (dis)solvere, (re)solvere, diluere; 2. = break up, (dis)solvere, di(s)jungere. **dissolute**, see **DISSIPATED**. **dissolution**, 1. liquefactio; 2. dissolutio, dissipatio. **dissoluteness**, n. mores dissoluti, pravi, etc.

**dissonant**, adj. absonus. **dissonance**, n. vox absona.

**dissuade**, v. tr. dissuadere alqd or de alqd re, dehortari alqm ab alqd re, deterere alqm ab alqd 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 intervallio interjeto; 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 intervallio or procul dijunctum esse ab; he is far —, longe abest; 2. praetertitus; 3. = proud, superbus. Adv. *procul, superbe*.

**distaste**, n. animus alienus, stomachus, taedium. **distasteful**, adj. molestus, injunctus, ingratus. Adv. *molestus, injuncte, ingratis*.

**distemper**, n. see **DISEASE**.

**distend**, v. tr. referre (= stuff full). **distention**, n. dissensio, or by verb (e.g. *stomachus refertus*).

**distill**, 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. qui aliquid (de)coquit.

**distinct**, adj. 1. = separate, distinctus, separatus, dis(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*. **distinctish**, v.tr. 1. see DISCERN; — between, (inter) *aliquas res diffundere*; 2. = honour, *aliquam (aliquid re) ornare*; — oneself, *gloriam adipisci*. **distinguish**, v.tr. 1. *agnoscere, clarus, nobilis, eximius*; a — man, *vir omnibus rebus ornatus* or *prececellens*.

**distort**, v.tr. 1. *detorquere, distorquere* (e.g. oculos); 2. in *pejus detorquere, vertere*.

**distraet**, v.tr. 1. = turn the attention, *aliquam (in plura studia, etc.) distrahere, distingere*; 2. in a bad sense, *aliquam (con)turbare, perturbare*.

**distraet**, adj. (con)turbatus, perturbatus, mente turbatus. Adv. *ruptim atque turbate*, or by adj. *amens*. **distraction**, n. 1. = interruption, *impedimentum*; 2. = want of attention, *animi conturbatio, incuria* (= carelessness), *negligentia*.

**distrain**, v.tr. in possessionem rerum *debitoris mitti* (Jct.), *bona alique venum distrahere* (Jct.), *bona vendere*. **distraint**, 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 afflictae* or *angustae*. **distressing**, adj. *gravis, acerbus*. Adv. *graviter, acerbè*.

**distribute**, v.tr. *distribuere, metiri, partiti, dispartire, 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 re*), *parva fides, suspicio*. **distrustful**, adj. *suspiciosus, diffidens, diffidus*. Adv. *diffidenter, suspiciose*.

**disturb**, v.tr. (con)turbare, perturbare. **disturbance**, n. *turbatio, tumultus, -as, motus, -as*. **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 aliquam aliquid*; — yourself to, *discedere aliquid, consuetudinem rei minuire*.

**ditch**, n. *fossus, incile*. **ditcher**, n. *fossor*.

**dithyrambic**, adj. *dithyrambicus*.

**ditty**, n. *carmen, cantus, -as*.

**diurnal**, adj. *cotidianus* (quot.), *diurnus*.

**dive**, v.intr. 1. *urinari, se (de)mergere, (de)mergi, submergi*; — under, *aliquid re* or in *aliquid re* or sub *aliquid*; 2. — into, = examine, *aliquid explorare, investigare, cognoscere*; = read in parts, *librum strictim alligere*. **Diver**, n. *urinator*.

**diverge**, v.intr. 1. lit. *discedere, digredi*; of roads, in *diversas partes ferre*; 2. fig. ab *aliquo*

*discrepare, dissentire*; see DIFFER. **divergence**, n. 1. *declinatio*; 2. *dissensio*.

**diverse**, adj. *diversus, dispar, impar, 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, avocare, distingere, diducere, flectere*; 3. = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*. **diverting**, adj. *juvenculus, jocundus*.

**divest**, v.tr. *aliquam exuere, aliquam aliquid re nudare, delegere*.

**divide**, I. v.tr. *dividere, partiti, dispartire, dispartiri, 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, forus, oris*. **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 divinus honores habere*; 2. fig. *praestans, eximius, pulcherrimus*. Adv. *divine, divinitus, eximia, pulcherrime*. **II.** n. *sacerdos, clericus*. **III.** v.tr. 1. lit. *divinare, praesagire, praedictare, vaticinari, (h)ariolari*; 2. fig. *praecipere, praesentire, conjecturari consequi, conjectare*. **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*.

**divorcer**, I. n. *divortium, discordium* (= separation), *diffarreatio* (= eating apart, opp. *confarreatio*), *repudium* (= putting away). **II.** v.tr. as the act of the man, *divortium facere cum uxore, repudium remittere uxori, uxorem repudiare*; *divorces uxori adimere*; the woman was said *divortium facere cum marito, repudiare virum, discedere a viro*.

**divulge**, v.tr. (dis)vulgare, in *medium proferre, declarare, aperire*.

**dizzy**, adj. *vertiginosus*; a — height, *immemus altitudo*. **dizziness**, 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 necesse*; 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. *dociliter*. **docility**, n. *docilitas*.

**dock**, I. n. *navalis, or navalis, -trum*. **II.** v.tr. = cut short, *praedidare*.

**doctor**, I. n. *medicus*. **II.** v.tr. *aliquid maderi, aliquam curare*.

**doctrine**, n. = instruction, *doctrina, institutio, praeceptum*. **doctrinal**, adj. *quod ad doctrinam pertinet*.

**document**, n. *lit(er)ae, tabulae*.

**dodge**, I. v.tr. *aliquid luc illic trahere, circumvenire, eludere*. **II.** n. = trick, *dolus*.

**doe**, n. *dama femina*.

**dox**, v. tr. *exuere*.

**dog**, I. n. *canis*; a young —, *canulus*; of a —, *caninus*; to go to the —, *persum ire, crumpi*; go to the —! *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 inculti*.

**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, (*confidens*). Adv. \**dogmatically, confidenter*.

**doings**, n. see ACTION.

**dole**, I. n. *stips*, see ALMS. II. v. tr. *demitir, dividere, distribuere*. **doleful**, adj. *tristis, maestus*. Adv. *maeste*. **dolefulness**, n. *tristitia, maeror*.

**doll**, n. *pupa* (Pers.).

**dollar**, n. \**thalterus*.

**dolphin**, n. *delphinus*.

**dolt**, n. *stipes, -itis, m., cauder* (codex), *homo rusticus, baro*. **doltish**, adj. *rusticus, stultus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*. Adv. *rustice, stulte*.

**domain**, n. *ager publicus, possessio*.

**dome**, n. *thobus* (= cupola).

**domestic**, I. adj. I. *domesticus, familiaris, privatus*; 2. opp. to foreign, *intestinus, domesticus*. II. n. *servus, minister, serva, ministra*. **domesticate**, v. tr. see TAMR.

**dominion**, n. I. *potestas* (= civil authority), *jus, juris*, n. (= legal authority), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dicto, principatus, -as, regnum, dominatio, dominatus, -as* (= lordship), *tyrannis, -idis, f. (reparis, = usurped dominion in a free state)*; 2. = realm, *regnum*. **dominate**, v. tr. *dominari*; — over, in algos. **dominant**, adj. *summus, maximus, praecipuus* (= chief). **domination**, n. *dominatio*; see DOMINION. **domineering**, adj. *imperiarius, superbus*. **domineer**, v. intr. *ex arbitrio imperare*.

**donation**, n. *donum*; see GIFT.

**doom**, I. n. I. = fate, *fatum, sors*; 2. = judgment, *iudicis sententia, iudicium*. II. v. tr. *damnare*; see CONDEMN, DESTINE. **doomsday**, n. *extremum iudicium*.

**door**, n. *ostium, janua, fores, -um, f., valvae* (= folding-doors), *limen* (= threshold); to bolt the —, *ostio pessulum obdere*; to open a — to wickedness, *patifacere 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*.

**dote**, v. intr. *delirare*; — on, *perditte amare*. **dottage**, n. *senectus, -itis, f.* **dotard**, n. *senex*, fixing sense by context (e.g. *stultus*).

**double**, I. adj. I. *duples* (= twofold), *duplus* (in gen.), *geminus, geminatus* (= twins, double in nature), *bipartitus* (= having two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful); 2. see TRIMACHOUROS. II. v. tr. I. *duplicare*; 2. = sail round, *alqd flectere, circumvehì*; 3. =

turn, *se flectere*. Adv. *bis, dupliciter, per fide, per fides*. **double-dyed**, adj. I. lit. *dis tinctus*; 2. fig. use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo acerrimissimus*). **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* (*quin, -as, num, quidnam*), *scrupulus, difficultas, dubium*, (usu. after a prep., e.g. in *dubium vocare*); without —, *sine dubio, haud dubie, certe, non dubito quin* (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 dubio quin*. **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.* *palmes, -is, m.* and *f.* **dove-coot**, n. *columbarium, turris*. **dovetail**, I. n. *securicula, subseus, -idis, f.* II. v. tr. *securiculâ compingere*.

**dower**, n. *dos, dôtis, f.* **dowerless**, adj. *indotatus*.

**down**, I. prep. *de*, with abl.; — the stream, *secundo flumine*. II. n. = grassy hill, *campus paul(ho editus)*. **downcast**, adj. *tristis, maestus*. **downfall**, n. (*ocaeus, -as, interitus, -as, exitum, ruina*). **downpour**, n. *imber, -bris, m.* **downtight**, I. adj. I. = altogether, *totus, or summus* (e.g. he is a — cheat, *totus e fraude factus est*; it is — folly, *summae stultitiae 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, deducere*.

**down**, n. = plumage, *plumae*; on a plant, the chin, etc., *lanugo*. **dowry**, adj. *plumens, plumosus*.

**dose**, v. intr. *semisomnum esse*; dozing, *semisomnus*.

**dozen**, *duodecim*.

**drab**, adj. *ravus*; see BROWN.

**drag**, I. v. tr. *trahere, ducere, vehere*; — out, *educere*; see DRAW and PROTRACT. II. n. *suffragmen*.

**dragon**, n. *draco, serpens*; *anguis* (the constellation).

**dragoon**, I. n. *eques, -itis, m.* II. v. tr. *dominari*.

**drain**, I. n. *fossa, incile, cloaca, collicina* (*colliquas, in fields, on roofs, etc.*). II. v. tr. *siccare*.

**drake**, n. *anas 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), *tapets*; 3. = clothes, *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 alquo loco educere*, ad or *ex alquo loco ducere* (persons, troops); — water, *ex puteo aquam trahere*; — wine, etc., *ex dolio promere*, *defundere*; — a line, *ducere lineam*; = to portray, delineate, designate, describe (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), (*de*)*pingere*; = to excite, move (e.g. risum, laughter, etc.); — a conclusion, *alqd concludere*; — a bill, *syngrapham conscribere*; — a lot, *sortem ducere*; — curtains, *velis alqd obtendere*; — aside, *alqm sevocare*; — down, 1. *deducere*, *elidere*; 2. = INCUB; — on, = entice, *pellucere*; — over, in *sententiam perducere*; — tight, (*ad*)*stringere*; — up, *scribere*. **II** v.intr. — on or near, *accidere* = APPROACH; — back, *recedere*, *se recipere*. **draw-bridge**, n. *naepons*, m. **drawer**, n. 1 (of water), *aquarius*; 2, = chest of drawers, *armarium*; 3, = sketched, *pictor*. **drawing**, n. *pictura*, *imago*. **drawing-room**, n. *atrium*.

**drawl**, v.intr. in *dicendo* *lentum esse*.

**dray**, n. *carrus*, -us, *currum*, *vehiculum*, *plaustrum*.

**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. *somnare*, *dormitare* (= to sleep away time); — of, *videre alqd in somnis* or *per somnum*, or *per quietem*. **dreamy**, adj. *somniculosus*.

**dreary**, adj. *tristis*, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *luctuosus*, *maestus*. Adv. *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *maeste*. **dreariness**, n. *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

**drags**, n. 1, *faex*; 2, fig. the — of the population, *faex populi*, *sordes*, -is, *ei faex urbis*, *infima plebs*; the — of the state, *sentina reipublicae*.

**drench**, 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 amictu*; 2, = prepare food, (*com*)*parare*. **III** v.intr. *vestiri*, *amictiri 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*. **dressing**, n. med. t.t. *fomentum*, *cataplasma* (Plin.); (= the whole treatment) *curatio*.

**drift**, I. v.intr. (*de*)*ferri*, *fluare*. **II** n. = tendency or aim, *consilium*, *ratio*, *propositum*, *ad quod spectat mens* or *animus*; what is the —? *quo special oratio? what is your —? quid vis?*

**drill**, I. v.tr. 1, = to bore, *perforare*, *terebere*; 2, = to exercise, *exercere* (e.g. *milles*), *milles omni disciplinā militari erudire*. **II** n. 1, *terebra*; 2, *exercitatio*.

**drink**, I. n. 1, = a drinking, *potio*; 2, = a draught, *potio*, *potus*, -us. **II** v.tr. *bibere*, *potare*, *haurire* (= drink up), *sorbere* (= suck in); — too much, *vinu se obtrudere*; — in, *bibere*; — to, *alci alqd or salutem propinare*. **drinker**, n. *potor*, *potator* (a habitual —), *combibo*, *compotor* (= a cup-companion). **drinking**, n. *potio*; in the act of —, *inter bibendum*; to be addicted to —, *vinu indigere*, *addictum esse*. **drinking-bout**, n. *comessatio*.

**drip**, v.intr. *stillare*.

**drive**, I. v.tr. *agere*, *pellere* (= — by force); to — forward, *propellere* (e.g. *narem*); — from, *abigere* ad or *ex alqd re*, *exigere* (e) *re* (e.g. *domo*, *civitate*, *hostem e campo*), (*ex*)*pellere alqm (de) re* (*domo*, *ex urbe*, *a patria*), *depellere alqm re* or *de re* (*urbem*, *ex urbe*, *de provincia*), *efficere alqm (de) re* (*de fundo*), *exturbare ex re*; — hither and thither, *agitare* (*fluctibus agitari*); necessity —s, *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, *rudarius*, *auriga*; of animals, *agilator*; a donkey —, *asinarius*.

**drivel**, I. v.intr. 1, lit. *salivare*, *salivam fluere* *pati*; 2, fig. *ineptire*, *nugari*. **II** n. 1, *saliva*; 2, *nugae*, *ineptiae*.

**drizzle**, v.intr. *leniter pluuere*; it —s, *rorat*.

**droll**, adj. *lepidus*, *jocularis*, *ridiculus*. Adv. *lepidè*, *ridicule*. **drollery**, n. *lepor* (*lepos*), *ludus*, *focus*, *nugae*, *tricio*, *ineptiae*.

**dromedary**, n. (*camelus*) *dromas*, -adis, m.

**drone**, n. *fucus*. **droning**, n. *bombus*.

**droop**, I. v.tr. *demittere*, *inclinare*. **II** v.intr. 1, lit. *demitti*; 2, = fade, *languere*, *languescere*, *flaccescere*; 3, = fail, *animo concidere*, *agigi*.

**drop**, I. n. *gutta*, *stilla*; not a —, *ne minimum quidem*. **II** v.intr. 1, *lippere* (= — 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 de* (*ficio*, *manu*) *emittere*, *demittere*; 2, = cease, *alqd omittere*, *dimittere*.

**dropsey**, n. *aqua intercus*, -utis, *hydrops*.

**dropical**, adj. *hydropicus*.

**drosc**, n. 1, = slag, *scoria*; 2, = rust, *robigio*, *aerugo* (= — of copper), *ferrugo* (= — of iron); 3, fig. *faex*, *sentina*.

**drought**, n. *caelum siccum*, *siccitas*, *siccitates*, -um.

**drove**, n. *grex*, *armenta*, -orum. **drover**, n. *pecuarius*, *armentarius*, *bubulcus*.

**drown**, v.tr. 1, (*de*)*mergere* in *aquam*, *summere* (esp. in pass. part. *summersus*), *aqua suffocare*; fig. *se in alqd ingurgitare*; 2, = overspread, *inundare*; 3, fig. by special verbs (e.g. — the memory of, *oblivisci* = forget).

**drawsy**, adj. *dormitans*, *somni plenus*, *somno gravis*, *ocilians* (= yawning). Adv., by *ad*. **drowsiness**, n. *somno affectum esse*.

**drudge**, I. n. *servus*, *verna*, m. and f. **II** v.intr. *servire*. **drudgery**, n. *officium 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*, *bene potus*, *temulentus*, *vinu gravis*, *crapula plenus*. **drunkenness**, n. *ebriositas*, *vinolentia*, *ebrietas*. **drunkard**, n. *ebriosus*, *vinolentus*.

**dry**, I. adj. 1, *siccus*, *aridus* (= withered), *stipitus* (= thirsty), *stipiticulosus*, (*ex*)*siccatus*, *torridus*; 2, fig. *exilis*, *frigidus*, *jejunus*, *aridus*. Adv. *siccè*, *sejune*, *exiliter*, *frigide*. **II** v.tr. (*ex*)*siccare*, *aridificare*, *torrefacere*; — tears, *obstipere lacrimas*. **III** v.intr. *siccari*, *siccescere* (*ex*)*arescere*. **dryness**, n. 1, *siccitas*, *ariditas*; 2, *jejunitas*, *exilis*. **dry-murse**, n. *asa*.

**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, maderari*.

**ductile**, adj. *I. 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 —, *debere*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam repraesentare*; 2, = fit, ad *alqm idoneus, congruus, alqd dignus, alci debitus*. **II. n.** 1, *debitum*; 2, = tax, *rectigal*; harbour —, *portorium*.

**duel**, *n. certamen*.

**duet**, *n. versus alter*

**duke**, *n.* \* *dux*.

**dulcimer**, *n. sambuca*.

**dull**, *I. v.tr.* 1, = blunt, *hebetare*; obacurere (anything bright); 2, = astound, (ob)stupidificare, *obtundere*. **II. adj.** 1, *lit. hebes*; 2, fig. obtusus, (ob)stupidus, *hebes*; 3, = sluggish, stupid, tardus, *inertis, frigidus*; 4, = uninteresting, aridus, *jejunus*. Adv. *tarde, frigide; jejune, aride*. **dulness**, *n.* 1, = — of mind, obtusior animi acies or vigor, *mens tarda, imbecillitas ingeni*; ingenium *hebes, ingeni tarditas, stupor*; 2, = sluggishness, *inertia, segnitia*; 3, of colour; see *PALENESS*.

**dumb**, adj. *mutus, alinguis* (lit. and fig.); to become —, *obmutescere* (lit. and fig.); to be —, i.e. silent, *tacere*. **dumbfounder**, *v.tr.* obstupidificare. **dumbness**, *n.* use adj. or verb (e.g. — seize me, *obmutesco*).

**dun**, *I. adj. fuscus, subfuscus*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm alqd flagitare, alqd ab alqo exposcere*. **III. n.** *flagitator*.

**dunce**, *n. stipes, -itis, m., truncus*.

**dung**, *n. stercus, -oris, n., fœcus*. **dunghill**, *n. sterquilinum, fœculetum* (Plin.).

**dungeon**, *n. carcer, -eris, m.*

**dupe**, *I. n. homo cretulus, fatuus, ludibrium*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm ludibrio habere*; see *DECEIVE*.

**duplicate**, *n.* *alqd eodem exemplo*.

**duplicitly**, *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. with accus. = throughout, in with abl. = time within which, inter with accus. (e.g. *inter cenam* = dinner, or *inter evandum*), 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 vespere, jam obscurâ luce*; it grows —, *advesperascit*. **dusky**, adj. *fuscus*; see *DARK*.

**dust**, *I. n. pulvis, -eris, m.*; to raise the —, *pulverem movere or exaltare*; to lay the —, *p. sedare*; to throw — in the eyes, *verba alci dare*. **II. v.tr.** *alqd abstergere, detergere*. **duster**, *n.* *panniculum* (or -us). **dustman**, *n.* qui purgantia tollit. **dusty**, adj. *pulverulentus, pulvis 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, *rectigal*. **dutiful, duteous**, adj. *pius erga alqm, alci oboediens, dicto audiens*. Adv. *pie, oboedienter*. **dutifulness**, *n.* *pietas erga alqm, oboedientia*.

**dwarf**, *n. nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio*. **dwarfish**, adj. *pusillus*.

**dwelt**, *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, coedes, -is, f.*

**dwindle**, *v.intr.* (con)tabescere, (de)minui, *extenuari, rarecere*.

**dye**, *I. v.tr.* *alqd re tingere*; *alqd re inficere*, *inducere, colorare, inducere colorem alci rei*; — with blood, *cruentare, sanguinem 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 —, *flos Punici mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. **dyer**, *n.* *infector*.

**dynasty**, *n.* *domus regnatricis, imperium, regnum*.

**dyspepsia**, *n.* *cruditas*. **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. *unicuique 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, studioso, acriter, fervide*. **eagerness**, *n.* 1, *cupiditas, cupido, aviditas, studium, appetentia*; 2, ardor, impetus, -us, fervor, concitatio, aestus, -us.

**eagle**, *n.* *aquila*; — eyed, *cui oculus acer*.

**ear**, *n.* 1, part of the body, *auris*; attentive —s, *aures applicatas*; to box a person's —s, *colaphum* (with the fist), *alapam* (with the palm) *alci duere 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 insignis, inauris, -ium, f.*

**earl**, *n.* \* *comes*.

**early**, *I. adj.* 1, *matutinus* (= in the morning), *matutinus*; 2, of plants, etc., too —, *immaturus*, *ipræcox, præmaturus*; from — youth, (*jam tade*) a puer, ab initio ætatis. **II. Adv.** *mane, primâ luce, sub luce, 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, quantum facere*; 2, fig. (pro)merere, (pro)mereri. **earnings**, *n.* *quæstus, -us, lucrum* (= gain); to make — by bad means, *turpi quæstu victum parare or quaerere*.

**earnest**, adj. *gravis, serius* (usu. of things); to take in —, *rem in ærium vertere*. 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, -eris, f.* (mostly poet.). **II. v.tr.** = — up, *terram aggerare*. **earth-born**, adj. *† terrigena, terræ*

*filius*. **earthen**, adj. *terrenus*. **earthen-ware**, n. *stictilia*, -ium. **earthly**, adj. *terrestis*; — life, *haec vita*; — goods, *res externae*; — happiness, *voluptas (humana)*; — minded, *a rebus divinis alienus*. **earthquake**, n. *terrae motus*, -us. **earthwork**, n. *agger*, -is, m. **earth-worm**, n. *vermis*, m.

**ease**, I. n. 1. *tranquillitas*, *quietas*, -tis, f., *otium* (=leisure), *vita otiosa*, *pax*; to be at, *quiescere*; to take your —, *requiescere*, *quieti se dare*; at —, *tranquillo animo*; 2. = readiness, *facilitas*. II. v.tr. *exonerare*, *laxare*, (*allevare*, *sublevare*, *expedire*. **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 secundae*; 3. = tranquil, *tranquillus*, *quietus*, *placidus*; 4. of temper, *facilis*, *indulgens*; 5. of manners, *simplex*, *comis*. Adv. in gen. *facile*, *nullo negotio*; = tranquilly, *tranquille*, *quiete*, *placide*; of temper, *facile*, *indulgent*; of manners, *simpliciter*, *comiter*.

**east**, n. *oriens*, *regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes*, -ium (= the East). **eastward**, **eastern**, **easterly**, adj. *ad orientem vergens*, *in orientem spectans*; (as adverbs) *ad orientem versus*, *ad* or *in orientem*, *ad regionem orientis*; — nations, *Asiatici*; — land, *orientis terrae*, or *regiones*.

**eat**, I. v.tr. = to take food, *edere*, *manducare* (= to chew), *comedere* (= to eat up), *reci alqd 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, (*ex*)*rodere*. II. v.intr. to — well = taste, *fructus sapere*. **eatable**, adj. *esculentus*. **eatables**, n. *ebus* (= food), *cibi* (= meats, that is, several kinds of food), *ecca* (= prepared food); *victus*, -us (= living, victuals). **eating-house**, n. *popina*.

**eaves**, n. *suggrunda*. **eaves-dropper**, n. *qui alqd embascullat*.

**ebb**, I. n. *aestus recessus*, -us, or *recessus*, -us; at —, *minuente aestu*; — and flow, *aestus maritimi accedens et recedens*. II. v.intr. *recedere*; — and flow, *afluere et remeare*.

**ebony**, n. (*Hebénus*, f. or *ebenum*).

**ebriety**, n. *ebrietas*, *temulentia*; see **DRUNK**.

**ebullition**, n. 1. lit. use *effervescent*; 2. fig. *aestus*, -us; — of anger, *ira effervescit*.

**eccentric**, adj. *inauditus*, *inusitatus*, *novus*, *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 —, *locus clamoribus repercutiens*. II. v.intr. and tr. see "give an echo" above.

**ecolat**, n. *laus*, *splendor*, *ostentatio*.

**eclipse**, I. n. *obscurotus*, *defectus* (*solis* etc.). II. v.tr. 1. *obscurare*; to be eclipsed, *obscurari*, *deficere*; 2. fig. *alqm superare*; see **EXCEL**.

**eclogue**, n. *ecloga* (late).

**economy**, n. 1. = house-management, *rei familiaris administratio*, *diligentia*; political —, *rei publicae administratio*; 2. = frugality, *parvasia*; from —, *rei familiaris trivendae studio*. **economical**, adj. *attentus ad rem*, *frugi*, *diligens*, *parcus*. Adv. *diligenter*, *parce*. **economist**, n. 1. *qui rem suam bene administrat*; 2. = political —, *qui rei publicae opes investigat*.

**ecstasy**, n. 1. = elevation and abstraction of mind, *ecstasis*, -us, *mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens avocata a corpore*; *furor*; 2. = great delight, *summa voluptas*. **ecstatic**, adj. *mente incitatus*, *fanaticus*, *furens*. Adv. *per furor*.

**eddy**, n. *vertex*, *vorago* (= whirlpool).

**edge**, n. 1. = a sharp line, *acies*, *labrum* (of a cup, etc.); 2. = margin, *margo*, m. and f., *ora*, *crepidio* (of quays, etc.); 3. = — of a dress, *limbus*, *clavus*, *ambrae*, *† insula*.

**edible**, adj. *esculentus*.

**edict**, n. *edictum*, *decretum*, *consultum*, *jussum*.

**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. *editor*.

**edition**, n. *editio*.

**educate**, v.tr. *alere* (= to support), *instruere*, *erudire*, *docere* (= teach), *educare* (= bring up); to be well educated, *bene doctum et educationem esse*, *institutum esse*. **education**, n. *educatio*, *disciplina*, *doctrina*, *eruditio*; a man of good —, *homo (ex)doctus*, *eruditus*, *homo bene doctus et educatus*; without —, (*politioris*) *humanitatis expertus*. **educator**, n. *educator* (= one who brings up), *magister*, *magistra*, *praeceptor*, *praeceptor*. **educational**, adj. *ad disciplinam*, etc., *pertinens*.

**educe**, v.tr. *protrahere*, *producere*, *educere*.

**eel**, n. *anguilla*.

**efface**, v.tr. *delere*, (*ex*)*radere*.

**effect**, I. n. 1. = consequence, *effectus*, -us, *eventus*, -us, *consecutus*; 2. = influence, *vis*, *effectus*, -us, *vis et effectus*; to have great —, *multum (apud alqm) valere*; without —, *frustra*, *nequi (ex)quam*; 3. = purpose, to this —, *his verbis*, *hoc consilio*; 4. in —, *re* (verb), *resque*; 5. —, *res*, *verum*, f., *bona*, *verum*. II. v.tr. *efficere*, *facere*, *conficere*, *perficere*. **effective**, **effectual**, adj. *alqis rei efficiens*, *valens*, *efficax*, or by verb *qui*, etc., *efficit*. Adv. *efficienter*, *prosper*. **efficiency**, n. *efficientia*.

**effeminate**, adj. *mollis*, *effeminatus*, *delicatus*, *† semivir*, *muellebris*. Adv. *molliter*, *effeminate*, *muellebriter*. **effeminacy**, n. *mollitia*, *mollities*, *vita delicata*.

**effervesce**, v.intr. *fervere*, *effervesce*.

**effete**, adj. *effetus*, *obsoletus*.

**effigy**, n. *effigies*, *imago*, *simulacrum*.

**efflux**, n. *effluxum*, *profluvium*.

**effort**, n. *opera*, *labor*, *studium*, *contentio*, *conatus*, -us; to make an —, *operam dare*, (*effort*).

**effrontery**, n. *impudentia*, *os*, *oris*, n. (*impudentia*).

**effulgence**, n. *splendor*, *fulgor*.

**egg**, n. *ovum*; a fresh —, *ovum recens*; to lay —, *ova parere*, *edere*, *gignere*; yoke of —, *ritellus*; white of —, *album* or *album ovi* (*Cels.* & *Plin.*); teach your grandmother to suck —, *sus Minervam*, *ut alunt* (i.e. *docet*). **egg-shell**, n. *ovi 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*, *singularis*. Adv. *maxime*, *summe*, *mirum in modum*.

**egress**, n. 1. = going out, *egressus*, -us, *exitus*, -us; 2. = place through which you go out, *exitus*, *egressus*, *egregium*; 3. = mouth of a river, *os*, *oris*, n., *ostium*.

**elder-down**, *n.* plumas (anatum) mollesimas.

**eight**, *adj.* octo; octoni, -ae, -a (= eight each).  
**eighteen**, *adj.* duodeviginti. **eighteenth**,  
*adj.* duodevicesimus, octavus decimus. **eighty**,  
*adj.* octoginta, octogenti (distrib.). **eightieth**,  
*adj.* octogesimus.

**either**, *I.* pron. alteruter (more rarely uter),  
uterque, uterlibet; not —, neuter (fem. and neut.  
of all, -ra, -rum). *II.* conj. either ... or, aut ...  
aut, vel ... vel, sive (seu) ... sive (seu), not either  
... nor, neque (nec) ... neque (nec).

**ejaculate**, *v. tr.* voces interruptas (et inco-  
mptas) mittere or edere. **ejaculation**, *n.* voces  
interruptas.

**eject**, *v. tr.* e(j)icere, emittere, extrudere.  
**ejection**, *n.* expulsio, but more usu. by verb;  
legal t. t. defectio.

**eke**, *v. tr.* to — out, alci rei parcere.

**elaborate**, *I.* *v. tr.* conficere, perficere, co-  
polare. *II.* *adj.* elaboratus, expositus, exquisitus,  
accuratus. Adv. exquisitè, accurate. **elabora-  
tion**, *n.* use the verb.

**elapse**, *v. intr.* transire, praeterire, peragi.

**elastic**, *adj.* 1. lit. qui (quae, quod) product  
potest; 2. fig. see HERRY.

**elated**, *adj.* aliquid re elatus; to be —, efferri.  
**elation**, *n.* gaudium (= joy), arrogantia,  
superbia (= pride).

**elbow**, *n.* cubitum.

**elder**, *I.* *adj.* (nahu) major, superior, prior.  
*II.* *n.* eod. t. t. \* presbyter. **elderly**, *adj.* aetate  
profectus.

**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, suffragi-  
um, -orum (= the votes); 2. a popular —,  
comitia, -orum; to hold an —, comitia habere; day of  
—, dies comitialis; 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, compositus, mundus (= neat),  
urbanus (= refined). Adv. eleganter, venuste,  
belle, nitide, urbana. **elegance**, *n.*,  
elegantia, urbanitas, venustas, munditia.

**elegy**, *n.* elegia, elegi. **elegiac**, *adj.* elegi-  
acus (late).

**element**, *n.* 1. = original material, elementum,  
natura; the —s, principia rerum e quibus omnia  
constant, primordia rerum; the four —s, quatuor  
elementa, initia rerum; 2. = a part, membrum;  
3. = the rudiments of knowledge, elementa, -orum,  
rudimenta, -orum; 4. fig. to be in one's —, aliquid re  
familiariter uti; to be out of one's —, in aliquid re  
peregrinum ac hospitem esse. **elementary**,  
*adj.* primus (e.g. — knowledge, prima lit(erarum  
studia); — school, schola in qua lit(erarum  
elementa traduntur).

**elephant**, *n.* elephanteus (elephas).

**elevate**, *v. tr.* 1. = raise, (a)stollere, extollere,  
(a)levare; 2. fig. tollere, evellere; to be raised,  
efferri. **elevated**, *adj.* 1. of places, editus,  
altus, (ex)altus, praecelsus; 2. fig. (ex)altus.  
**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, undecim; —  
times, undecies. **eleventh**, *adj.* undecimus.

**elf**, *n.* see FAIRY.

**elicit**, *v. tr.* elicere, oblandere (by coaxing),  
extorquere (by force), evocare (to call or bring  
forth); to — tears, lacrimas movere alci.

**eligible**, *adj.* opportunus, idoneus ad aliquid,  
dignus aliquid re, or qui with subj. Adv. opportu-  
tune, 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 alio or aliquid (pro)fugere,  
(f)ugere. **elopement**, *n.* fuga.

**eloquence**, *n.* facultas or vis or copia di-  
cendi, facundia, eloquentia. **eloquent**, *adj.*  
facundus, eloquens, copiosus, dicendi peritus, in  
dicendo exercitatus, in dicendo suavis et ornatus.  
Adv. copiose, ornate, facunde.

**else**, *I.* *adj.* alius. *II.* *adv.* 1. = besides,  
praeterea, praeter (prep. with accus., e.g. nothing  
—, praeter hoc nihil); see EXCEPT; 2. = other-  
wise, aliter, alioquin, alio modo, alia ratione;  
it could not — happen, fieri non potuit quin;  
— where, alibi.

**elucidate**, *v. tr.* see EXPLAIN.

**elude**, *v. intr.* alci or de or (e) alciis manibus  
elabi, de alciis manibus efigere, alciis manibus  
evadere, aliquid eludere, (e)vitare, (e)fugere, dedi-  
nare. **elusive**, *adj.* fallax. Adv. fallaciter.

**Elysium**, *n.* Elysiu(m), see PARADISE. **Ely-  
sian**, *adj.* Elysius (e.g. campi, domus).

**emaciate**, *v. tr.* attenuare, macerare, ener-  
vare, exhaustare. **emaciated**, *adj.* maceratus,  
macer, enervatus, enervatus et exanguis, cunctus,  
(e)stus (= 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, servi-  
tute eximere, a 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, Ru-  
men arcere, coarctare. **embankment**, *n.* agger,  
-ris, m., terra ad aggerem aedificandum congesta,  
mole, -is, f.

**embark**, *I.* *v. tr.* imponere in navem or  
naves. *II.* *v. intr.* 1. lit. conscendere (navem);  
2. fig. — upon, consilium or rationem intrare.

**embarrass**, *v. tr.* 1. = disturb, (con)trabare;  
2. = hinder, aliquid impedire, alci obstruere, obesse,  
officere. **embarrassed**, *adj.* impeditus; — cir-  
cumstances, see EMBARRASSMENT. **embarrass-  
ing**, *adj.* difficilis, dubius, anceps. **embar-  
rassment**, *n.* implicatio, perturbatio; = — of  
mind, mens turbata; = pecuniary —, rei fami-  
liaris implicatio, angustia.

**embassy**, *n.* 1. = the office of an ambassador,  
legatio, legationis munus, -ris, n.; 2. = the  
persons sent, legatio, legati, qui missi sunt; see  
AMBASSADOR.

**embattled**, *adj.* instructus.

**embellish**, *v. tr.* (a)ornare, exornare, alci  
decori or ornamento esse, excolere. **embellish-  
ment**, *n.* decus, -oris, n., ornamentum, insignia.

**embers**, n. cinis, -is, m., favilla.

**embexile**, v.tr. avertère, intervertère, intervertère ad seque transferre, interceptère, suppressère, retinere ad suppressum. **embexilement**, n. peculatus, -is. **embexiler**, n. pecuniae avertor, interceptor.

**embitter**, v.tr. exasperare, infestum facere, exacerbare. **embittered**, adj. irascens, 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, adungere, adijicere; inserere (= to plant in, e.g. alqm familiam); — in a society, in societatem adscribere, recipere; — the young soldiers with the veterans, veteranos immiscere veteribus militibus; — a speech in a letter, epistulae 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. amplecti, amplexari, complexi; 2. = contain, comprehendere, complexi; 3. = seize, capere (e.g. occasionem), uti; 4. = encircle, complexi; 5. — an opinion, ad alqje partes transire, sententias assentiri. II. n. amplexus, -us, complexus, -is.

**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, -us.

**emendation**, n. emendatio (et correctio).

**emerald**, n. smaragdus, m. and f.; of —, smaragdinus.

**emerge**, v.intr. emergere, ex(sistere). **emergency**, n. casus, -us, discrimen.

**emetic**, n. vomitorium, with n. (e.g. bulbus).

**emigrant**, n. patriâ or domo profugus, patriâ exortis, advena, incolâ (= foreign resident).

**emigrate**, v.intr. (e)migrare, demigrare ex loco in locum, transmigrare alqo (e.g. Vetus), domo emigrare, solum (causâ causâ) vertere. **emigration**, n. (e)migratio.

**eminent**, adj. insignis, praestans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, praecellens, eximius, singularis (= sole of its kind), summus. Adv. egregie, eximie, summe, praecipue, singulariter, by superl. with ex omnibus or omnium, or posit. with prae ceteris (e.g. ex omnibus optimus, prae ceteris bonus). **eminence**, n. 1. of place, locus editus, altus (= a hill), tumulus (= a mound); 2. = moral —, praestantia, excellentia, summa gloria; 3. = — of rank, amplissimus gradus, -is.

**emissary**, n. emissarius, speculator.

**emit**, v.tr. (e)mittere, jacere. **emission**, n. (e)missio, jactus, -us.

**emollient**, n. malagma, -atis (Cels.).

**emolument**, n. emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus, -us, fructus, -us.

**emotion**, n. animi motus, -us, commotio, commotio; 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 —, jejuna, frigida. **emphatic**, adj. gravis, rehemens. Adv. graviter, rehementer.

**empire**, n. imperium, potestas, dicio, principatus, -is, dominatio, dominatus, -us, regnum (= monarchical despotism), tyrannia, -idis, f. (= power usurped in a free state).

**empirical**, adj. in usu tantum et experimentis positus (Cels.).

**employ**, v.tr. 1. = to engage in any work or office, occupare, occupatum tenere, destinare; 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, -us, occupatio, tractatio, pertractatio; 2. = business, res, negotium, studium, cura. **employer**, n. qui operas conducit.

**emporium**, n. emporium, forum rerum venalium.

**empower**, v.tr. alci alqje rei faciendas potestatem facere, alci mandare vi, etc.; to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqo, alqje nomina, alqo auctore facere alqd.

**empty**, I. adj. 1. inanis (opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (opp. (ex)ornatus), vacuus; 2. fig. inanis, vanus, omnis eruditionis expertus (alqje ignarus), omnium rerum rudis (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vanus. II. v.tr. vacuificare, exinanire, exonerare (= — a cargo, etc.), exaurire, exsiccare; — itself (of a river), se effundere, in mare (in)fluere. **emptiness**, n. 1. = empty space, inanitas, inane vacuum, vacuitas; 2. fig. inanitas, vanitas.

**empyrean**, n. caelum, f. igneus arcus, thetæra domus, signifier aether.

**emulate**, v.tr. (con)certare, contendere cum alqo, aemulari alqm. **emulation**, n. studium, certamen, certatio, aemulatio. **emulator**, n. aemulus, m., aemula, f. **emulous**, adj. aemulus. Adv. certatim.

**enable**, v.tr. facultatem alci alqje rei faciendas dare.

**enact**, v.tr. 1. of a deliberative body, alqd sancire, sciocare, jubere; 2. in a wider sense, jubere, accens, and influ.; statuere, constituere, influ. or ut. **enactment**, n. = law, sanctio, lex, plebiscitum, senatusconsultum.

**enameoured**, adj. see Lovz.

**encamp**, v.intr. castra ponere.

**enchant**, v.tr. 1. (e) fascinare (= — by the evil eye), incantare (= — by charms); 2. fig. capere, rapere, delinere, permutare. **enchantment**, n. (e) fascinatio, carmen.

**encircle**, v.tr. see ENCLOS.

**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, saepum, locus saepitus, saepimentum, cohors.

**encomium**, n. laus, laudatio; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alqje laudibus.

**encompass**, v.tr. see ENCLOS.

**encore**, v.tr. revocare. **encore** I. interj. revoco.

**encounter**, I. n. congressio, concursus, concursus, -us (as soldiers in fight). II. v.tr. inire se concurre, (inter se) congressi, signa inter se conferre (of armies); — a person, concurrere.

or *congradi cum algo* (hostiliter), *incidere in alqm* (= to meet by chance), *convenire, congradi cum algo* (= to meet by design).

**encourage**, v.tr. (ad)hortari, cohortari ad alqd or with ut, (con)firmare, excitare, impellere, alqm stimulare, alci stimulus admoovere; — to concord, concordiam suadere. **encouragement**, n. = act of —, confirmatio, (ad)hortatio, 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. i gravare, onerare, praegravare, impedire; — with burdens, onera alci imponere. **encumbrance**, n. onus, -us, n. (= load), impedimentum, molestia.

**end**, I. n. 1. = termination, finis, n. and f., extremum, terminus (= boundary), exitus, -us, modus (e.g. nullus modus caecibus fuit, there was no — to the slaughter), clausula (= the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), caput (e.g. capita funis), extremus (e.g. in extremo oratione, in the — of the speech); at the —, in extremo (in space), ad extremum (= lastly), denique; to bring to an —, finem alci rei asserre, alqd ad finem adducere or perducere, alqd absolvere, 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, destinare. **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. infinite, perpetuo, perpetuum. **endlessness**, n. quod finem non habet, perpetuitas.

**endanger**, v.tr. alqm in periculum, in discrimen adducere or vocare, periclitari.

**endear**, v.tr. alqm alci devincire. **endearments**, n. blanditiae.

**endeavour**, I. n. nixus, -us, contentio, opera, conatus, -us, studium; — after honours, honorum contentio, ambitio, ambitus, -us; my — tends, id ago, hoc specto ut, etc. **II.** v.intr. (e)mitte, 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 verba.

**endow**, v.tr. 1. = — a daughter, alci dotem dare; 2. in gen. alqm alqd re or alci alqd donare, alqm re instruire, augere, ornare. **endowed**, adj. ornatus, praeditus, 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 —, lenire, mitigare, levare (consuetudine levior fit labor). **enduring**, adj. perpetuus, perennans.

**enemy**, n. hostis (= public —), inimicus (= private —); the —, hostis, sing. or pl.

**energy**, n. vis, vigor, virtus, -dis, f., impetus, -us, contentio (e.g. virtus). **energetic**, adj. acer, strenuus, impiger, vehemens. Adv. acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer.

**enervate**, v.tr. enervare, debilitare, (e)mollire, frangere. **enervation**, n. debilitatio.

**enfeebled**, v.tr. see ENERVATE.

**enforce**, v.tr. 1. = — an argument, confirmare; 2. in gen. vim alci rei dare or praestare.

**enfranchise**, v.tr. 1. alci civitatem dare, alqm in civitatem or civitati (ad)scribere, in civitatem (ad)scribere, accipere, recipere, civitate donare; 2. = set free, manumittere. **enfranchisement**, n. 1. civitas, or civitatis donatio; 2. = setting free, manumissio.

**engage**, v.tr. 1. = to fight with, configere cum algo; 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 algo incipere, instituire, conferre, se sermoni intermiscere; 6. = undertake, spondere, promittere, recipere (accus. and infin.); 7. — in, enter upon, alqd ingredi, intrare, 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. 1. 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. sculptare, 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, exhaurire.

**enhance**, v.tr. 1. = increase, augere, amplificare; 2. fig. augere, amplificare, ornare, exaggerare. **enhancement**, n. accessio, amplificatio.

**enigma**, n. aenigma, -dis n., ambages, -um; you speak in —, ambages narras. **enigmatical**, adj. obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus. Adv. ambigue, per ambages, perperse.

**enjoin**, v.tr. see COMMAND.

**enjoy**, v.tr. frui, gaudere, uti re (e.g. prospera clementia), frui re (e.g. iustitias famae), voluptatem capere or percipere ex re. **enjoyment**, n. gaudium, fructus, -us, usus, -us, voluptas, suavitatis, 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, prolatore, 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, argere. **enlightenment**, n. humanitas, mens exulta or perpolita.

**enlist**, I. v.tr. *militas* conscribere, comparare, sacramento adigere, obligare, conquirere. II. v.intr. *nomen* dare, profiteri, sacramentum dicere. **enlistment**, n. use verba.

**enliven**, v.tr. *alqm* (ex)hilarare, lacerare.

**enmity**, n. inimicitia, odium, simulacra.

**ennoble**, v.tr. 1. *alqm* nobilitatem ordinat (ad)scribere; in the Roman sense, transitio sit a plebe ad patricios; 2. fig. ornare, excolere, illustrare.

**ennui**, n. taedium.

**enormous**, adj. ingens, immanis, immensus, mirum et incredibile magnitudinis. Adv. *prae*ter modum, or by superl. of adj. (e.g. — high, altissimus). **enormity**, n. res atrox or nefanda, scelus, -tris, n., facinus, -tris, n.

**enough**, adj. sat, satis (e.g. satis consilii), asatis; more than —, abunde, satis superque; not —, parum. (Opp. nimis); but —! sed haec haec.

**enquire**, v.tr. 1. see ASK; 2. — into, de alqd re quaerere, in alqd, (de) alqd re inquirere, alqd or de alqd re cognoscere. **enquiry**, n. 1. see QUESTION; 2. legal t.t. questio, inquisitio, cognitio; 3. — investigation, inquisitio, investigatio; see ENQUIRE.

**enrage**, v.tr. *alcjs* exasperare, inflammare, *alqm* lacessere; to be enraged, furor incendit or inflammari.

**enrapture**, v.tr. *alqm* oblectare, capere.

**enrich**, v.tr. locupletare, locupletum facere, ditare, divitiis ornare.

**enrobe**, v.tr. induere *alcj* vestem or *alqm* veste.

**enroll**, v.tr. inscribere, consignare; see ENLIST.

**enshrine**, v.tr. dedicare (lit.), (con)secrare (lit. and fig.).

**ensign**, n. 1. signum (militare), vexillum; 2. an officer, signifer, agnifer, vexillarius.

**enslave**, v.tr. *alqm* in servitutem redigere, *alcj* servitutem infundere, *alqm* servituti afficere. **enslaved**, adj. *alcj* rei addictus; to be —, *alcj* rei (in)servire.

**ensnare**, v.tr. 1. alligare (lit. late; fig. Hor.), laqueo capere, irretire; 2. fig. irretire, illudere, capere.

**entail**, v.tr. 1. terram heredi ita addicere ut nunquam alienari possit; 2. fig. see CAUSE.

**entanglement**, n. implicatio.

**enter**, I. v.intr. introire, intrare, ingredi; — a port, in portum venire, inveni, deferri; — upon, intrare, succipere; — into, coire, suffragari (e.g. societatem); — public life, ad rempublicam accedere, resp. capessere; — an office, munus intrare, ingredi, capessere, succipere. II. v.tr. = accounts, in tabulis referre; — as paid, alqd *alcj* expensum (re)ferre. **entrance**, n. 1. = act of —, ingressio, introitus, -us; 2. = place of —, aditus, -us, os, ostium, janua (= gate), limen (= threshold), introitus, -us; 3. = beginning, initium; at — of spring, primo vere. **entry**, 1. see ENTRANCE; 2. = — in accounts, nomen (e.g. nomen in tabulis referre, make an —).

**enterprise**, n. inceptum, conatus, -us, conata, -erum, opus, -tris, n., facinus, -tris, n. **enterprising**, adj. acer, strenuus, impiger, audax.

**entertain**, v.tr. 1. = 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. 1. = hospitality, hospitium; 2. = banquet, epulae, t daps or dape, convectum; 3. see AMUSEMENT. **entertaining**, adj., see AM—

**enthusiasm**, n. inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, aestus, -us, or fervor (ingenii), ardor (animi), furor divinus, t mens furibunda. **enthusiast**, n. 1. = religious —, t homo entheus, divino spiritui tactus, homo fanaticus; 2. = given to anything, *alcj* rei addictus, deditus. **enthusiastic**, adj. 1. t entheus, fanaticus, t furor; 2. ardens, aser, vehemens. Adv. ardentier, acriter, vehementer.

**entice**, v.tr. allicere, illucere, pellicere. **enticement**, n. illecebras. **enticing**, adj. blandus, dulcis or pra. part. of verb. Adv. blande.

**entire**, adj. totus, integer, solidus. Adv. omnino, plane, prorsus. **entireness**, **entirety**, n. by totus.

**entitle**, v.tr. 1. = to name, inscribere (a writing); 2. = to give a title to, *ius* or potestatem alqd facendi dare; I am entitled to, *factis* alqd possum, mei est alqd facere.

**entomb**, v.tr. humare.

**entrails**, n. intestina, -orum, viscera, -um, caeca, -orum.

**entrap**, v.tr. 1. irretire (= — by a net), inascare (= — by bait); 2. fig. irretire, illudere.

**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 *alcj*), deponere alqd apud alqm.

**entwine**, v.tr. innecere alqd *alcj* rei, alqd alqd re redimere.

**enumerate**, v.tr. (an)numerare, dinumerare, enumerare.

**enunciate**, v.tr. edicere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare. **enunciation**, n. enuntiatio.

**envelope**, I. v.tr. involvere, obducere. II. n. involutum, integumentum.

**envenom**, v.tr. 1. alqd veneno imbuisse; 2. fig. *alqm* exasperare, exacerbare. **envenomed**, adj. see SPITERUL.

**environ**, v.tr. circumdare, circumstare. **environs**, n. loca quas circumiacent *alcj* loco, quas circum alqm locum sunt.

**envoy**, n. legatus; see AMBASSADOR.

**envy**, I. n. invidia, livor, malignitas, obretractio, malevolentia. II. v.tr. invidere *alcj*; — something, *alcj* alqd invidere (e.g. invidere *alcj* honorem; nullius equidem invidio honori, = I — no one's honour); I am envied, invidetur mihi, in invidia sum, invidias sum. **enviable**, adj. t invidendus, fortunatus, beatus. **envious**, adj. invidus, lividus, malignus. Adv. cum invidia, maligne.

**epheMERAL**, adj. vntus diet, caducus, brevis.

**epic**, adj. epicus, herodus, herodicus; — poem, epos (in nom. and accus. only).

**Epicurean**, n. 1. = a follower of Epicurus, Epicurus; 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), salus.

**epilepsy**, n. morbus comitialis.

**epilogue**, n. epilógus.

**episcopal**, adj. \* episcopalis (eocl.). **episcopacy**, n. episcopatus, -us (eocl.).

**episode**, n. embolismus, excursus, -us, digressio, digressus, -us (= digression).

**epistle**, n. epistula. **epistolary**, adj. *litteris* or per *litteras*.

**epitaph**, n. stilius, elegium.

**epithalamium**, n. *epithalamium*, carmen nuptiale.

**epithet**, n. *epitheton* (Quint.).

**epitome**, n. *epitome*, *summarium* (Sen.).

**epitomise**, v.tr. *epitomen facere*.

**epoch**, n. *tempus*, -*is*, n., *tempestat*, *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. *connumbium*), *paritilis*, *inter se aequales*; not —, *dispar*, *impar*, *disimilis*; to divide into twelve — parts, in *duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; — to doing anything, *ad alqd faciendum sufficiens*. Adv. *aequo*, *aequaliter*, *pariter*. II. n. par.

III. v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re* (*aequare*, *aequiparare* (more rarely with dat.)). **equality**, n. *aequalitas*, *aequalitas*. **equable**, adj. *aequus*, *aequalis*, *aequalis sibi*, *constans* (sibi), *stabilis*. Adv. *aequo animo*, *aequaliter*, *constanter*, *aequaliter*. **equability**, n. *constantia*, *aequus animus*, *aequalitas*, *stabilitas*. **equalise**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd alci* (rei) (*aequare*, *adaequare*).

**equanimity**, n. *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*, *aequa mens*, *constantia*.

**equator**, n. *circulus aequinoctialis*.

**equerry**, n. *equito*, *tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

**equestrian**, I. adj. *equester*, *equestria*. II. n. *eques*, -*itis*.

**equiangular**, adj. *angulis aequis* or *paribus*.

**equidistant**, adj. *pari intervallo*, *aquis* or *paribus intervalis distantis inter se*.

**equiformity**, n. *aequalitas*.

**equilateral**, adj. *aquis* 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).

**equipeise**, n. see **EQUIBRIS**.

**equitable**, adj. *aequus*, *justus*, *meritus* (= deserved); it is —, *aequum*, *par*, *ius*, *ius est* (with infin. or infin. and accus.). **equity**, n. *aequitas*, *aequum bonum*, *justitia*, *moderatio*; contrary to —, *contra ius*, *contra quam ius est*, *contra ius fuae*.

**equivalent**, adj. see **EQUAL**.

**equivocal**, adj. *aequivocus*, *ambiguus*, *anops*, *dubius*, *dubius et quasi duplex*. **equivocation**, n. ex *ambiguo dictum*, *ambiguus*, *ambipolia*. **equivocate**, v.intr. *tergiversari*.

**era**, n. *temporum ratio*.

**eradicate**, v.tr. *eradicare* (ante-class.) ex (*eripere*, (*evellere*, *extrahere*, *evellere et extrahere*, *erare*, *delere*, *extinguere*, *extirpare*, *eradere*, *tolle*)). **eradication**, n. ex(*eripatio*, ex(*erectio*, *extirpationem*).

**erase**, v.tr. *delere*, *inducere* (= to cover with the broad end of the stylus), (*eradere*, *erasare*, n. *littera*).

**ere**, adv. *priusquam*, *ante quam*; see **ERORE**.

**erect**, I. adj. (*erectus*). II. v.tr. *erigere* (= set straight up), *aedificare* (= build), *extruere* (= raise). **erection**, n. I. as act, *aedificatio*, ex(*erectio*); 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. *incon-*  
**stans**. **erroneous**, adj. *falsus*. Adv. *falso*. **erroneousness**, n. see **ERROR**.

**errand**, n. *mandatum*; an — -boy, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*.

**erst**, adv. *quondam*, *olim*.

**erudite**, adj. *litteratus*, *doctus*, *doctrina* instructus, *eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; comb. *doctus atque eruditus*. **erudition**, n. *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

**eruption**, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *Atnaeorum 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 — a me, *me praeterit*, *me fugit* *alqd*. II. v.intr. (e) *fugere*, *elabi*, *evadere*. III. n. *vitatio*, *derelictio*, *fuga*, *efugium*.

**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*, -*us*; under someone's —, *alqd comitis* or *comitante*, *comitatu* or *cum comitatu* *alci*, *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*, *conata*, -*orum*; 2. = treatise, *libellus*. **essayist**, n. *scriptor*.

**essence**, n. *natura*, *vis*, *proprietas*; it is the — of affection, *amicitia vera est*, or *amicitias (proprium) est*. **essential**, adj. *verus*, *primus*, *praecipuus*, *proprius*, in *alci rei naturā positus*. Adv. *reapse*, *vere*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*; to be — different, *ipso rei naturā 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*, *conditio*, *res*, *fortuna*, *ors*; 2. = property, *res*, *fundus*, *praedium*, *ager*, *possessio*.

**esteem**, I. n. 1. = opinion, *aestimatio*, *opinio*, *existimatio*; 2. = reverence, *obsequium* (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 gentiles *maximi*, *minimi*, *nihil*, *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 **ESTIM.** **aestimation**, n. see **ESTIM.**

**estrangle**, v. tr. (*abalienare*; — from yourself, *abst* or *alcis voluntatem a se alienare, alisnare, alibi alcis animum*. **estrangement**, n. *alienatio, disidium*.

**estuary**, n. *aestuarium*.

**eternal**, adj. *aeternus, sempiternus, immortalis, perpetuus*; — enmity, *odium inextinguibile*. Adv. in *aeternum, perpetuo, semper*. **eternity**, n. *aeternitas*; for —, in *aeternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus*.

**ether**, n. *aether*. **ethereal**, adj. *aetherius (aethereus)*.

**ethics**, n. de moribus, or officiis, *ethice* (Quint.). **ethical**, adj. de moribus or officiis, *quod ad mores pertinet, moralis* (invented by Cicero).

**etiquette**, n. mos, moris, m., *usus, -ūs*.

**etymology**, n. = derivation, *etymologia, etymologica, explicatio verborum*.

**eucharist**, n. \* *eucharistia*.

**eulogy**, n. *laudatio, laus*. **eulogist**, n. *laudator*. **eulogize**, v. tr. *laudare*.

**eunuch**, n. *eunūchus*.

**euphemism**, n., **euphemistic**, adj. ut bona de his loquar.

**euphony**, n. *sonus, moris, -ūs, 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 alcis manibus elabi, de alcis manibus effugere, alcis 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*)vapora, *exhalare, exspirare*. **II.** v. intr. (*e*)vapori, *exhalari, exspirari*. **evaporation**, n. (*e*)vaporatio, *exhalatio, exspiratio*.

**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 ancilla)*; not —, *ne ... quidem*; — now, *jam nunc*.

**evening**, I. n. *vesper, -ēris, or -ēri, m.* *tempus vespertinum, occasus, -ūs, solis* (= sunset); towards —, ad (sub) *vesperum, sub occasum solis*; in the —, *vesperi*; the — before, *pride vesperi*; yesterday —, *heri vesperi*; good — I salve: I wish good — to anyone, *salvere alqm jubeo*. **II.** adj. *vespertinus*; — star, *Hesperus, vesper*.

**event**, n. **1**, = issue, *eventus, -ūs, exitus -ūs*; **2**, = occurrence, *res (gesta), factum, casus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs*. **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), (al)quando*; if —, *si quando*; — so great, *quantumvis* or *quamvis magnus*; for —, in *aeternum*. **everlasting**, adj. see **ETERNAL**.

**every**, adj. *quisque, quique, 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 *quot diebus, mensibus, annis*, and *in singulis horas* or merely *in horas*; each of two, *utroque*; — person, — one, *nemo non* or *nemo est quin* or *nemo est qui non* (e.g. — one holds, *nemo est qui quia 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.f. *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 alqd re (e.g. ex pedibus)*. **evil-doer**, n. *maleficus*. **evil-speaking**, adj. *maledicus*.

**evince**, v. tr. *ostendere, probare, (e)vincere*.

**evolve**, v. tr. *evocare, elicere, excitare*.

**evolve**, v. tr. *evolvere, explicare*. **evolution**, n. **1**, = — of soldiers, *decurus, -ūs*; **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, accuratio* (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)celsus*; of — position, *gradu amplissimo*.

**examine**, v. tr. *explorare, pond rare, inquire, (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, *exodire*. **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 *alqd re*), *alqm in re (ex)superare, alci (in) alqd re praestare*. **excellent**, adj. *excellens, praestans, egregius, bonus, optimus, laudatus, praecipuus*. Adv. *excellenter, egregie, bene, optime, praecipue, imprimis (in primis)*. **excellence**, n. *excellētia, praestantia*.

**except**, I. v. tr. *exciipere, eximere, excludere*; — from military service, *vacationem militias alci dare*; not one excepted, *ad unum omnes*

or omnes ad unum. **II.** prep. *præter*, *extra*, accus. past partic. of *excipere* in abl. abs. (e.g. *is excipio*), nisi after a neg. (e.g. *nisi in te nullam spem habeo*). **EXCEPTION**, *n. excipio*. **EXCEPTIONAL**, adj. *rarus*. Adv. *præter modum*. **exchange**, *I. v. tr.* (per)mutare; — letters, *litteræ dare et accipere*. **II. n. 1.** = changing, (per)mutatio, *vices* (= turns); 2, of money, *collybus*; 3, = the place of —, *forum, mensa publica*.

**exchequer**, *n. aerarium, fœcus*. **excite**, *v. tr.* *excitare, concitare* (commovere); — pity, etc., *miseri cordiam, seilitionem, bellum mov. or comm.*, *conflare* (e.g. *bellum, alci invidiam*); — 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, exclamatio, vox*.

**exclude**, *v. tr.* *excludere, prohibere*, (ab) alio loco arce. **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 interdici* alci, alqm *\*excommunicare*. **excommunication**, *n. sacrificiorum interdictio, \*excommunicatio*.

**excrement**, *n. excrementum, stercus, -is*, *n. excrecescence*, *n. gibber, -is*, *m.* (Plin. = a hunch), *tuber, -is*, *m.* (= protuberance). **excruciating**, adj. *aeribissimus*.

**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*.

**excrete**, *v. tr.* *excrecrari, detestari, abominari*; see **CURSE**. **excreable**, adj. see **ABOMINABLE**.

**execute**, *v. tr. 1.* = to carry into effect, *essequi, persequi* (e.g. *alci 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, *donorum venditio, emptio*; 4, = slaughter, *caedes, -is*. **executive**, *n. pænes quos est administratio rerum*.

**exegesis**, *n. explanatio, interpretatio*.

**exemplary**, adj. see **EXCELLENT**; — punishment, *exemplum severitatis*.

**exempt**, *I. v. tr.* *excipere, eximere, immunem facere, vacationem dare, gratiam facere alci alci rei*. **II. adj.** (ab alqo re) *immunis, alqo re liber, solutus*; — from further service (of a soldier), *emeritus*. **exemption**, *n. immunitas, vacatio*.

**exercise**, *I. v. tr. 1.* = carry on, *exercere, facere, agere, alqo re fungi*; 2, physically, *exercere* (e.g. *se, milites, etc.*). **II. n. 1.** *munus, -is*, *n.*; 2, *exercitatio*; 3, = theme, *thema, -atis* (Quint.).

**exert**, *v. tr. 1.* *contendere, intendere*; — yourself, (con)niti, *eniti, conari*; 2, see **USE, EMPLOY**,

**EXHAUST**, *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.* *exhaustire* (lit. and fig.), *conficere*. **exhausted**, adj. see **WEARY**. **exhaustion**, *n.* see **FATIGUE**.

**exhibit**, *v. tr. 1.* *proponere, ante oculos ponere, edere, celebrare*; 2, = manifest, *probere*. **exhibition**, *n. 1.* = act of —, by verb; 2, = show, *spectaculum, ludus*.

**exhilarate**, *v. tr.* (ex)hilarare (e.g. *vultum*), *hilarum facere*. **exhilaration**, *n. animi relaxatio, oblectatio*.

**exhort**, *v. tr.* *hortari*; see **ADMONISH, ENCOURAGE**.

**exigence**, *n. necessitas, angustia*.

**exile**, *I. n. 1.* = banishment, *ex(s)ilium, relegatio*; 2, = person banished, *exsul, exstors, trefugus*. **II. v. tr.** (ex)ilicare, *exterminare, relegare, deportare* (Tac.), *(ex)pellere, alci aqua et igni interdici*.

**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, proœmum*.

**exoteric**, adj. *quod isotericis vocant, exotericus* (Gell.).

**exotic**, adj. *peregrinus, externus*.

**expand**, *v. tr.* see **SPREAD**. **expansé**, *n. spatium*.

**expatiate**, *v. tr.* *uberius or pluribus* (verbis) *disputare, dicere, longum esse in alqo re*.

**expatriate**, *v. tr.* see **BANISH**.

**expect**, *v. tr.* *ex(s)pectare, operiri alqm or alqd*; *aperare* (with *fore ut, spem habere alci 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.* *exsperare* (e.g. *sanguinem*) *exspuere*. **expectoration**, *n. 1.* *rescreatio* (= 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)ilicare 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 profuudere*. **expense**, *n.* *impensa, impendium, dispendium, sumptus, -us*. **expensive**, adj. *sumptuosus, curus, pretiosus, magni pretii*. Adv. *sumptuose, pretiose*. **expensiture**, *n. rogatio, sumptus, -us*.

**experience**, *I. n. usus, -ūs, experientia*, prudentia (= wisdom that is the result of —); — in nautical matters, *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*; *I. write from —, expertus scribo quod scribo. II. v.tr. experiri*, (usu) discere or cognoscere, *experientia* discere, usu alqd mhi venit. **experienced**, *adj. (usu) peritus*, usu atque exercitatione praeditus, multarum rerum peritus; *peritus alcis rei, exercitatus, versatus in re. experiment*, *n. experimentum*, periclitatio, periculum; an unfortunate —, *res infelicitate tentata. experimental*, *adj. and adv. usu or experientis cognitus*.

**expert**, *adj. & n. alci rei or ad alqd aptus, idoneus, alcis rei compos, alcis rei peritus, in alqd re exercitatus, callidus, sol(h)ers. expertness*, *n. calliditas, sol(h)ertia*.

**expiate**, *v.tr. alqd luere, expiare, poenas alci rei dare, pendere, dependere, tempore, solvere. expiation*, *n. satisfactio, poena, piaculum. expiatory*, *adj. piacularia*.

**expire**, *v.intr. ex(s)pirare*; *antimam, extremum spiritum edere*; see **DIR. expiration**, *n. by abl. abe.* (e.g. at the — of the year, anno exente, finito jam anno).

**explain**, *v.tr. exponere, expeditare, explanare, explicare, interpretari, aperire, enodare, illustrare. explanation*, *n. explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enodatio. explanatory*, *adj. use verbo*.

**explicit**, *adj. apertus, dilucidus, definitus. Adv. dilucide, plane, diserite, definite*.

**explode**, *I. v.intr. (dis)rupti. II. v.tr. (dis)ruptere, refellere, confutare, refutare (an opinion). explosion*, *n. f. 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, ob(s)istere, offerre alci rei; 2, = to lay open, delatere (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 consequi, 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 —, *vis habet magnam*). *Adv. significanter* (Quint.), *plane, diserite. expressiveness*, *n. argutiae* (= lively —, of face, etc.), *gravisitas* (= — of speech). **expuge**, *v.tr. delere, inducere, (e)radere* (Tac.).

**expurgate**, *v.tr. (ex)purgare. expurgation*, *n. (ex)purgatio* (= freeing from blame).

**exquisite**, *adj. exquisitus, conquisitus, egregius, venustus*; — tortures, supplicia exquisita, pulchra. *Adv. exquisitè, egregie, pulchre, venuste*.

**extant**, *adj.*, to be — (*superstitem*) esse, extare, ex(s)istere.

**extemporary**, *adj. subitus, subitus et fortissus*; 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), pro ductio, 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. n. facies, forma, species, figura*.

**exterminate**, *v.tr. ad unum interficere, interimere* (= kill), eradicare, ex(s)tirpare (= root out).

**external**, *adj. externus, exterior*; — advantages, bona externa, bona corpora. *Adv. extrinsecus*.

**extinct**, *adj. extinctus, obsoletus*.

**extinguish**, *v.tr. — a fire, ex(s)tinguere, restringere, compescere, delere* (= blot out).

**extirpate**, *v.tr. ex(s)tirpare*; see **EXTIRMINATE**.

**extol**, *v.tr. augere, ornare, laudibus (e)sferre, extollere, verbis efferre*.

**extort**, *v.tr. exprimere alci alqd or alqd ab alqo, expugnare alqd alci, alqd expilare, alci alqd extorquere. extortion*, *n. res repetundae*.

**extortionate**, *adj. rapax, avarus. Adv. avarè. extortioner*, *n. immodici senioris exactor*.

**extra**, *adv. praeterea*.

**extract**, *I. v.tr. 1. extrahere, (e)cellere*; 2, = to make an extract, exserpere; 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, -tris, n.*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenet loco ortus, humili or ignobili loco natus*.

**extraneous**, *adj. see EXTERNAL.*

**extraordinary**, *adj. extraordinarius, inusitatus, insolitus, 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, insulsius. *Adv. prodige, effusus, sumptuosus, immoderate, immodice, insulse. extravagance*, *n. 1. prodigientia* (Tac.), *sumptus, -ūs (profusus)*; 2, *intemperantia, immoderatio*; 3, *insulse factum*.

**extreme**, *adj. extremus* (= farthest), ultimus (= last), summus (= highest); — part, pars extrema; the — price, summum pretium; to come into — danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; to go to —, modum excedere (so ad extremum perventum est, ventum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta caussa). *Adv. summa, summoque, 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, *extremas partes*; 3, = distress, etc., by special word (e.g. *inopia* = poverty), with summus, or extrema, -orum, pl.; to be brought to —, in extremum discrimen adductum esse.

**extricate**, *v.tr. see RELEASE.*

**extrude**, *v.tr. extrudere, expellere, (e)sficere, comb. extrudere et (e)sficere. extrusion*, *n. expulsio*; see **EXPEL**.

**exuberant**, *adj. luxuriosus, latus*; of style, redundans; to be —, exuberare (e.g. pomis, foliorum luxuria, etc.). *Adv. ubertim, luxuriose. exuberance*, *n. ubertas, luxuria*.

**exuda**, v.intr. (*ex*)*undare*.

**exulcerate**, v.tr. *exulcerare*.

**exult**, v.intr. *exultare, gestic, comb. exultare et gestic, laetitia ferri, laetari, gloriari*. **exultant**, adj. *laetus*. Adv. *laete*. **exultation**, n. *laetatio*.

**eye**, I. n. *oculus, † ocellus, † lumen* (dimin.) = sight, conspectus, -s (e.g. before the —, in conspectu) = keen sight, acies; blear-eyed, *hippus*; — in trees, etc., *oculus, gemma*; bull's —, use *medius* (e.g. *scopus medius ferre*, = hit the —); — in peacock's tail, *oculus*; mind's —, *ocies* or *oculus mentis*. II. v.tr. *ad(s)picere, contemplari*; — askance, *oculis limis ad(s)picere*. **eye-ball**, n. *pupula, pupilla*. **eye-brow**, n. *supercilium*. **eye-lash**, n. *pili pupillae legetes*. **eye-lid**, n. *palpebra* (usu. pl.). **eyesight**, n. *acies, oculus*. **eyesore**, n. res foeda or tetra; see *UOLV*. **eye-witness**, n. *testis*, m. and f.; I was an —, *ipse vidi*.

## F.

**fable**, n. 1. *fabula* (usu. with *facta* or *composita* or *commenticia*); 2. = untruth, *commentum, mendacium*. **fabulous**, adj. *fabulosus, factus, commenticius, falsus, comb. factus et commenticius*.

**fabrio**, n. 1. of carpenters, and in gen., *fabrics*; of weavers, *textum, textile*; 2. = structure, *aedificium*. **fabriante**, v.tr. *fabricari, texere, conficere*. **fabrication**, n. 1. = making, *fabricatio*; 2. = falsehood; see *FABLE*. 2. **fabricator**, n. *opus, fabricator* (always with gen.), *artifex, tector*; = inventor, *auetor*.

**face**, I. n. *facies* (= the front of the head), *vultus*, -s (= the countenance), *os, oris* (properly, = the mouth, *comb. os vultus* or *os et vultus*; *frons, -ntia, f.* (= the forehead); — to —, *coram*; to make —, *se (dis)torquere*. II. v.tr. and intr. 1. = be opposite, *ad alqd spectare*; 2. = to cover, *alqd alqd re* or *alci inducere*; 3. = encounter, *alci obviam ire*; 4. = about, *signa convertere*. **facial**, adj. *quod ad faciem pertinet*.

**facetious**, adj. *iocosus, jocularis, lepidus, facetus*. Adv. *iocose, lepide, facetie*. **facetiousness**, n. *lepos, -bris, facetiae*, or by *sal*.

**facilitate**, v.tr. *alqre rei expedire*. **facility**, n. *facilitas*; with —, *facile, nullo negotio*.

**facing**, prep. *contra alqd, ex adverso rei*.

**facsimile**, n. *descriptio imagoque* (e.g. *lib(ri)perum*).

**fact**, n. res, *factum*; that is a —, *hoc certo auetore comperit*; in —, *reapse, etenim, enim* or *quidem* (*enolit.*), *sane, profecto*.

**faction**, n. *factio*. **factious**, adj. *factiosus, partium studiosus, turbulentus, seditionosus*. Adv. *seditione*. **factiousness**, n. *factio*.

**factitious**, adj. see *FALSE*.

**factor**, n. *negotiorum* (pro)curator.

**factory**, n. *fabrica, officina*; — hands, *operae*.

**faculty**, n. *ingenium* (= natural talent), *comb. acutus ingeniumque*; *skill* (*peritia* (= skill), *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poeticae facultas*)).

**fade**, v.intr. *evanescere, † pallescere, marcescere*. **faded**, adj. see *FALL*. **fading**, I. n. *coloris mutatio*. II. adj. *caducus*.

**façot**, n. *facies*, -is, m., *sarmenta, -orum*, pl.

**fail**, I. v.intr. 1. = to fall or come short of, *non ferre*; 2. = to err or 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, *fore cadere*. II. n. e.g. without —, by certo,

*omains*. **falling**, n. *error, peccatum, delictum*. **fallure**, n. *defectio* (e.g. *virtutum*), *ruina* or *navfragium fortunarum*, or use verb.

**faïr**, adv. *libenter* (lub-), by a participle, as *volens*; I would — believe that, *hoc credere volum* (*vellem*).

**faïnt**, I. adj. *languidus, use sensu carere* if unconsciousness be implied. II. v.intr. 1. = swoon, *† collabi, animus alqm reïquit*; 2. = be weary, *languere*. **faïnt-hearted**, adj. *timidus*. **faïntness**, n. 1. *languor*; 2. by verb.

**faïr**, I. adj. 1. = beautiful, *pulcher, venustus*; the — sex, *venus, -is, mulieris*; 2. of weather, *aerens*; of wind or tide, *secundus*; 3. opp. to dark, *candidus*; 4. morally, *aquus, integer*; 5. = moderately good, *mediocrius*. Adv. *aquus, mediocriter, hand ita multum*. II. n. *undinae, mercatus, -is*. **faïrness**, n. 1. *pulchritudo, venustas*; 2. *aerentia*; 3. *aquitas, integritas*; 4. *mediocritas*.

**faïry**, n. = — of the stream, *nympha*; = — of the tree, *dryas* (usu. pl. *dryades*); = — of the wood, *faunus*.

**faïth**, n. 1. = fidelity, *adeltitas, 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, *nas, Herce, medius fides*. **faïthful**, adj. *adeltis, fides* (e.g. *in sud sententiâ*). Adv. *adeltiter*. **faïthfulness**, n. *adeltitas, fides, constantia*. **faïthless**, adj. *perfidus, perfiduosus, infidelis, infidus*. Adv. *perfade, perfiduosus, infideliter*. **faïthlessness**, n. *perfidia, infidelitas*.

**faïthion**, n. † *actinaces, -is, m.*

**fall**, I. v.intr. *cadere, decidere, delabi, defuere*; to — away, desert, or abandon, *deficere, ab alqo despicere, 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), *disentire*; to — on, *in alqm invadere, irruere*; to — into a person's arms, *ruere in alqis amplexus*; to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*; = to sink, *delabi, decidere*; of the wind, *cadere, concidere*; of the voice, *cadere*; = in price, *cadere res ut villor*; — of an army *pedem referre*; — at the feet of, *se ad pedes alqis pro(s)ficere*; — in with, *in alqm incidere*; — in love with, *amare*. II. n. 1. *casus, -is, lapsus, -is, ruina, labe, -is*; 2. = ruin, *ruina, excidium*; a — from rank or dignity, *dignitas amissa, gratis principis amissa*; 3. = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus, -is, recessus, -is*; 4. = lessening, *diminutio*.

**fallacy**, n. *error, fallacia, vitium, captio*. **fallacious**, adj. *fallax, vniu, 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, vernaquum*.

**false**, adj. 1. = not genuine, *falsus* (opp. *verus*), *subditus, suppositus* (= forged), *alienus* (= under another name, e.g. *libellum sub alieno nomine edere*), *simulatus* (= pretended), *fucatus, fucosus* (= having a fair exterior, opp. *sincerus, probus*), *fallax* (= deceptive), *mendax* (= lying); — teeth, *† dentes empti*; a — note, *dissonum quiddam*; 2. = treacherous, *perfidus, † dolosus, fraudulentus*; a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare, pejerare*. Adv. *falso, fallaciter, simulat, perperam, perfide, fraudulent*. **falsehood**, n. *mendacium, commentum, falsum*. **falseness**, n. *fallacia, dolus, perfidia*. **falsify**, v.tr. *vitigare, corrumpere, adulterare* (e.g. *nummos, gemas*), *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, (pro)clarus, illustis*. Adv. *(pro)clare, bene* (= well).

**familiar**, adj. *1, familiaris*; *notus* = a bosom friend, homo intimus, homo quo alis intime utitur; *amicus, conjunctissimus*; *2, acquainted with, alie rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non expertus*; — 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. *1, 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, propinquus*; of good —, *nobilitas, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, honesto loco natus*; *gentilis, gentilicis* (= 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 fumes*. **famish**, I. v.tr. *aliquam fame enecare, conficere*. II. v.intr. *fame mori, confici, abeundi* or *perire* or *interire*.

**fan**, I. n. *1, = an agricultural instrument, vannus, f. ventilabrum* (Col.); *2, = a toy used by ladies, flabellum*. II. v.tr. *1, evanescere, ventilare*; *2, flabellum uti*.

**fanatic**, adj. *fanaticus. fanaticism, n. *animus fanaticus, or superstitionis deditus*.*

**fancy**, I. n. *opinio (falsa)*; as a faculty, *cogitatio*; a mere —, *somnium*; according to (= liking), *ex libidine (sub-)*; a glowing —, *fervidum ingenium, calor et impetus*; to belong to — and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non naturae*; — merely, *falsus, fictus*. II. v.tr. *cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere, in opinione esse, opinari, aliquid fingere*; I — I am ill, *aegrotare mihi videor*; what is fancied, *opinatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*. **fanciful**, adj. *1, = 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 I, *di meliora* (scil. *dens*); so — is it that, etc., *tantum abest ut*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — an, *quatenus, quantum, quod* (e.g. *quod suam*); so —, *hactenus*; —, *etched, longe repetitus*. **farther**, adv. *longius, ultra*.

**farce**, n. *imimus, fabula Atellanæ. farcical, adj. *mimicus, ridiculus, scurrilis*. Adv. *ridicule*.*

**fare**, I. v.intr. *1, se habere*; — well, *bene, commodè, recte valere, bene, belle se habere, bonè valetudine uti*; *2, to — well, laute vivere*. II. n. *1, cibus potusque* (potus, -us), *victus, -us*; *poor —, tenuis victus*; *good —, laetus victus*; *2, = money paid for journey, vectura* (ante and post class.); *3, see PASSINGER. farewell*! interj. *ave! avete! vale! valete!* to bid —, *salvare* or *valere aliquem jubere*; a hearty —, *multam salutem alci dicere*.

**farinaceous**, adj. *farinaceus*.

**farm**, I. n. *ager, fundus, praedium*; belonging to a —, *agarius*. II. v.tr. *1, = till, arare,*

*colere*; *2, = let out on contract, (se)locare* (scilicet *faciendum*), opp. to *conducere*. **farm-work**, n. *aratio, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus, -us. farmer*, n. *1, agricola, arator*; *2, = — of the revenues, publicanus*, in gen. *redemptor. farming*, n. *1, agricultura* (or as two words) *cultus, -us, agrorum, res rusticas*; *2, redemptio, conductio*.

**farrago**, n. *farrago*.

**farrier**, n. (*faber ferrarius*) *qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit* (= one who shoes horses), *medicus equarius* (late = horse-doctor).

**farrow**, I. n. *fetus, -us*. II. v.tr. *fetum adire*.

**farthing**, n. *quadrans, teruncius*; I do not care a — for, *haud focii facio*.

**fascinate**, v.tr. *† fascinare* (= — by the look, e.g. *agnos, tentare, capere* (fig.)). **fascination**, n. *1, lit. fascinum, fascinatio* (Plin.); *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, usu receptum esse*. II. v.tr. see **MAKE**. **fashionable**, adj. *elegans, quod moris est*. Adv. *elegantior*.

**fast**, I. adj. *1, = quick, celer, citius, properus, properans, festinans, citatus, incitatus, velox, pernis* (= 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 aliquid* or *in aliquid rei*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*. II. adv. *citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, prompte, firme, mordicus* (colloquial). III. v.intr. *cibo abstinerere*. IV. n. *sejunium, inedia. fasten*, v.tr. (*af*) *figere ad aliquid* or *alci rei*; see **TIE, BIND**; — together, *conferre, con(n)ectere, conjungere. fastening*, n. *vinculum, compages, -is, f* (= fitting together), *clavatura, -orum, pl. (= bars), pessulus, repagula, -orum* (= bolt). **fasten!** interj. *propere!*

**fastidious**, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, mollis*. Adv. *fastidiosè, delicate, molliter*.

**fat**, I. adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *optimus* (= full rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obesus* (= filled up, opp. *gracilis*), *nitidus* (= shining), *arginatus* (= fed up), *adipatus* (= supplied with grease), *luculentus* (= productive, e.g. *munus*). II. n. *† pingue, adeps, sebum* (sebum); to live on the — of the land, *delicatisimis cibis uti. fatten*, v.tr. *saginare, farcire. fattened*, adj. *arginatus, altitudo. fatness*, n. *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (ante and post class.). **Fatty**, adj. *pinguis*.

**fate**, n. *fatum, necessitas, sors* (= one's lot); the —s, *Parca*. **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. *1, = power of fate, fatum*; *2, = accident, casus, -us*.

**father**, I. n. *pater, parens, † genitor, † autor*; — and mother, *parentes*; the —s, *patres* (= forefathers, senators). II. v.tr. — upon, *aliquid alci tribuere. fatherhood*, n. *\* paternitas* (eccl.), or by *pater* (e.g. *he learns it by his —, hoc enim pater suum docuit*). **father-in-law**, n. *socr. fatherless, adj. *orbus. fatherly, adj. *paternus*.**

**fathom**, I. n. *ulna*. II. v.tr. *explorare*.

**fatigue**, I. n. (*de*) *fatigatio, lassitudo, defectio virium*. II. v.tr. (*de*) *fatigare. fatigued*, adj. *fatigus, (de) fatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus*.

**fatuous**, adj. *fatuus, ineptus, ineptus* (in-

*factus*, *insulens*. Adv. *insepis, insepis, insulens, stultus*. **fatuity**, n. *insepitas, stultitia, insulitas, 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. *pravitās*; 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*, *alci rebus* or *paribus 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 sudare*, *alci esse studiosum* (= to be attached to), *jurare, adjuvare* (= to assist), *esse alci adjumento*, *offerre alci adjumentum* (= to give aid), *alqm fovere, sustinere ac fovere*, *gratia et auctoritate sud sustentare* (= to support with your influence), *suffragari alci* (= to vote for or recommend), *gratiosus alci* or *agnus alqm* (= e.g. to stand in favour with someone). II. n. 1. = goodwill, *favor, gratia, voluntas, studium, benevolentia* (beniv.); by your —, *pax 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, benignus, commode, prospere*. **favourer**, n. *favor*. **favourite**, I. n. *delicias* (= pet); to be a — with, *apud alqm gratia valere, gratiosum esse*. II. adj. *gratiosus, gratus, acceptus*. **favouritism**, n. *gratia* (= influence) or *circumloc.* (e.g. he showed his — to Galus, *Gato se nimis indulgentem praebebat*).

**fawn**, n. I. *hinnulus*. II. v.tr. — on, *fig. alqm adulari, alci blandiri*. **fawning**, n. *adulatio*. Adv. *blande*.

**fealty**, n. *fides, fidelitas*; to swear — to, *in verba alci jurare*.

**fear**, I. n. *metus*, — *timor, reverentia* (of what is wrong), *terror* (= sudden fear), *pavor, trepidatio* (= trembling), *horror, formido, timor, ignavia* (= cowardice). II. v.tr. *alqm metuere, timere, revere* (= reverence), *eximescere, perimescere*. **fearful**, adj. 1. = afraid, *timidus, trepidus, ignavus, pavidus, reverendus*; 2. = dreadful, *metuendus, dirus, horribilis, terribilis, formidulosus* (formidol.). Adv. *timide, ignave, pavidè, reverende, dire, trepide, formidulose*. **fearless**, adj. *metu vacuus* or *solutus, impavidus, intrepidus*; — as to, *securus de alqd 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 alci rei faciendae*.

**feast**, I. n. 1. = holy day, *dies festus, dies sollemnis, dies feriatus, festum*; 2. = a bountiful meal, *convivium, epulum, epulas, daps*. II. v.intr. 1. *lit. epulari*; 2. *fig.* — on, *alqd re pasci* (both in good and bad sense).

**feat**, n. *factus, -oris, n., factum, res mira, res difficilis*.

**feather**, I. n. *penna* (pinna), *pluma* (= down). II. v.tr. — one's nest, *re suas augere*; one who has — his nest, *bene penitatus*. **feather-bed**, n. *culectus plumae*. **feathery**, adj. *plumosus, plumosus*.

**feature**, n. 1. of the face, *lineamentum, ductus, -us, or habitus, -us, oris*; the —s, *tritus, -us, oris, n.*; 2. = peculiarity, *proprietas, quod proprium est*; it is a — of anyone, *alci est*.

**febrile**, adj. *febriliculus*.

**February**, n. (*mensis*) *Februarius*.

**fecund**, adj. *secundus*. **fecundate**, v.tr. *† fecundare*. **fecundity**, n. *fecunditas, fertilitas*.

**federate**, **federal**, adj. *federatus, foederis junctus, foederis sociatus*.

**fee**, I. n. *merces, -idis, f., honos* (honor). II. v.tr. *alci mercedem dare*.

**feeble**, adj. *imbecillus, tenuis, infirmus, invalidus, languidus, debilis*; of sight, etc., *hebes*. Adv. *infirme, imbecille* (rare), *languide*. **feebleness**, n. *imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas, langor*.

**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, (*ritus*) *qui in mare infuit*.

**feel**, I. v.tr. 1. physically, = touch, *tangere, tentare, alqd re affici*; 2. mentally, *sentire, percipere, concipere, intelligere, capere, alqd 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, *alci 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), *gustus, -us* (= taste), *judicium* (= power of judging), *conscientia* (= consciousness), *effectus, -us* (= the permanent condition of —); tender moral —, *pudor*; 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, magnè cum misericordia*.

**feign**, v.tr. *ingere, simulare, dissimulare* (e.g. that a thing is not). **feigned**, adj. *factus, simulatus*. Adv. *acte, simulate*. **feint**, n. see **PRETENCE**.

**felicitate**, v.tr. *gratulari alci alqd* or *de alqd re*. **felicitation**, n. *gratulatio*. **felicity**, **felicitousness**, n. 1. *rita beata, bentum, beate vivere*; 2. = appropriateness, *proprietas*. **felicitous**, adj. 1. = happy, *felix, beatus*; 2. = appropriate, *aptus*. Adv. *feliciter, beate, apte*.

**fell**, v.tr. 1. of timber, *cadere, excidere*; 2. = knock down, (*con*)*ternere*.

**fell**, n. *civus* (= hill).

**fell**, adj. *crudelis, saevus*.

**follow**, n. = associate, *socius, comes, -itis, m.* and *f.*, *socialis, m. and f.*; a good —, *homo festivus* or *lepidus*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpery —, *homuncio, homunculus*. **follow-citizen**, n. *civis, municeps*. **follow-countryman**, n. *civis*. **follow-feeling**, n. *societas* (e.g. *aggritudine* = in sorrow, etc.). **follow-herd**, n. *coheres, -edis, m. and f.*. **follow-servant**, n. *convivus*. **follow-soldier**, n. *convivus*. **followship**, 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 adscribi*); human —, *societas humana, societas hominum*; good —, *comitas*.

**felson**, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

**female**, I. adj. *muliebris, femineus* (in fem. also *femina*); — sex, *securus, -us, muliebris* or *femineus*. II. n. *femina, mulier*. **feminine**, adj. 1. = **FEMALE**; 2. *Gram. t.t. femininus*.

**Sen.** n. terra uliginosa, loca, -orum, uliginosa  
or palustris; palus, -adis, f., uligo. **Senny**, adj.  
uliginosus, paluster.

**sepio**, f. n. sepes, -is, sepiumentum, (con)-  
sepium (sua. pl.). **II.** v. tr. 1, = hedge in, se-  
pire, sepio circumdare; 2, = to fight in fencing,  
armis uti, batuere. **sempor**, n. gladiator; a  
good —, armorum peritissimus; to be a good —,  
armis optime uti. **semping**, n. are gladii, ars  
gladiatoria; skilled in —, armorum peritus; a  
—master, lanista, m.; — school, ludus.

**serment**, f. n. 1, lit. fermentum; 2, fig-  
tumor, fervor, aestus, -us. **II.** v. tr. \*fermentare.  
**III.** v. intr. 1, \*fermentari, fervere, \*fermentec-  
ere; 2, fig. fervere, tumere, turgescere.

**sern**, n. filia.

**Serocious**, adj. ferax; see **FIERCE**.

**serret**, n. viverra (Plin.).

**ferruginous**, adj. ferrugineus (= iron-  
coloured), ferratus (= holding or tasting of iron,  
scil. aquae (Sen.)).

**Serry**, f. n. trajectory, -us; — boat, scapha;  
—man, portitor; the charge of —, portorium.  
**II.** v. tr. tra(j)icere, transmittre.

**fertile**, adj. ferax, fecundus, fertilis, opimus,  
uber (= rich), comb. uber et fertilis, fecundus 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. rota, aqua), ardens, flagrans; to make  
—, fervescere; to be —, fervere. Adv. **fervide**,  
ardenter, ferventer. **fervency**, **fervour**, n.  
fervor (e.g. oceanus, or fig. aetatis).

**Festival**, n. dies festus, dies solis (Iemnis, sol-  
lemnis, hilaritas). **festive**, adj. hilaris, festus,  
festivus (ante and post class.). Adv. hilariter,  
hilaris, festive. **festivity**, n. 1, = FESTIVAL;  
2 = mirth, festivitas, hilaritas. **festoon**, n.  
serta, -orum.

**fetoh**, v. tr. afferre, apportare, adducere, arces-  
cere (= to send for), advehere; — breath, spirare,  
spiritum ducere.

**fetid**, adj. fetor, graveolens, foetidus, putidus.  
**fetidness**, n. foetor.

**fetter**, f. n. 1, compes, -edis, f., pedica,  
vinculum (= chain); 2, fig. vincula, -orum.  
**II.** v. tr. 1, vincula alci inficere, alci com-  
pedes indere; 2, fig. impedire.

**feud**, n. = enmity, simulas; 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, febricu-  
losus (Gell.); 2, fig. commotus, ardens.

**few**, adj. pauci, rari; very —, perpauoi;  
see **LITTLE**.

**fat**, n. see **COMMAND**.

**fat**, n. mendacitunculum (once in Cicero).

**fat**, n. fibra. **fibrous**, adj. by the gen.  
fibrae.

**fickle**, adj. inconstans, varians, varius, lēvis,  
mutabilis, comb. varius et mutabilis, mobilis (e.g.  
ingenium, animus, voluntas). **fickleness**, n.  
inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas, vari-  
etas. **fictile**, adj. fictilis.

**Action**, n. 1, (con)fectio (= the act); 2, res  
facta, or factum, factum, fabula, commentum. **ac-  
tious**, adj. commenticius; see **FABULOUS**.

**addie**, n. fides, -ium, pl. **addler**, n.  
fidicen.

**adclity**, n. adclitus; see **FAITE**.

**Adget**, f. v. tr. see **DURUS**. **II.** v. intr.  
quiescere non posse. **Adgetty**, adj. inquietus.

**ae** interj. phat pro(h) (with nom. or accus.).

**field**, n. 1, = a plain, campus; 2, = a piece  
of land, ager, or pl. agri, arvom, or pl. arva;  
sepes, -itis, f. (= a sowed field); pratum (=  
meadow); relating to — agrarius; 3, fig. in  
relation to an army, to be in the —, militatus  
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 noun  
(e.g. historia), but locus and arva are used in this  
sense. **field-day**, n. dies quo milites instruantur.  
**field-piece**, n. tormentum (bellicum).

**fiend**, n. \*diabolus (Ecol.). **fiendish**,  
adj. \*diabolus, nefandus, foedus, immanis,  
crudelis, ferax, atrox. Adv. nefande, foede.  
**fiendishness**, n. (summo) ferocitas.

**feroc**, adj. ferax, ferus, acrius, atrox, feras,  
† truculentus, immanis. Adv. ferociter, acru,  
atrociter, immane, immaniter. **ferocness**, n.  
ferocitas, atrocitas, aevilitas, immanitas.

**fery**, adj. 1, lit. igneus, † ignifer, flammens,  
ardens, fervens, fervidus; 2, fig. see **FIERCE**,  
IMPETUOUS.

**fi**, n. tibia. **fi**, n. tibicen.

**fifteen**, adj. quindecim; — apiece, quini-  
deni; — times, quindecim(n). **fifteenth**, adj.  
quintus decimus. **fifth**, adj. quintus. **fifty**,  
adj. quinquaginta; — apiece, quinquagena.  
**fiftieth**, adj. quinquagesimus.

**fig**, n. 1, the tree, ficus, f.; 2, the fruit, ficus;  
dried —, Carica, Caucane; 3, not to care a —  
for, non socci facere.

**fight**, f. n. pugna, certamen; — with the  
list, pugilatus, -us, pugilatio. **II.** v. intr. (de)pug-  
nare, dimicare, proelari, digladiari, bellare.  
**fighter**, n. puginator, gladiator, proelicator.

**figment**, n. see **FICTIO**.

**figure**, f. n. 1, = form or shape, figura, forma,  
species, facies, statura (= the stature), habitus,  
-us (corpore), = the natural bearing, opp. cultus),  
conformatio; a beautiful —, dignitas corporis,  
venustas; 2, = an image or representation, lit.  
schema, -atis, figura, forma, imago; geometrical —,  
formas geometricas, schemata geometrica, descrip-  
tiones; -um; 3, fig. a — in rhetoric, figura (Quint.);  
rhetorical —, orationis ornamenta, -orum, ver-  
borum exornationes, -um; 4, = a cipher, lit(era);  
5, = sculpture, signum. **II.** v. tr. 1, = draw,  
describere; 2, = FORM; 3, = IMAGINE. **figura-  
tive**, adj. translatus. Adv. per translationem.  
**figured**, adj. sigillatus (of cups (Cic.), late of  
silk).

**filament**, n. fibra (in bodies and plants).

**file**, f. n. 1, lima (of smiths), scobina (of car-  
penters); 2, of soldiers, ordo; of the rank and  
— militia. **II.** v. tr. limare, limd polire.

**filings**, n. scobina.

**filial**, adj. pius (erga parentes). Adv. pie.

**fill**, v. tr. 1, implere (generally), explere (= to  
fill up), compiere (to make quite full), replere (= to  
fill again, or merely fill), supplere (= to supply  
what is lacking), opplere (= to fill so as to  
cover), reimplere (= to stuff), cumulare alqd alqd  
re (= to heap up); 2, fig. (e.g. an office) alqd re  
fungi.

**fillet**, n. fascia (fasciola), radiciculum, 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, -is.

**filter**, f. 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 DIRT; 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, *rel(ig)uquum est*.

**finances**, n. 1, of a private person, *res familiaris*; see INCOME; 2, of a state, *vectigalia, sum, aerarium* (= treasury), *respublica* (= the general pecuniary condition). **financial**, adj. ad *vectigalia* or *aerarium* pertinens.

**find**, v. tr. 1, *invenire, 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 —! *belles! pulchre! bene dicis! bene facis!* 2, = thin, *tenuis, subtilis*; 3, = pure, *purus*; 4, of weather, *serenus, suavis*. Adv. *bellè, elegantè, tenuiter, subtiliter*. II. n. 1, = end, *finis*, m. (f. ante and post class., and post. in sing.); in —, *denique*; 2, = penalty, *multa*. III. v. tr. *mutare*. **fineness**, n. 1, *elapantia*; see BEAUTY; 2, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 3, *serenitas*. **finery**, n. *lenocinium* (in bad sense), *munditia, apparatus, -us, lautitia*. **fineness**, I. n. *artificium*. II. v. intr. *artificiosis 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 —, *nilil est tractabilis 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. *finiteus* (= having an end), *circumscrip(t)us* (= limited). Adv. *finite*.

**fir**, n. *abies, -etis*, f. *pinus*.

**fire**, I. n. 1, *ignis*, m. *flamma, ardor, incendium, acintillae* (= sparks), *focis* (= 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, *lapsum auribus tendere*; 3, fig. *ignis, ardor*; to set a person's mind on —, *vehementius incendere alcis 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), *linguæ, frigere*; 4, = — of soldiers, *belli conjunctio, -us*; to stand —, *sub totu esse*; to be out of —, *extra belli conjunctum esse*. II. v. tr. *incendere*. III. v. intr. *incendi*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus praeceps est in iram*. **fire-arms**, n. *tormenta, -orum*. **fire-brand**, n. 1, *torris*, m. *fas* (= torch); 2, fig. *incitator et fux*. **fire-brigade**, n. *excoGula nocturnas vigilas adversus incendia instituit* (Suet.). **fire-engine**, n. *siphon* (Plin. Min.). **fire-escape**, n. *scalae*. **fire-place**, **fire-side**, n. *caminus, focus*. **fire-work**, n. *lignum* (usu. pl.). **fire-warshipper**, n. *qui ignem pro Deo veneratur*.

**firm**, adj. 1, *firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, immotus*; 2, fig. *constans, firmus*. Adv. *firme, solide, constanter*. **firmness**, n. *firmitas, firmitudo* (e.g. *vocis, animi*), *obstinatio, soliditas* (lit.), *constancia, perseverantia*.

**first**, I. adj. *primus, prior* (of two), *princeps* (= chief). II. Adv. *primum, primo*. **first-born**, n. *natus 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, *lignum*; a — net, *rete, fundus, 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, fissum, rima* (= a leak); to make a —, *dissidare*.

**fist**, n. *pugna*. **fisticuffs**, n. *pugilatus, -us, colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alci impingere*.

**fstula**, n. *fstula* (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 —, *calcei 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*; *quint-, -ae, -a* (= five each); *quinquennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*; *quinto quoque anno, every — years*; — times, *quinquies*; — fold, *quingplex, quinquagartius* (= of — parts). **fifth**, adj. *quintus, -a, -um*. **fives**, n. use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).

**fix**, v. tr. 1, *alci rei or ad alqd (aff)igere*; 2, = APPOINT. **fixed**, adj. *certus*. Adv. *intentsis oculis*. **fixtured**, n. *res quae moveri non potest*. **fixturedness**, n. *constancia* (animi, consilii); see FASTEN.

**flabby**, **flaccid**, adj. *marcidus, fluidus*. **flaccidity**, n. *resolutio* (Cels., e.g. *nerorum, stomachi*).

**flag**, I. n. = standard, *signum, vexillum*; of a ship, *insigne, vexillum*; a — ship, *navis praetoria*. II. v. intr. *languere* (= 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 axibus sternere* or *munire*.

**flagitious**, adj. *flagitiosus, nefarius, foedus*. Adv. *flagitiose, nefarie, foede*.

**flagon**, n. *lagena, ampulla*.

**flagrant**, adj. *impudens, apertus, manifestus*. Adv. *impudenter, aperte, manifeste*. **flagrancy**, n. *impudentia*.

**flail**, n. *perica* (Plin.), or *fustis*, m. (Col.) (= cudgel used in thrashing).

**flake**, n. of snow, use in pl. *nives*.  
**flambeau**, n. *fax, taccia*.  
**flame**, **I.** n. 1, *flamma* (lit. and fig.), *ignis*, m.; 2, fig. the — of war spread in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. **II.** v.intr. *ardere, flagrare*. **flame-coloured**, adj. *flammeus, rufus*. **flaming**, adj. *flammeus*; — eyes, *oculi ardentes*.  
**flank**, n. *latus, -eris*, n. (of men, beasts, a camp, an army); on both —s, *ab utroque latere*.  
**flap**, **I.** n. *lacinia*. **II.** v.tr. *alis plaudere*.  
**III.** v.intr. *fluitare*.  
**flare**, v.intr. *fulgere, splendere*.  
**flash**, **I.** n. *fulgur*. **II.** v.intr. *fulgurare, fulgere*, (*emicare, coruscare, splendere*; the eyes —, *oculi scintillant*).  
**flask**, n. *ampulla*.  
**flat**, **I.** adj. 1, *planus, aequus* (=even), *pronus* (=on the ground); — nose, *nasus sinus*; 2, of wine, etc., *rapidus* (Col.); — bottomed boats, *naves plano alteo*; 3, =insipid, *insipidus, frigidus*. Adv. fig. *plane*. **II.** n. *planties*; — of the hand, *palma*.  
**flatter**, v.tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri*. **flatterer**, n. *adulator, assentator*.  
**flattering**, adj. *blandus, blandius, iucundus, gratus* (=acceptable). Adv. *assentatorie, per blanditias*. **flattery**, n. *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (=effort to gain favour), *blanditiae* (=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 conspicit*. **II.** v.tr. = to display, *factare alqd*.  
**flavour**, **I.** n. *sapor*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd condire alqd re*.  
**flaw**, n. *vitiū*. **flawless**, adj. *emendatus, sine culpa*. Adv. *emendate*.  
**flax**, n. *linum, carbasus*, f. **flaxen**, adj. 1, = of flax, *lineus*; 2, = of colour, *flavus*.  
**flay**, v.tr. lit. *pellē detrāhēre alci* or *alci corpori, deglutere alqm* (alive, vitrum).  
**flca**, n. *pulex*.  
**fedged**, adj. *toplumatus*; to be —, *pennas habere*.  
**fee**, **I.** v.intr. *fugam petere, capere, capessere, fugae se mandare, se committere*, in *fugam se dare, se conficere, terga vertere* (of soldiers), in *fugam effundi* or *se effundere*; — from, *fugere ab* or *ex alqo loco*; — a person, *alqm fugere*; — to, *fugē petere alqd* (e.g. arborem), *confugere* or *fugam capessere alqo, confugere* or *profugere ad alqm*. **II.** v.tr. see Above. **flight**, n. *fuga*.  
**feece**, **I.** n. *vellus, -eris*, n. **II.** v.tr. 1, *tondere*; 2, = rob, *expillare, epoliare*. **feecy**, adj. † *laniger*.  
**fleet**, **I.** adj. *velox, volucer, perniz*. **II.** n. *classis*. **fleeting**, adj. *fugax, caducus, fluxus*. **fleetness**, n. *velocitas, pernecitas*.  
**flesh**, n. *caro, -nis*, f. (=on the body and cooked), *viscera, -um*, n. (=everything under the skin of an animal), *corpus, -eris*, 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, *lenius*; 2, of character, *mollis, facilis*. **flexibility**, n. of character, *mollietas, mollitudo, facilitas*.  
**flicker**, v.intr. *volitare* (of birds), *flutare* (of things, as sails), *trepidare* (of flames, etc.).  
**flight**, n. 1, *fuga*; see **FLUX**; to put to —, *fugare*; 2, = way of flying, *lapeus, -us, volatus*,

*-us*; 3, of stairs, *scalas*. **flighty**, adj. *volatilis, mobilis, levis, inconstans*. **flightiness**, n. *mobilitas, levitas*.  
**flimsy**, adj. 1, = thin, *tenuis*; 2, = worthless, *inanis*. **flimsiness**, n. 1, *tenuitas*; 2, *inutilitas*.  
**flinch**, v.intr. (*re*)*cedere, retro cedere*.  
**fling**, v.tr. *jacere, mittere, jaculari, conficere*; — at, *alci rei* or *in alqd inficere, alqm alqd re petere*.  
**flint**, n. *silex*; heart of —, *silicis*.  
**flippant**, adj. *lascivus, petulans*. **flippancy**, n. *petulantia*.  
**flirt**, **I.** v.intr. *alqm specie amoris illucere*. **II.** n. *amator* or *amatrix inconstans*. **flirtation**, n. *species amoris*.  
**flit**, v.intr. *volitare*.  
**flitch**, n. *succidia*.  
**float**, v.intr. *innare, innatare, aquē sustinere, fluctuare, fluitare, pendere* (in the air).  
**flock**, **I.** n. *grex, pecus, -oris*, n.; = a great number of persons, *caterva, multitudo*. **II.** v.intr. *affluere, confluere*; — 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 crecit, aestus ex alto se incitat*; the — falls, *aestus minuit*; 2, = overflow, *cluvio, diluvies*; 3, fig. *vis* (e.g. *lacrimarum*). **II.** v.tr. 1, lit. *inundare*; 2, fig. *alqd alqd re cumulare*. **flood-gate**, n. 1, lit. *catractes* (or *catractes, -ae*) (Plin. Min.); 2, fig. *vis, impetus, -us*.  
**floor**, n. *solum, coactatio* (coars-); to make or lay —, *coactionem facere, coazare*; *parietamentum, p. tessellatum* or *vermiculatum* (= mosaic); *ares* (=a barn-floor); *tabulatum, (con)tabulatio, congnatio* (=a storey).  
**floral**, adj. *florus*.  
**florid**, adj. 1, of complexion, *rubicundus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.  
**flounce**, n. (of a woman's gown), *instita, segmenta, -orum*, pl. **flounced**, adj. *segmentatus*.  
**flounder**, v.intr. 1, lit. *volitari, fluitare*; 2, fig. *titubare*.  
**flour**, n. *farina*.  
**flourish**, **I.** v.intr. 1, *florere, vigere*; 2, = make a display, *se factare*. **II.** v.tr. see **BRANDISH**.  
**flout**, v.tr. *ludistocari, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.  
**flow**, **I.** v.intr. (as a fluid) *fluere, labi, manare*; — into the sea, *effundi in mare*; — between, *interfluere*; — past, *praeterfluere*; — together, *confluere*. **II.** n. 1, *fluxus, 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, volubiliter*.  
**flower**, **I.** n. 1, *fls, floeculus* (dim.); the goddess of —s, *Flora*; 2, fig. — of life, *oetas florens*; = best part of, *fls, robur*; — of speech, *fls verborum*. **II.** v.intr. *florere, (as) florere, fls mittere*. **flowery**, adj. 1, lit. † *florus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.  
**fluctuate**, v.intr. *fluctuare* (animo) or *fluctuari, pendere animi* or *animo* (of several, animi), *incertum, dubium, ancipitem esse, haesitare, dubitare, in dubio esse*. **fluctuation**, n. *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio*.

**fume**, n. *caminus*; the — *smokes*, *domus fumat*.

**fluency**, n. *oratio volubilis, facundia, volubilitas*. **fluent**, adj. *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); a — style, *genus orationis (pro)fluentis*. Adv. (*pro*) *fluenter, volubiliter*; to speak —, *commode verba facere*.

**fluid**, l. n. *liquor, humor, aqua*. II. adj. *liquidus, fluidus, fluens*.

**summary**, n. 1. = a dish, *acinae pulis, -tis, f.*; 2. = empty talk, *geras, nugae, nugatoria, -orum*.

**furry**, l. n. and v. tr.; see *EXCITE*.

**flush**, l. n. *ruber*. II. v. intr. *ruber* or *pudor alci suffunditur*.

**fluster**, v. tr. *percutere, agitare, commovere*.

**flute**, n. *tibia* or *tibias*, *tarundo*. **flute-player**, *tibicen*. **fluted**, adj. *striatus*.

**flutter**, l. v. intr. *irrepidare, voltare*. II. v. tr. *agitare, commovere*. III. n. *irrepidatio*.

**flux**, n. *fluxio* (in gen.); — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both -*us*).

**fly**, l. n. *musca, cantharis, -idis, f.* II. v. intr. *volare, voltare*; to — to, *advolare*; to — in, *involare*; to — out, *evolare*; to — away, *avolare*; to let —, *emittere s. manibus, ventis dare*. **flying**, adj. *volatilis, volucer*; — (dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*.

**foal**, l. n. *pullus equi, pullus equinus*. II. v. tr. *parere*.

**foam**, l. n. *spuma*. II. v. intr. *spumare, (ex)caesurare*. **foamy**, adj. *spumans, spumens*.

**fedder**, n. *pabulum, pastus, -us*.

**foe**, n. *hostis* (= a public —), *inimicus* (= a private —).

**fog**, n. *nebula*. **foggy**, adj. *nebulosus*.

**foible**, n. *vitiun*.

**foi**, l. n. *radix*. II. v. tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum radigare, eludere*.

**foist**, v. tr. — on, *alqd alci supponere, subdere, subijicere*.

**fold**, l. n. *† sinus, -us, ruga* (= a wrinkle or small fold in plants, dresses, etc. (Plin.)). II. v. tr. *alqd (complicare)*; to — the hands, *digitos pectinatum inter se implicare* (Plin.); with —ed hands, *compressis manibus*. III. as suffix, *plex* (e.g. three—, *triplex*). **folding-doors**, n. *valvae (bi)fores, fores, -ium, f.*

**fold**, n. = — for sheep, *ovila, aseptum, usu. pl.*; = — for cattle, *stabulum*.

**foliage**, 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 persequi* (= to follow out), *comitari* (= to accompany); he was —ed by an unusually large company, *stipatus est non usitato frequentia*; to — after or succeed, *alci* and *alci rei succedere*, *alqm* and *alqd accipere*; = — as a successor, *succedere in alqis locum*; to — from, *effici, confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis effici*); 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 alqis moveri, alci obtemperare* (= to listen to the wishes of), *dicto alqis audientem esse* (= to — or obey his command); to — an opinion, *sententiam alqis 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 ad alqd* (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)seclator, 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 *admoovere*; 2. *gi. sol(licitare, excitare)*. **fomentation**, n. *fomentum* (Cels.). **fomentor**, n. *fuz, concitator, instigator*.

**fond**, adj. 1. = foolish, *stultus*; 2. = loving, *amans, amator, cultor, studiosus alqis rei*; very —, *alqis rei* or *alqis amantissimus* or *studiosissimus, consector alqis rei* (e.g. *voluptatis*); — of literature or learning, *lit(erarum) 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. *blanditiæ*.

**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 *-dis, n.* (= supplies of food); to digest —, *cibum conficere, concoquere*; a food-shop, *popina*; of animals, *pabulum, pastus, -us*.

**fool**, l. n. *homo stultus, fatuus, annio* (= 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), *insulsius* (= witless), *demens* (= one who has lost his head), *fatuus*. Adv. *stulte, stolidè, ineptè, 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**, l. 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 *imus, 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 Romanæ disciplinae formam redigere*; to place on the old —, *ad antiquum morem revocare*; to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter alqd uti*. **footman**, n. *pedis(ser)vus*. **foot-pad**, n. *latro*. **foot-path**, n. *semita, trames, -itis, m., callis*. **foot-print**, n. *vestigium*. **footstool**, n. *occeum, scabellum*.

**foop**, n. *homo ineptus, homuncio*. **foppery**, n. *ineptiae* (= absurdities).

**for**, l. 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 miles unus pro multis milibus*, = Cato alone is to me — (= as good as) many thousands; *Avia illi pro meritis gratiam restitit*, = he returned him thanks — his deserts; 2. = as, *alqm virum do-*

*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. *quanti emisti?* — how much did you buy it?; *viginti assibus*, = twenty pence); 4, = by reason of, *propter* with abl., *propter* with acc., to die — fear, *propter metum 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 jam 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 alcijs or erga alqm*; means or remedy —, *remedium adversus alqm*; or the genitive alone, as, *cure — you, vestri cura*; —, as denoting according to, *pro sua quique parte*, *pro viribus* (= according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *quae tua est prudentia*, or *quid 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, FOREMUCH, FOR I, 2.

**forage**, *I. n.* *pubulum*. **II. v.tr.** *pubulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pubulatum or pubulandi causa*; *milites mittere*. **forager**, *n.* *pubulator*. **foraging**, *n.* *pubulatio*.

**forbear**, *v.tr.* 1, = to abstain, *se tenere*, *se continere*, *se cohibere*, (ae) *alqd re abstinere*, *alci rei parcere*; 2, = to endure patiently, *patientia uti*, *patientiam adhibere alci rei*, *patienter aliquo aequo animo ferre*, *paci ac ferre*, *paci ac perferre*, *perferre patique alqd*. **forbearance**, *n.* *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *patientia*. **forbearing**, *adj.* *abstinens*, *continens*, *temperatus*.

**forbid**, *v.tr.* *vetare* (with accus. and inf.), *interdicere alci alqd re* (or with *ne*); to — one your house, *interdicere alci domo sua*; it is — den, *vetitum est*, *non licet*.

**force**, *I. n.* *vis*, *violencia*, *impetus*, *-us*, *momentum*; to use —, *vim facere*, *vim adhibere*. **II. v.tr.** see COMPEL. **forceible**, *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.* *vadium*.

**fore**, *adv.* *ante*, *anterior*. **forearm**, *I. n.* *brachium*. **II. v.tr.** see WARN, PREPARE; to be — ed, *praecavere*. **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*, *-itis*, *f.* **foreknow**, *v.tr.* *praenoscere*. **foreknowledge**, *n.* by *providere*. **foreland**, *n.* *promontorium*. **foreman**, *n.* *procurator*. **foremast**, *n.* *malus anterior*. **foremost**, *adj.* *primus*. **forenoon**, *n.* *diei antemeridianus*. **forerunner**, *n.* *praevivus*. **foresee**, *v.tr.* *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **forefight**, *n.* *providentia*, *prospicientia*. **forefall**, *v.tr.* *praevivere*; see ANTICIPATE. **foretell**, *v.tr.* *praedictare*. **forethought**, *n.* *providentia*; by —, *consilio*; to do —, *alqd consilio or meditatio or preparatum 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.*, *advena*, *m.* and *f.* (= new settler).

**forensic**, *adj.* *forensis*.

**forest**, *n.* *silva*, *sylvus*, *-us* (wild and on hills).

**forfeit**, *I. v.tr.* *amittere*, *alqd re multari*. **II. n.** *poena*, *multa*, *damnum*.

**forge**, *v.tr.* 1, = to form, *fundere* (= to beat, e.g. *ferrum*), *procurare* (e.g. *gladium*), *fabricari* (e.g. *fulmina*, *fallaciam*), *figere* (e.g. *fallacias*); 2, = to falsify, — documents, *tabulas corrumpere*, *vitare*, *interpolarare*, (= parts in a document) *subficere*; of money, *culcare*. **forger**, *n.* *subductor* (of wills, etc.), *qui nuntius adulterinus cudit*; forged coin, *nuntius adulterinus*. **Forgery**, *n.* *subjectio* (= of wills, etc.). **For** — of money, use verb.

**forget**, *v.tr.* *alcijs rei* or *alqd oblivisci*, *neglegere* (negl.), *negligentia praeterire*; I have forgotten, *alqd fugi me*, *alqd e memoria excessi*; to be forgotten, *e memoria excidere*; to — yourself, *sui oblivisci*; to — your dignity, *dignitatis suae immemorem esse*. **forgetful**, *adj.* *obliviosus*, *immemor*. **forgetfulness**, *n.* *oblivio*.

**forgive**, *v.tr.* *alqd alci ignoscere*, *veniam dare alcijs rei* (= to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere alcijs rei*, *alqd alci concedere*, *condonare*, *alci indulgere*. **forgiveness**, *n.* *venia*, *poenae (meritae) remissio*. **forgiving**, *adj.* *facilis*, *clemens*, *clementis*.

**fork**, *n.* *furca*, *furcilla* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown). **forked**, *adj.* *bifurcus*.

**forlorn**, *adj.* *spe 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 —, *magna rerum commutatio facta est*; 2, see FORMULA; 3, = bench, *seminum*; 4, = appearances, for —'s sake, *dicis causa*(s). **II. v.tr. 1, = to give — to, *figurare*, *figurare*, *formare*, *fabricari*, *facere*, *effigere*; to — intellectually and morally, *figurare*, *excolere*, *exaltare*, *instituire*; 2, = — troops, *instruere*, *ordinare*; 3, = — plans, etc., *(consilia) trare*; — friendship, *amicitiam cum aliquo conjungere*. **III. v.intr.** 1, = constitute, *ex alqa re consistere*; 2, of troops, *se explicare*. **formal**, *adj.* = for the sake of appearances, *dicis causa*(s); = artificial, *compositus*, *frigidus*, *simulatus*; = stiff (of manners), *urbanus ac perpolitus*. *Adv. rite* (= duly), *composite*, *urbane*. **formality**, *n.* 1, see CEREMONY; 2, of manners, *mores perpolitus*. **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*, *timendus*, *horrendus*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (formidol-). *Adv. formidulose*, *terribilem in modum*.

**formication**, *n.* *stuprum*.

**forsake**, *v.tr.* (de)relinquere, *deserere*, *destituere*, *comb. deserere et relinquere, destituere et relinquere*.

**forsooth**! *Interj. scilicet* (iron.), *sane*.

**forswear**, *v.tr.* 1, = to deny on oath, *adjurare*, *jurare* (= to renounce); 2, = to swear falsely, *perjurare*, *perjurare*.

**fort**, *n. locus munitus, ars, castellum, castrum. fortification*, *n. munitio, munitiones, munimenta, -orum, opera, -um (= works). fortify*, *v. tr. (com)munitre, praemunitre, operibus munitre, munitionibus firmare, muris munitre, vallo et fossa circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare alci loco.*

**forth**, *adv. 1. of place, foras; in combination it is expressed by e, ex, and pro, with the several verbs (e.g. to bring —, efferre; to cast —, effundere; to go —, eire; to lead —, educere, producere); 2. of time, inde. forthcoming*, *adj. by fut. (e.g. — book, liber quem alqs editurus est); to be —, in eo esse ut. forthwith*, *adv. exemplo, statim, confestim, protinus.*

**fortitude**, *n. fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus, -itudo, f.*

**fortune**, *n. 1. fortuna, fors, casus, -as; changeful —, fortunae vicissitudines, varietates temporum, comb. temporum varietates fortunaesque vicissitudines, casus varii; to be content with your —, sorte ad 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 oblatu. Adv. forte, fortuito, casu. fortunate*, *adj. felix, fortunatus, prosper(us), secundus; — condition, res secundae. Adv. feliciter, fortunate, prospere.*

**forty**, *adj. quadraginta, quadrageni (= — each), quadragesim(us) (= — times).*

**forum**, *n. forum.*

**forward**, *I. adv. porro; to go —, pergere. II. v. tr. 1. = send on, perferendum curare (e.g. litteras perferendas curavit); 2. = help, (ad)juvare, alci adjuvamento esse. III. adj. 1. = early, praecox; 2. = rude, protervus, incurbanus.*

**foss**, *n. fossa (incolle), incolle. fossil*, *n. foecilia, -ium.*

**foster**, *v. tr. curare, nutrire, sustinere, alere. foster-brother*, *n. collocatus (inte). foster-child*, *n. alumnus, alumna. foster-father*, *n. nutritivus. foster-sister*, *n. collocata (Juv.).*

**foul**, *adj. putidus, putridus, foetidus (= stinking), foedus, turpis (= morally foul), obscenus (= impure), immundus (= dirty). foul-play*, *n. dolus malus. Adv. putide, foede, turpiter. foulness*, *n. foeditas, obscenitas.*

**found**, *v. tr. 1. fundamentum alci rei jacere or ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere, constituere, civitatem funditus tollere; 2. fig. to be founded on, nisi alqd re or in alqd re, also nisi fundamento alci rei, postum esse in alqd re; = cast, fundere. foundation*, *n. fundamenta, -orum, sedes, -is; — (of a pillar), basis. founder*, *I. n. conditor, auctor. II. v. intr. submergi. founding*, *n. infans expositus, expositivus.*

**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(e) (= the primary cause), comb. causa(e) atque fons.*

**four**, *adj. quatuor, quaterni (= — each); — or five, quatuor (aut) 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. fourteen*, *adj. quattuordecim, quaterni deni (distributively); — times, quater decies. fourteenth*, *adj. quatuordecimus. fourth*, *I. adj. quartus, 4, -um; every —, quartus quoque; the — time,*

*quartum; in the — place, quarto. II. n. quadrans.*

**fowl**, *n. 1. avis, volucris, ales, -ilis, m. and f.; 2. = a hen, gallina; flesh of —, (caro) gallinae. fowler*, *n. aucupus. fowling*, *n. aucupium.*

**fox**, *n. 1. vulpes, -is, f.; of a —, vulpinus; 2. fig. = a cunning man, homo versutus or callidus.*

**fraction**, *n. pars. fractions*, *adj. morosus. Adv. morose. fractionness*, *n. morositas. fracture*, *I. n. med. t.t. fractura (Cels.). II. v. tr. frangere.*

**fragile**, *adj. fragilis. fragility*, *n. fragilitas. fragment*, *n. fragmentum, relictus (= remains); — of the plays of Menander, trunca quaedam ex Menandro (Gell.). fragmentary*, *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 formā includere; 2. = compose, componere; 3. see MAKE. framework*, *n. compages, -is, contignatio.*

**France**, *n. Gallia. French*, *adj. Gallicus.*

**franchise**, *n. civitas, jus, juris, n., suffragium.*

**frank**, *adj. sincerus, apertus, simplex. Adv. sincere, candida, aperte, simpliciter. frankness*, *n. sinceritas, simplicitas.*

**frankincense**, *n. (H)us, (H)uris, n.*

**frantic**, *adj. insanus, delirus, fanaticus, amens, demens. Adv. insane.*

**fraternal**, *adj. fraternus. Adv. fraterne. fraternity*, *n. 1. fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas; 2. = society, sodalitas, sodalium, collegium, corpus, -oris. fraternize*, *v. intr. amicitia inter se conjungi.*

**fratricide**, *n. 1. = the murder of a brother, parricidium fratrum; 2. = the murderer of a brother, fraticida, m.*

**fraud**, *n. fraus, dolus (malus), circumscriptio, fallacia; comb. doli atque fallacia; to devise — against anyone, dolum alci struere, necare, confingere, fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm intendere. fraudulent*, *adj. fraudulentus, qui totus ex fraude et fallacia constat (opp. homo sine fudo et fallacia), dolosus. Adv. dolo malo, dolose, fraudulenter, contra (jus ac) fidem.*

**fraught**, *adj. alqd re repletus, repletus, oneratus.*

**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, immunitis; from guilt, innocens; from military service, immunis militiā; from danger, tutus; from care, securus; to make —, liberare; to — from guilt, absolvere alqm; to be — from, alqd re carere; 2. = not subject to, liber; 3. = not restricted, as in space, patens, apertus; 4. = without cost, gratuitus; to have a — dwelling, grati(e) 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(e), gratuito, large, munifice, liberaliter. II. v. tr. alqm alqd re liberare, eximere, solvere, expellere, manumiti-*

ture (of a slave); to make — with, 1, = to indulge in, *alci rei indulgere*; 2, = to treat disrespectfully, *alquo parum honorifice uti*. **free-agent**, *n. qui sui juris est*. **freebooter**, *n. latro*. **free-born**, *adj. ingenuus*. **freesman**, *n. liberus, 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, prociatias*. **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 **SCHEPTICAL**. **free-will**, *n. voluntas*; to have —, *sponte sua agere*.

**freeze**, *I. v.tr. glaciare, urere. II. v.intr. gelare, gelari (Plin., etc.)*; it —, *gelat*; = to feel cold, *frigere, algere*. **frozen**, *adj. frigidus*; to be —, *rigere*.

**freight**, *I. n. onus, -ris, n. II. v.tr. onerare*. **freighted**, *adj. onustus*.

**frenzy**, *n. insanitia, delirium, furor, amentia, dementia*.

**frequent**, *adj. frequens* (= many present, e.g., *frequens senatus*), *crober* (= thickly filled, opp. *rarus*), *multus* (= many), *celer* (= numerous). *Adv. frequenter, crebro, saepe. II. v.tr. celebrare, frequentare, in algo loco versari*. **frequency**, *n. frequentia, crebritas, celebritas*. **frequented**, *adj. frequens, celer, tritus* (= well trodden).

**fresh**, *adj. 1, = cool, frigidus*; 2, = recent, *recens, novus*; — sod, *caespes viridis*; 3, = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens, integer, viridis*, comb. *recens integerque, vegetus, alacer, vivus*; 4 — complexion, *nitidus color*. *Adv. use frigidus* (*frigidus* 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, *libri novus*).

**fret**, *I. v.tr. 1, rub, fricare, terere*; 2, = wear away, *atterere*; 3, *fig. sollicitare, vexare, angere. II. v.intr. alqd aegre ferre, alci dolere*; see **GRIEVE**. **III. n. molestia** (or pl.), *angor, vexatio*. **fretful**, *adj. morosus, stomachosus* (rare). *Adv. morose, stomachosus*. **fretfulness**, *n. morositas*.

**fricassee**, *n. sartago* (Pers.).

**friction**, *n. tritus*.

**Friday**, *n. \* dies Veneris*.

**friend**, *n. amicus, amica, sodalis* (= companion), *necessarius* (= relation), *familiaris* (= intimate), *studiosus, amans, amator alcis*; my — *! O bone! sodes! to be a — (patron) to alci faulorem esse, alci favere or bene velle*; those who are — to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab eo cum algo*. **friendless**, *adj. sine amicis, amicorum aspers or inops*. **friendly**, *I. adj. amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis, urbanus. II. Adv. comiter, amice, benigne, urbane. friendliness*, *n. comitas, humanitas, benignitas, benevolentia* (benio), *afabilitas, urbanitas*. **friendship**, *n. amicitia, amicitia*.

*tudo, conjunctio, familiaritas*; to form a —, *amicitiam cum algo facere, (con)jungere, instituire, conciliare, inire, sibi parare, ad am. alcis se committere, se applicare, se adungere, amicitiam alqm sibi conjungere*.

**frieze**, *n. 1, in architecture, scophorus*; 2, = rough cloth, *gausepa* (*gausepes, gausepe, or gausepium*).

**fright**, *n. terror, pavor*; to take —, *pavescere*. **frighten**, *v.tr. alqm (ex)terere, terrorem alci afferre, inferre, offerre, in(j)icere, incutere, alqm in terr. comm(j)icare. frightful*, *adj. terribilis, horribilis, fœdus* (= disgusting), *horrendus, horridus, ingens, immanis*. *Adv. terribilem in modum, fœde, immane, immaniter*. **frightened**, *adj. terrore percussus, terribus, exterritus, strepidus* (= afraid, trembling).

**frigid**, *adj. frigidus*; see **COLD**.

**frill**, *n. segmenta, -orum* (but this = source).

**fringe**, *n. ambriat, limbus*.

**frisk**, *v.intr. salire, lascivire. frisky*, *adj. lascivus. Adv. lascive. friskiness*, *n. lascivia*.

**frith**, *n. frētum*.

**fritter**, *I. v.tr. e.g. to — away time, tempus (con)terere*; property, *dissipare. II. n. laganum*.

**frivolous**, *adj. nugax, levis, inanis, frivoliu*. *Adv. maxime cum levitate. frivolousness*, **frivolity**, *n. nugax, levitas*.

**fro**, *adv., e.g. to and —, huc (et) illuc, ultra citra(que)*.

**frock**, *n. see GOWN*.

**frog**, *n. rana*; a small —, *ranunculus*.

**frolle**, *I. n. ludus et jocus, lascivia. II. v.tr. joca agere, lascivire, ludere*; to — with, *cum algo jocari, joco uti, joculari. frolicsome*, *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 algo*, = to depart from; *abest 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 *a, ex* (e.g. *ex urbe venit*). "From," denoting order, by *a*; *quartus ab Arcesila*, = the fourth from Arcesilas; with towns and small islands *abl. alone*, *ad rure, 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 interire*, = 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 tertio bibebatur*, = they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *fam, inde*, etc., *fam inde ab adolescentia*, = from youth up; *a puero*, = from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, = from morning to night; *ab incendio Capitolii*, = from the burning of the Capitol; *ab urbe condita*, = from the foundation of the city; 4, denoting a cause or source, is expressed by *a, de, or ex*; e.g. *disce 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, -ntia, f.*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops in —, *copias in fronte constituisse*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos aggredi. II. adj. prior, anticus, opp. to posterior. III. v.tr. 1, = to look towards, alqm ad(spectare); 2, = to oppose, alci adversari. frontage, *n.**

**fronte**, **frontispiece**, *n.* libri prima tabula.  
**fronting**, *adj.* alci (rei) adversus, oppositus.  
**frontier**, *n.* confinium. **frontlet**, *n.* frontalia, -ium.

**frost**, *n.* frigus, -ōris, *n.*, gelu, pruina.  
**frosty**, *adj.* frigidus (lit. and fig.).

**froth**, *I. n.* spuma. **II. v.intr.** spumare.  
**frothy**, *adj.* spumosus.

**froward**, *adj.* contumax, pertinax, perversus.  
*Adv.* contumaciter, pertinaciter. **frowardness**, *n.* contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas.

**frown**, *I. n.* frontis or superciliorum contractio. **II. v.intr.** frontem contrahere, vultum adtractare.

**frowzy**, *adj.* sordidus, immundus.

**fructify**, *v.tr.* see FERTILIZE.

**frugal**, *adj.* parvus, restrictus (opp. largus), comb. parvus et restrictus (in housewifery, opp. negligens), *frugi* (indeel., comp. *frugalior*, sup. *frugalissimus*), comb. homo *frugi* et diligens. *Adv.* parvo, *frugaliter*. **frugality**, *n.* parsimonia, *frugalitas*, diligentia.

**fruit**, *n.* **I.** fructus, -ūs, *fruges*, -um (= fruit collectively), *fetus*, -ūs (= fruit, usu. as produced by generation), *pomum* (= tree-fruit), *baea* (= berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reddere*; to bear no —, *sterilem esse*; **2.** fig. = good and bad results, *fruges*, *fructus*, *commoda*, -orum, *merces*, -ēdis, *pretium* (= reward). **fruitful**, *adj.* *ferax*, *fecundus*, *fertilis*, *optimus* (= rich, rank), *uber*, *fructuosus*, *† frugifer*, *† fructifer*, *† pomifer*. *Adv.* *secunde*, *utiliter* (= profitably). **fruitfulness**, *n.* *fertilitas*, *ubertas*. **fruition**, *n.* *usus*, -ūs, *fructus*, -ūs. **fruitless**, *adj.* *infertilis*, *sterilis*, *casus*, *irritus*. *Adv.* *inocuum*, *frustra*, *nequēquam*, *ad irritum*, *re incedā*. **fruit-tree**, *n.* *pomum*, *pomus*, *f.*

**frustrate**, *v.tr.* *ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad vanum et irritum redigere*, *frustrari* (rather 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.* **1.** of fish, *examen*, *fetus*, -ūs; **2.** of men, common —, *plebs*, *plebeia*. **II. v.tr.** *assare*, *frigere*. **frying-pan**, *n.* *sartago* (Juv.), *frictorium* (Plin.); out of the — into the fire, *ne praeter casam, ut aiunt, or de fumo ad flammam*.

**fudge!** *interj.* *gervas!* *nugas!*

**fuel**, *n.* *lignum* (or pl.).

**fugitive**, *I. adj.* *fugiens*, *fugax*. **II. n.** *domo* or *patrid profugus*, *fugitivus*, *exortus*.

**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 *lotus*. *Adv.* *plene*; see ALTOGETHER. **QUITE**; = copiously (of speech, etc.), *copiose*, *lative*, *fuse*, *abundanter*, *uberius*. **II. v.tr.** of cloth, *durare*, *curare*. **full-blown**, *adj.* **1.** lit. *aperitus*; **2.** fig., *superbus*, *tumidus*. **full-grown**, *adj.* *adultus*, *pubes* (*puber*). **full-moon**, *n.* *luna plena*. **fulness**, *n.* = abundance, *ubertas*, *copia*. **fulfil**, *v.tr.* *conficere*, *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere*, *exerere*, *persequi*, *peragere*, *patrare*, *perpatrare* (e.g. *factum*), *consummare* (= to finish), *alqd re fungi* (= — an office). **fulfilment**, *n.* *confectio*.

**fuller**, *n.* *fullo* (Plin.); —'s earth, *creta fullonica* (Plin.).

**fulminate**, *v.tr.* **1.** *† fulminare* (= to hurl thunderbolts and to cast down by); **2.** fig. *minas jacere*. **fulmination**, *n.* *minae*.

**fulsome**, *adj.* *putidus*; — flattery, *nimia adulatio*. *Adv.* *putide*. **fulness**, *n.* *molitia*, *nimia adulatio*.

**fumble**, *v.intr.* see FEEBLE.

**fume**, *I. n.* *fumus*, *vapor*, *factor* (= bad smell), *halitus*, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** (*ex*)*pestuare*. **fumigate**, *v.tr.* *sufumigare*.

**fun**, *n.* *joans*, *ludus*. **funny**, *adj.* *ridiculus*. *Adv.* *ridicule*.

**function**, *n.* *munus*, -ōris, *n.*, *officium*, *magistratus*, -ūs, *procuratio*.

**fund**, *n.* **1.** *pecunia*; **2.** fig. by some special noun (e.g. — of knowledge, doctrine). **fundamental**, *adj.* *primus*, *principalis*. *Adv.* *funditus*, *penitus*. **fundamentals**, *n.* *clementa*, -orum, *principia*, -orum.

**funeral**, *I. n.* *funus*, -ōris, *n.*, *exsequia*, *pompa funeris* or *pompa* (= the procession), *iusta*, -orum, *iusta funebria* (= the last tribute), *sepultura* (= interment). **II. adj.** *funeris*, *† funereus*; — pile, *rogus*, *pyra*. **funereal**, *adj.* *funeris*, *lugubris*.

**fungus**, *n.* *fungus*, *apricicon* (Plin.). **fungous**, *adj.* *fungosus* (Plin.).

**funnel**, *n.* *infusibulum*, *cornu*.

**fur**, *n.* *pellis*. **furry**, *adj.* *vellosus*. **furrier**, *n.* *pellio*.

**farbelow**, *n.* *instita*.

**furbish**, *v.tr.* *interpolare*, *expolire*.

**furl**, *v.tr.* *vela legere*.

**furlong**, *n.* *stadium*.

**furlough**, *n.* *commeatus*, -ūs; to give —, *alci commeatum dare*; on —, *in commeatu esse*.

**furnace**, *n.* *fornax*.

**furnish**, *v.tr.* **1.** = to provide with, *alqd re instruere*, *ornare*; **2.** = to supply, *supplere*, *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, *suppellex*, -lectilia, *f.*, *apparatus*, -ūs.

**furrow**, *I. n.* *sulcus*. **II. v.tr.** *sulcos facere*, *agere*, *ducere*, *sulcare*.

**further**, *I. adj.* *ulterior*. **II. adv.** **1.** *ulterior*, *amplius*; **2.** = in fut. *porro*, *posthac*; **3.** = yet more, *praeerea*, *ad hoc*, *jam*, *autem*, *accedit* (quod), *huc accedit* quod, *addendum eodem est* quod, *ad hoc quod*; what? —? *quid vis amplius?* *quid porro?* **III. interj.** *perge!* *pergit!* *pergamus!* **IV. v.tr.** *alqm* or *alqd* (*adjuvare*, *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*, *Erinyas*. **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*, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** *tumultuari*. *ori.* **fussy**, *adj.* *curiosus*.

**fustian**, *n.* *gausepa* or *gausepes*.

**fusty**, *adj.* see MOULDY.

**futile**, *adj.* *fatilis*, *inanis*, *vanus*. **futility**, *n.* *fatilitas*, *inanitas*, *vanitas*.

**future**, *I. adj.* *futurus*, *posterus*; a — governor, *imperatorius*. **II. n.**  *futura*, -orum (e.g. *scire*, *prospicere*). **futurety**, *n.* *tempus futurum* or *posterum*.

## G.

**gabble**, I. v.intr. *garrire*. II. n. *garrulitas*.  
**gable**, n. *fastigium*.  
**gad**, v.intr. *vagari*.  
**gaddy**, n. *oestrus, cailus, tabanus*.  
**gag**, I. v.tr. *os alci alga re obvolvére et praeligare*. II. n. use noun describing the material of which gag is made (e.g. *linterum* in *os injectum*).  
**gag**, n. *pignus, -oris, n.*; see **PLEDGE**.  
**gain**, I. n. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*, = loss or injury), *quæstus*, *-is* (= profit), *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimentum*), *compensum* (= 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, *sponsione* or *sponsionem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam, iudicium* (or *iudicio*) *vincere, causam tenere* or *obtinere*; — a prize, *praemium assequi*; — a person's friendship, in *amicitiam alqis recipi*; — over, *conciliare*; to try to — over, *alqd re hominum (plebis, etc.) animos ad benevolentiam allicire, conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **gainful**, adj. *quæstuosus, lucrosus*.  
**gainsay**, v.tr. see **CONTRADICT**.  
**gait**, n. *incessus, -us*.  
**gaiters**, n. *ocreas* (= leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).  
**gala**, n. see **FESTIVAL**.  
**galaxy**, n. *orbis, -is, m.*, or *circulus lacteus*, † *via lactea*.  
**gale**, n. 1, *ventus magnus, aura* (= breeze); 2, *galea* (e.g. *popularis*).  
**gall**, I. n. *fel, bilis*. II. v.tr. 1, = rub, *terere*; 2, *gale* *morde*. **galling**, adj. *mordax*.  
**gallant**, I. adj. 1, = brave, *fortis, animosus, strenuus*; 2, = attentive to females, *amori datus, amatorius*. Adv. *fortiter, animose, strenue*. II. n. 1, *juvenis fortis*; 2, *amator*.  
**gallantry**, n. 1, *virtus, -utis, f.*, *fortitudo*; 2, *amores, -um*.  
**gallery**, n. *porticus, f.* (= an open — with pillars), *system* (= 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 —, *alqm dare ad remum publicæ triremis*.  
**gallipot**, n. *ollula (aul.)*.  
**gallon**, n. *congius*.  
**gallop**, I. n. *gradus, -us, citatus*; at a —, *equo admissio* or *laxatis habentis*. II. v.intr. *equo admissio, etc.*, *rehi* or *currere*.  
**gallows**, n. *crux* (crucifixion and strangling were the Roman equivalents for hanging, see **HANG**).  
**gamble**, v.intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere, alia ludere*. **gambler**, n. *aleator*. **gambling**, n. *alea*; to gain at —, *prosperè alqd uti*.  
**gambol**, v.intr. *ludere, lascivire*.  
**game**, I. n. 1, *ludus, lusus, ludiorum* (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 **GAMBLE**. **gaming-table**, n. *aleutis*.  
**gammon**, n. = — of bacon, *perna*.  
**gammon**, interj. = nonsense! *gerrae / nugae!*  
**gander**, n. *anser* (mas or masculus, opp. *anser femina*).  
**gang**, n. *caverna, operas* (= of roughs).  
**gangway**, n. *forus*.  
**gangrene**, n. *osium caries, gangraena*.  
**gaol**, n. *carcer, -eris, m.*, *vincula, -orum*.  
**gaoler**, n. (*carceris*) *custos*.  
**gap**, n. *lacuna, hiatus, -us*. **gape**, v.intr. *hiare*.  
**garbage**, n. *purgamentum, quæquillia*.  
**garble**, v.tr. = to falsify, *corrumpere, vitare*.  
**garden**, I. n. *hortus*; a small —, *hortulus*. II. v.intr. in *horto fodere, hortum colere*. **garden-stuff**, n. *olus, -eris, n.* **gardening**, n. *hortorum cultus, -us*. **gardener**, n. *qui hortum colit*.  
**gargle**, I. n. 1, *gargarizatio* (= the act, Cels.); 2, for the fluid use verb. II. v.intr. *gargarizare (ex) alqd re* (Cels.).  
**garish**, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus, splendidus*; 2, = gay, *nitidus* (= spruce), *fuscatus* (= rouged).  
**garland**, n. *sericum*.  
**garlic**, n. *allium*.  
**garment**, n. *vestis*; see **CLOTHES**.  
**garner**, I. n. *horreum*. II. v.tr. *condere*.  
**garnish**, v.tr. (ex) *ornare, instruere*.  
**garret**, n. *comaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare, in superiore habitare* *comaculo, tribus scalis habitare* (= up three pair of stairs).  
**garrison**, I. n. *praesidium, milites praesidiarii*. II. v.tr. *urbis praesidium imponere, in urbe pr. (co)locare*.  
**garrulity**, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **garrulous**, adj. *garrulus, loquax, verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter*.  
**garter**, n. \**periscælis* (medieval), in pl. † *genualia, -ium* (Ov.).  
**gas**, n. *spiritus, -us, vapor*, \**gas quod dicitur*.  
**gascogne**, n. *jaectatio, ostentatio, venditatio* (sui), *venditatio quædam atque ostentatio*.  
**gash**, I. n. *vulnus, -eris, n.* II. v.tr. *vulnerare*.  
**gasp**, I. v.intr. *acere spiritum ducere, anhelare, singulare*. II. n. *anhelitus, -us, singultus, -us*. **gasp**, n. *anhelitus, -us*.  
**gastro**, adj. *ad stomachum pertinens*. **gastro**, n. *quæ ad gulam pertinent*.  
**gate**, n. *janua, porta* (= — of a city). **gate-keeper**, n. *janitor*. **gate-post**, n. *postis*.  
**gather**, I. v.tr. 1, *legere* (= to pick up), *colligere, conquirere* (= to search out), *congerere* (= to heap up), *conciere*; — flowers, *floras capere*; — grapes, *vindemiare*; 2, = conjecture, *con(j)icere*. II. v.intr. 1, = assemble, *convenire, congregari*; 2, of a sore, *suppurare*. **gathering**, n. 1, = assembly, *coetus, -us*; 2, = a sore, *suppuratio* (Cels.).  
**gandy**, adj. *fuscatus, magnificus*. Adv. *magnificenter*.  
**gauge**, v.tr. *metiri*; see **MEASURE**.  
**gaunt**, adj. *crilis*; see **THIN**.  
**gauntlet**, n. *manica*; to run the —, *per militem ordinem currere* *casu*.  
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**gaude**, *n. vestis* coa.

**gaus**, adj. 1, of mind, *hilaris* (*hilaris*), *laetus*; 2, of colour, etc., *splendidi*, *nitidus*. Adv. *hilaris*, *laete*. **galety**, *n. hilaritas*, *laetitia*.

**gase** (at), *L. v. intr.* in obtutu alci rei haerere deplum, algm or alqd intueri, consueti, contemplari. **II. n.** obtutus, -us, conspectus, -us. **gasing-stook**, *n. spectaculum*.

**gasette**, *n. acta* (*diurna*), *acta publica*, *orum*.

**gear**, *n. ornatus*, -us, *vestitus*, -us, *supellex*, *-lectilia*, *f.* (= household).

**gold**, *v. tr.* castrare. **golding**, *n. can-* (h)erius.

**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**, *L. n. duar*, *imperator* (= g-in-chief); the -s tent, *praetorium*; to be -, *exercitus praesens*; to appoint anyone -, *alqm exercitus praeficere*. **II. adj.** *generalis* (= relating to the genus or whole), *communis* (= common to all, *opp. singularis*; = individually), *vulgaris*, *comb. vulgaris communis*; *omnium rerum*, or merely *omnium*; - want, *inopia omnium rerum*; - conversation, *omnium hominum sermo*; a - idea, *notio universae* or *summa*, *notio communis*; the - good, *omnium salus*; to devote to the - good, *in commune conferre*; in -, *ad summam*, *in universum*, *universae* (*opp. propriae*, *nominalis*), *omnino* (*opp. separativum*), *generatim* (*opp. singulativum*, *per singulas species*), *communiter*. Adv. = usually, *sepe*, *sepe*, *vulgo*, *plurimique*. **generality**, *n.* = most people, *vulgus*, -i, *n.*, *plerique*. **generalization**, *n.* *quod de omnibus rebus dictum est*. **generalship**, *n. ductus*, -us; under the - of Caesar, *Caesars dux*; to act with good -, *summo consilio rem gerere*.

**generate**, *v. tr.* 1, *gignere*, *generare*, (*pro-*) *creare*, *parere*; 2, = cause, *facere*, *efficere*. **generation**, *n.* 1, *generatio*, *procreatio* (e.g. *liberorum*); 2, = age, *saeculum*, *coetatis*; the present -, *hujus aetatis homines*, *qui nunc vivunt homines*. **generator**, *n. genitor*, *procreator*. **generative**, adj. *† genialis*; - 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. *dene*, *eximie*, *magnifice*, *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *large*. **generosity**, *n.* 1, see *EXCELLENCE*; 2, *magnificencia*, *magnum animas*, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*; 3, *liberalitas*, *benignitas*, *beneficentia*.

**genesis**, *n.* see *ORIGIN*.

**genial**, adj. *comis*, *genialis* (of things, e.g. *hiem* (p)). Adv. *comiter*, *genialiter*. **geniality**, *n. comitas*.

**genitive**, *n. (casus) genitivus* (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*, *elegant*, *urbane*. **gentility**, *n. honestas*, *elegantia*, *urbanitas*.

**gentle**, adj. 1, = well-born, *generosus*, *ingenius*, *nobilis*; 2, = - in disposition, *mitis*, *clemens*, *mansuetus*, *placidus*; 3, of wind, *lens*; of a hill, *molis*, *lens*. Adv. *nobilis loco ortus* or *naqus*, *placide*, *leniter*, *moliter*. **gentleman**,

*n.* 1, *homo generosus*, *ingenius*, *nobilis*, *honesto* or *nobilis loco natus*; 2, = well-bred, *homo urbanus*, *liberalis*, *ingenius*, *generosus*. **gentlemanly**, adj. *liberalis*, *urbanus*, *ingenius*, *generosus*, *honestus*. **gentleness**, *n.* 1, *nobilitas*; 2, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*; 3, *lentitas*. **gentry**, *n. nobilitas*, *nobiles*, -ium, *optimales*, -ium. **gentlewoman**, *n.* see *LADY*.

**genuflexion**, *n.* see *KNEEL*.

**genuine**, adj. *sincerus*, *verus*, *germanus*. Adv. *reapse*, *sincere*, *vere*. **genuineness**, *n. auctoritas*, *fides*; many doubt of the - of this book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse*.

**geography**, *n.* \* *geographia*, *terrarum* or *regionum descriptio*.

**geology**, *n.* \* *geologia*. **geological**, adj. \* *geologicus*; - time, *immense antiquitas*.

**geometry**, *n. geometria*. **geometrical**, adj. *geometricus* (*geometricus*). **geometer**, or **geometrician**, *n. geometres*, -ae, *m.*

**germ**, *n.* 1, = of plants, *† germ*; 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 jactare*, *gesticulari* (Suet.). *gestus facere* or *agere*. **gesticulation**, *n. jactatio*, *gestus*, -us, *motus*, -us.

**get**, *v. tr.* *acquirere*, *conquirere*, *consequi*, *capere*, *adipisci*, *nanciari*, (*com*) *parare*, *lucrari* (= to get gain); - anything done, *alqd faciendum curare*; - abroad, *percrebrere*; - off, *discedere*; - up, *surgere*; - down, *descendere*; - forward, *proficere*, *proveh*; - in, *intromere*; - 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, *exanguius*, *pallidus*, *sada-verosus*, *luridus*; 2, see *TERRIBLE*. **ghastliness**, *n.* 1, *pallor*; 2, see *HORROR*.

**ghost**, *n.* 1, = breath, *spiritus*, -us, *anima*; the Holy -, \* *Spiritus Sanctus*, \* *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 teterrima*.

**giant**, *n. homo ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *homo eximia corporis magnitudine*, *vir major quam pro humano habitu*; the giants, *gigantes*; one of the -, *gigas*. **gigantic**, adj. *eximias* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *eximia* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudine*; a - labour, *moles*, -is.

**gibbet**, *n.* see *GALLOWS*.

**gibe**, *L. 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*, *furtim cachinnare*.

**gild**, v.tr. *insuare*, alci rei aurum illinere or alqd auro illinere.

**gill**, n. = a measure, *hemina*.

**gills**, n. *branchiae* (Plin.).

**gimlet**, n. *terebra*.

**gin**, n. = trap, *laqueus*, *tendicula*.

**gingerly**, adv. *pedetentim* (*pedetempti*), *sen-sim*.

**gipsey**, n. \* *Cingarus*, \* *Cingara*, fem.

**giraffe**, n. *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

**gird**, v.tr. 1. (*in*)*cingere*, *accingere*; — your-self, (*in*)*cingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio*, *ferro*); 2, fig. — oneself to, = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi* *ad* alqd, or alci rei. **girdar**, n. trade. **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 -us; 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 **CRAB**; to — up for lost, *desperare de alqo* or *alqo re*; to — little attention to, *parum curare*, *neglegere* (*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 inflicere*. **gift**, n. *donum*, *munus*, -is, n., *praemium* (= a reward or prize); to make a —, alci donum dare, *alqm dono donare*. **gifted**, adj. alqd *re praeditus*; a — man, *vir summi ingenti*. **giver**, n. *qui donum dat*, *largitor*.

**gizzard**, n. *ingluvies*, *guttur*.

**glad**, adj. *laetus*, *hilaris* or *hilarus*; — at, alqd *re laetari*, *paudere*. Adv. *laete*, *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 con-jectus*, -us. II. v.intr. 1, = shine, *splendere*, *fulgere*, *nilere*; 2, — at, *oculos con*(*s*)*picere in* alqd, alqd leviter or strictim *allingere* or *dicere*, *perstringere*.

**gland**, n. *glans* (Cels.).

**glare**, I. v.intr. *fulgere* (= be bright); — at, alqm or alqd *intenti oculis tueri*. II. n. *fulgor*, *intenti* (*ut atenti*) *oculi*.

**glass**, n. *vitrum*. **glazier**, n. *vitarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit*. **glassy**, adj. *vitreus*.

**gleam**, I. n. 1, *fulgor*; 2, fig. *aura*; — of hope, *specula*. II. v.intr. *fulgere*.

**glean**, v.tr. *spicilegium facere* (= — in the field), *racemari* (= — in the vineyard). **glean-ing**, n. *spicilegium*.

**glee**, n. *hilaritas*, *laetitia*. **gleeful**, adj. *hilaris*, *laetus*. Adv. *hilariter*, *laete*.

**glen**, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

**glib**, adj. *loquax*, *garrulus*, *volubilis*. Adv. *loquaciter*, *volubilitate*. **glibness**, n. *loquacitas*, *garrulitas*, *volubilitas*.

**glide**, v. (*pro*)*labi*.

**glimmer**, v.intr. *sublucere*.

**glimpse**, n. see **SIGHT**, n.

**glisten**, *glitter*, v.intr. *micare*, *condere*, *fulgere*, *nilere*, *lucere*, *splendere*. **glistening**, **glittering**, adj. *lucidus*, *candidus* (= white, opp. to *niger*, = — black), *†coruscus*, *nitidus*, *splendidus*, *splendens*, *fulgens*.

**gloat**, v.intr. — over, *se ad*(*spectu*) *alcis rei delectare*.

**globe**, n. *globus*, *sphaera*, *orbis terrarum*. **globalar**, adj. *globosus*.

**gloom**, n. 1, lit. *obcuritas*, *caligo*, *tenebrae*; 2, fig. *animus adjectus*, *afflictus*, *caligo*, *tenebrae*, *tristitia*, *maeror*, *maestitia*. **gloomy**, adj. 1, *obcurus*, *†tenebrosus*, *caliginosus*; 2, *tristis*, *maestus*. Adv. *obcuri*, *per tenebras* or *caliginem* (e.g. *visus*), *maeste*.

**glory**, I. n. *gloria*, *honor* (*honor*), *dacus*, -is, n.; to be a — to, *laudi* or *gloriae esse alci*, *laudem alci afferre*. II. v.intr. (*de*) *alqd re gloriar* (or with *quod*). **glorify**, v.tr. *laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere*, *alqm gloriam afficere*, *alqm* (*laudibus*) *celebrare*. **glorious**, adj. *gloriosus*, (*prae*)*clarus*, *amplus* (esp. in superl.), *illustris*. Adv. *gloriosus*, (*prae*)*claro*, *ample*. **glorying**, n. *gloriatio*, *praedictatio*.

**gloss**, I. n. 1, = a shining, *nitor*, *candor*; 2, an explanation, *interpretatio*. II. v.tr. — over, *extenware*, *mitigare*. **glossary**, n. *glos-sae*, *alqd nitidus*.

**glove**, n. *manicae* (= sleeves).

**glow**, I. n. *ardor*, *feror*, *caustus*, -us. II. v.intr. *candere*, *ardere*, *fervere*; to begin to — (*ex*)*ardescere*, *incandescere*, *excoadescere*. **glow-ing**, adj. *candens*, *ardens*, *fervens*, *fervidus*; to have a — desire for, *desiderio alcis flagrare*. **glow-worm**, n. *cicindilla*, *lampyrus* (Plin.).

**glue**, I. n. *glutinum*, *gluten*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*glutinare*. **glutinous**, adj. *glutinosus*, *lentus*, *viscosus*.

**glut**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *sature*, *saturare*, *exple*; 2, fig. — the market, *villitatem annonae exple*. II. n. *satiatio*, *satietas*.

**glutton**, n. *homo edax*, *vorax*, *gurgus*, -itis, m., *hell(uo)*; comb. *gurgus et helluo*. **gluttonous**, adj. *edax*, *vorax*, *gulosus* (Juv. Sen.). Adv. *aride*. **gluttony**, n. *hell(uo)*, *edacitas*.

**gnarled**, adj. see **KNOTTY**.

**gnash**, v.tr. *dentibus* (*in*)*frendere*, *dentibus stridere* or *stridere*. **gnashing**, n. *stridor dentium* (Cels.).

**gnat**, n. *culex*.

**gnaw**, v.tr. 1, alqd (*ar*)*rodere*, *circumrodere*; 2, fig. *pungere*, *cruciari*, *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), *vadere*, *ambulare* (= to walk), *spatiari* (= to strut), *commear* *ad* alqm (*in locum*), *procedere* (= to — forth); to — out, *prodire* (of the harbour, *ex portu*), *exire*, *excedere*, *egredi*; — in, *inire*, *intro-ire*, *intrare*, *ingredi*; — over, *transire*, *praeterire* *locum* (= to pass by a place); — on board, (*narem*) *ad*(*scendere*), *conscendere*; — down, *descendere*; — up, *ad*(*scendere*); — before, *anteire*, *ante-gredi* (*with accus.*); — through, *transire*; = to set out, proceed, march, *proficisci* (= — on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, *conferre se alqo*; = to make for, *contendere alqo*. In imper. as command, *abi*! *abi hinc*! *apoge 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 *petire*; — to see, *spectatum ire*; — for someone, *alqm arcessire*; the affair begins to — better, *incipit*

**res melius ire**; 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 valetis?* of action, *quid agis? quid agitur?* is all well? answers, *valet, bene, macum agitur*; — for, = be sold at, emit or vendi, with genit. of price; — about, = attempt, *aliquid expectari, morari*; — beyond, *excedere*; — off (of a weapon), *emitti* (with the thing shot as subj.). **go-between**, *n. conciliator, interpres, -itis, m. and f., internuntius*.

**goad**, *I. n. stimulus*; to kick against a —, *stimulum pugnis caedere, adversum stimulum calcare*. **II. v.tr.** *aliquid ad* or *in aliquid stimulare, incitare*.

**goal**, *n. meta* (= the pillar at the end of the course; then in poets, fig.), *calis* (lit. and fig.).

**goat**, *n. capra, capella*. **he-goat**, *n. caper, hircus*. **goathead**, *n. caprarius*.

**gobble**, *v.tr. (de)vorare*.

**goblet**, *n. scyphus*; see **CUP**.

**goblin**, *n. umbra quas homines inquietat; \*daemon, larva, in pl. lemures*.

**God**, *n. Deus* (as the highest being, often with title *Optimus, Maximus*), *nomen divinum, nomen* (= the god, i.e. the supreme will), *†divus; the —, di(i), †caelestes, †caelites, †caelicolae, di(i) superi, superi* also (opp. *inferi*); — of the house, *lares, penates*; to raise to the honours of a —, *aliquid in deorum numerum referre, aliquid inter deos referre, aliquid consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*; for —'s sake *I* beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro Deum fidem!* by the —, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me Deus (ad)juvet* or *amet, hercule* 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!* utinam *di(i) ita faciant!* utinam *Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — forbid! *quod Deus prohibeat!* quod omni *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. epusior ut ita dicam* (in colloquial passage); *quod quasi divinitus oblatum est*.

**gold**, *n. aurum*. **gold-dust**, *n. ballux* (Plin.). **gold-leaf**, *n. bractes, auri lamina*. **gold-mine**, *n. aurifodina* (Plin.). **goldsmith**, *n. aurifer*. **golden**, *adj. aureus, ex auro factus*.

**good**, *I. adj. bonus* (in gen.) *fucundus, suavis, dulcis* (= pleasant), *probus* (= what it ought to be), *commodus* (= having the right quantity or quality), *opportunus* (= suitable), *prospere, secundus* (*res prosperae*, = — circumstances), *utilis* (= useful), *salutaris* (= healthful), *honestus* (= morally —, honourable), *simplex* (= unpretending), *benignus* (= kind); — health, *bona valetudo*; — for anything, *ad aliquid utile, commodus, opportunus, idoneus, aptus*; — eyes, *oculi acres ac acuti*; my friend, *o bone! sodes!* a — many, *perique, aliquot, complures*; a — part, *bona pars* (= a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to be — for, as a remedy, *alci rei* or *contra aliquid prodere, alci rei mederi, contra aliquid efficere* etc.; to make —, *aliquid accipere* (e.g. *deitamentum accipere*), *aliquid restituere*. **II. Interj.** — bye, *vale, ave* (*valette, ave*, pl.); *bene* (*agis*), *bene fecisti!* *bene fecisti!* *bene habet!* *euge*, (well!) *non repugno!* *nihil impedit!* **III. n. bonum**; the highest —, *summum bonum*; external —, *externa dona, -orum, res externae* or *humanae*; —, = possessions, *dona*; = wares or merchandise, *merx*; to do much —, *de multis bene*

*meriti*; — to, *conferre in aliquid beneficia* (*multa*), *bene de aliquid mereri*; to turn to —, *aliquid 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, benigne**. **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. cruor*. **II. v.tr. transgredi, confodere**. **gory**, *adj. cruentus, cruentatus*.

**gorge**, *I. n. 1, = throat, gula, guttur*; 2, = a narrow pass, *angustiae, saltus, -us*. **II. v.tr.** *aliquid (ex)petare, aliquid (ex)saturare*; — oneself, *exsatiari* (*vino ciboque*)).

**gorgeous**, *adj. splendidus, magnificus, lautus*. **Adv. splendide, magnifice, laute**. **gorgeousness**, *n. splendor, magnificentia*.

**gormandise**, *v.intr. hel(l)uari*. **gormandise**, *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 aliquo conferre*.

**gouge**, *v.tr. scalpro erimere* 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 praesidere*; 2, in gen. = — temper, etc., *alci rei moderari, aliquid 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, proprador, 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), *beneficentia* (= kindness), *indulgentia* (= special favour), *beneficium, venia* (= pardon); he grows in —, *maius est virtute*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio, Deo favente*; — in speaking, *facundia, lepos*; — at meals, *gratiarum* (= thanks) *actio*; to be in the good — of, *apud aliquid plurimum gratia polire*; to gain the — of, *alci gratiam sibi conciliare*; your —, *\*Clementia tua*; the —, *Gratias*; with a good, bad —, *cum bona, male gratia* (Ter.); 2, = gracefulness, *venustus* (= attraction, charm), *elegantia*; *lepos* (= — in words); feminine —, *multebris venustus*; — of expression, *suavitas dicendi*. **II. v.tr.** *honestare, (ad)ornare, decorare*. **graceful**, *adj. venustus, decorus, elegans, lepidus*. **Adv. venuste, decore, elegantier, lepide**. **graceless**, *adj. improbus*. **Adv. improbe**. **gracious**, *adj. propitius* (esp. of gods); see **KIND**.

**grade**, *n. = a step, gradus, -us, a(d)decensus, -us* (= a step up); there are many — 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* (*Baccalaurei in artibus*, = as B.A., etc.) *admitti*. II. n. \*ad *gradum* (*Baccalaurei*, etc.) *admissus*.

**graft**, I. n. *surgulus*. II. v.tr. *surgulum arbori inserere*.

**grain**, n. 1. = a seed, etc., *granum*, *mica* (e.g. *salis*); 2. = corn, *frumentum*.

**graminivorous**, adj. (animal) *quod herbis paschitur*.

**grammar**, n. 1. = the science of —, *grammatica*, -ae, or *grammatica*, -orum, or *grammatica*; 2. = a book on —, *liber grammaticus* or *ad grammaticam rationem pertinens*. **grammatical**, adj. *grammaticus*. Adv. *grammatice* (Quint.). **grammarian**, n. *grammaticus*.

**granary**, n. *horreum*, *granaria*, -orum.

**grand**, adj. *grandis*, *aristius*, *magnificus*, *amplius*. Adv. *aristius*, *magnifice*, *ample*. **grandeur**, n. *amplitudo*, *majestas*. **grandee**, 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. *pronepitis*. **great-grandfather**, n. *proavus* (so backward, *abavus*, *atavus*, *tridavus*). **great-grandmother**, n. *proavia*. **great-grandson**, n. *pronepos*.

**grange**, n. 1. = barn, *horreum*; 2. = country-house, *villa*.

**granite**, n. *lapis*, *lapideus*, m., *saxum*.

**grant**, I. n. *gratia*, *beneficium*, *donum*, *praemium*, *venta*, *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 *acinum* (= a single grape), *uva* (= a bunch of grapes).

**graphio**, adj. *expressus*; to give a — description, *alqd tanquam sub oculos subijcere*. Adv. *clare*.

**grapple**, v.tr. *cum alqd luctari*. **grappling-iron**, n. *ferrea*, *manus*, -is, *harpago*.

**grasp**, I. v.tr. 1. (ap)prehendere, comprehendere, prehendere; — anyone's hand, *manum alcjs amplecti*; 2. fig. *concipere*, *intelligere*; see **COMPREHEND**; — at, *alqd (ap)petere*, *captare*. II. n. 1. *complexus*, -us; to wrest from the —, *de manibus alcjs extorquere*; 2. *mene*, *captus*, -us. **grasping**, adj. *avarus*.

**grass**, n. *gramen*, *herba* (= the young and fresh grass). **grassy**, adj. *herbidus*, *therbosus*, *gramineus*. **grasshopper**, n. *gryllus* (*grillus*) (Phn.).

**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*, *juvundus*, *perjuvundus*, *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. *alcjs gratificari*, *alqm delectare*, *morem alcjs gerere*. **gratification**, n. *expletio* (= satisfaction), *delectatio*; to have — from, *voluptatem ex alqd re percipere*. **gratifying**, adj. *gratus*. **gratia**, adv. *gratitjs*, *sine mercede*, comb. *gratitjs* 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*, -eris, n., et *gravitas*.

**grave**, I. n. 1. *sepulchrum*, *busium*, *tumulus* (= a mound); to carry to the —, *sepelire*, *exsequias alcjs funeris prosequi*; 2. = death, *mors*, *inferi*; he took the hope with him into the —, *moriens ferebat secum spem*. II. v.tr. see **ENGRAVE**.

**gravel**, n. *glarea*.

**gravy**, n. *jus*, *juris*, n., *sucus*.

**gray**, adj. *canus* (= turning white, as the hair from age), *ravus* (of the sea, the eyes), *aesius* (= blue-green, esp. of the eyes), *glauus* (of the eyes, etc.), (*capilli*) *cani* (= gray hairs). **graybeard**, n. *senex*. **grayness**, n. *canities*.

**graze**, I. v.tr. *pascere*. II. v.intr. *pasci*. **grazier**, 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.); *oblunere*. **greasy**, adj. *unctus* (= rubbed with grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

**great**, adj. *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplius*, *vastus*, *immanis*, *spatiosus* (= roomy), *procerus* (= tall), *altus* (= high or deep), (*ex)celsus* (= 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 *alcjs inimicissimus*; — chatterer, *homo loquacissimus* or *omnium loquacissimus*; so —, *tantus*; how —, *quantus*; soever —, *quantuscunque*, *quantavis*, *quantuslibet*; as — again, *altero tanto major*; twice as —, *duplo major*, *duplus*; as — as, *tantus*, followed by *quantus* or *instar* (e.g. *instar montis*); the —, *mobiles*, *optimates*; — grandfather, see under **GRAND**. **greatcoat**, n. *pallium*, *laerna*, *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.), *virens* (= still green), *glauus* (= sea-green); 2. = fresh, *recoens*, *vivus*, *erudus* (not ripe). II. n. 1. *viriditas*, *color viridis*; 2. = grassy spaces, *campus*. **greens**, n. *olera*, -um. **greengrocer**, 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 alcjs 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), *solliditudo* (= anxiety), *dolor* (= pain of heart), *maeror* (= sadness), *luctus*, -*us* (= sorrow, esp. the display of it), *angor*. **grieve**, *I. v. tr.* *alqm dolore afficere, dolorem alci asferre, 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*, *querell(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.* *horvus, trux, saevus*. Adv. *saevè, ferociter. grimness*, *n.* *aecritia, ferocia, ferocitas*.

**grimace**, *n.* *os distortum*; to make —, *os ducere, os (dis)torquere*.

**grimy**, *adj.* see **DIRTY**.

**grin**, *I. n.* *use rictus*, -*us. II. v. intr.* *use rictu ridere*.

**grind**, *v. tr.* *1. molere*; to — the teeth, *dentibus frondere*; *2. — the face of the poor, egentem vexare, premere. grinder*, *n.* *1. qui alqd molit*; *2. of teeth, dens genuinus. grindstone*, *n. cox*.

**grip**, *I. v. tr.* see **SEIZE**. **II. n.** *manus*, -*us*, *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, teter. 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.* *pisâna* (= — of barley) (Cels.), *arena* (= — of sand).

**groan**, *I. v. intr.* *gemere, gemitus edere. II. n.* *gemitus*, -*us*.

**grocer**, *n.* *qui aromata rendit. grocery*, *n.* *aromata*, -*um* (= spices (Col.)).

**groin**, *n.* *inguen*.

**groom**, *I. n.* *agâo, equis*; — of the chamber, *cubicularius. II. v. tr.* *curare*.

**groove**, *n.* *canalis, canaliculus, stria*.

**grope**, *v. intr.* *errare*; — one's way, *iter explorare*. Adv. *pedetemptim* (*pedetent*).

**gross**, *I. adj.* *1. = thick, crassus, densus*; *2. = too great, nimius, incredibilis*; *3. = disgraceful, turpis, foedus, indecorus*. Adv. *dense, nimium, incredibiliter, turpiter, foede, indecore. II. n.* *1. = 144, duodecies duodecim*; *2. in the —, fere, ferme* (= generally), *in universum* (= altogether). **grossness**, *n.* *1. crassitudo, densitas*; *2. nimia magnitudo*; *3. turpitudô, foeditas*; — of manners, *inhumanitas*.

**grotesque**, *adj.* *immanis, mirus*. Adv. *mirè. grotesqueness*, *n.* *mira species*.

**grotto**, *n.* *antrum*.

**ground**, *I. n.* *1. humus, f., solum, terra*; on the —, *humi*; *2. = reason of a thing, fundamentum, ratio, caus(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, stectus*. Adv. *sine caus(a), tenere, ex vano. groundlessness*, *n.* *vanitas. groundwork*, *n.* *1. 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, -oris, n., arbusculum*.

**grovel**, *v. intr.* *humi jacere, humi serpere. grovelling*, *adj.* *abjectus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis, turpis*. Adv. *humiliter, sordide, submisè, serviliter, turpiter*.

**grow**, *I. v. intr.* *creocere, augeri, 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.* *acetus, -us, incrementum*.

**growl**, *I. n.* *fremitus*, -*us. II. v. intr.* *fremere*.

**grub**, *I. n.* *vermiculus. II. v. tr.* — up, *eruere*.

**grudge**, *I. n.* *simultas, invidia* (= a dislike). **II. v. tr. *alci alqd invidere*; see **ENVY**.**

**gruel**, *n.* *cremor avenae, pteana, palli-cula*.

**gruff**, *adj.* *acerbus, raucus, asper*. Adv. *raucè voce. gruffness*, *n.* *rauca vox*.

**grumble**, *v. intr.* *murmurare, muscare*.

**grunt**, *I. n.* *grunnitus*, -*us. II. v. intr.* *gruntire*.

**guarantee**, *I. n.* *1. = surety, sponsio, vadimonium* (= recognizance), *fidès*; *2. = guarantor, vas, praes, sponsor, obaes*, -*idis*, *m. and f.* (= hostage). **II. v. tr. *alqm or alqd or de alqd re praestare, fidem alci dare or interponere, pro alqo (pecuniâ) intercedere*.**

**guard**, *n.* *1. = a watch for the security of others, custodia, praesidium, excubiae, vigilae, statio* (= a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habere or agere, vigilas 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* (= — for the security of a place), *vigilae, vigiles* (= — a by night), *statio*; to place the —, *custodias or vigilas or stationes disponere. II. v. tr.* *custodire, alci (rei) praestare*; see **PROTECT**; — against, *alqd or ab alqd re praecavere. guardian*, *n.* *1. in gen. defensor, praeses, custos, propugnator*; *2. = — of a ward, tutor, curator. guardianship*, *n.* *1. 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, conjecturâ, 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.* *1. lit. dux*; *2. fig. dux, auctor, suavis. II. v. tr.* *1. ducere*; *2. regere, gubernare, moderari. guidance*, *n.* *ductus, -us, consilium, or use dux, auctor* (e.g. *te ducit*). **guide-post**, *n.* *lapis or miliarium* (= mile-stone).

**guild**, *n.* *collegium. guildhall*, *n.* *curia*.

**guile**, *n.* *dolus, astutia. guileful*, *adj.* *dolosus, astutus*. Adv. *dolosè, astute. guileless*, *adj.* *simpliciter, sincerus*. Adv. *simpliciter, sincere, sine fuce ac fallaciis. guilelessness*, *n.* *simplicitas*.

**guilt**, *n.* *vitium, culpa, noxia* (= — as a condition), *nox(a)* (= injury), *delictum* (= crime). **guilty**, *adj.* *noxius, sons, sceleratus*. Adv. *scelerate. guiltless*, *adj.* *innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus or carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integer*.

**guise**, *n.* *mos, moris, m., habitus*, -*us, species. Gulf*, *n.* *sinus*, -*us* (= a bay), *gyrges, -itis, m., vorago* (= 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. *haustus*, -*ūs*. 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 pyritus*.  
**gurgie**, v.intr. *murmurare*, †*suscurrere*.  
**gush**, v.intr. — out, *effundi* or *se effundere* ex *alqd re*.  
**gust**, n. *venti impetus*, -*ūs*, *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)potare. **guzler**, n. *homo ebrius*.  
**gymnasium**, n. *gymnasium*, *palaestra*.  
**gymnastic**, adj. *gymnicus*, *palaestricus*. **gymnastics**, n. *ars gymnastica*, *palaestra*.  
**gypsum**, n. *gypsum*.  
**gypsey**, n. see *Gipsy*.

## H.

**ha!** interj. *ha!*  
**haberdasher**, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **haberdashery**, n. *panni*.  
**habillment**, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -*ūs*.  
**habit**, n. 1. *consuetudo*, *mos*, *moris*, m., *usus*, -*ūs*; 2. of body, *habitus*, -*ūs*; 3. see **HABILLMENT**. **habitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **habitation**, n. *domicilium*, *sedes*, -*ūs*, *comb. sedes et domicilium*. **habituall**, adj. *inreteratus*, *usitatus*, *usu receptus*; — *drunkard*, *ebrius*. Adv. *de* or *ex more*. **habituante**, 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*, -*ūs*, or *ancula*; 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* — *a*, *grandinat* (Sen.).  
**hail**, I. v.tr. *alqm salutare*, *appellare*. II. interj. *salve!* *ave!* — to you! *maie esto!* *maie virtute esto!* *o te felicem!*  
**hair**, n. *pilus* (= a single —), *pili* (= — in general), *seta* (= a bristle), *crinis*, *coma* (= the hair of the head), *caesaries* (= 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 acu teligisti*, *rem ipsam putasti*; the account tallies to a —, *ratio ad numerum*

*convenit*; not a —'s breadth, *ab alqd re non transverrum*, *ut atque*, *digitum dicere*; false —, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *alienti capilli*; a — band, *redimiculum*, *vitia*. **hair-cloth**, n. *cilicium*. **hairdresser**, n. *tonsor*, *cinerarius*.  
**hairpin**, n. *crinale*. **hairsplitting**, n. *disserendi spinus*, *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, *diei sereni et tranquillii*, (*halcedonia*, -*orum*, (*halcyoni* dies.

**hale**, adj. *sanus*, *validus*, *robustus*; *comb saluus et sanus*, *sanus et saluus*.

**hale**, v.tr. *rapere*, *trahere*.

**half**, I. adj. *dimidius*, *dimidiatus*. II. n. *dimidium*, *dimidia pars*, *semis* (e.g. *heir to* — *an estate*, *heres ex semisse*). III. adv. *semis* as prefix, e.g. **half-a-leop**, adj. *semiosmnus* or *semiosmnus*. **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. *seibra*. **half-sister**, n. *eodem patre or eadem matre nata*. **halve**, v.tr. *in aequas partes dividere*. **halved**, adj. *bipartitus*, *dimidiatus*. **halves!** interj. *in commune!* (Sen.); to go —, *dimidiam cum alqd 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!* *ohé!*

**hallow**, v.tr. *consecrare*, *dedicare*, *inaugurare*. **hallowed**, adj. *sacer*, *sanctus*.

**hallucination**, n. *error*.

**halm**, n. *culmus*, *calamus* (= reed).

**hale**, n. *corona* (*lunae*), *area* (*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 suspensus*, *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. *gulum laqueo frangere*).

**ham**, n. 1. = back of the knee, *poples*, -*itis*, m.; 2. = salted —, *perna*. **hamstring**, I. n. *popliteus nervus*. II. v.tr. *popliteus nervus secare*.

**hamlet**, n. *viculus*, *parvus vicus*.

**hammer**, I. n. *malleus*; a small —, *malleolus*. II. v.tr. *malleo* (*confundere*; — out, *ducere*).

**hamper**, n. *cordis*; see **BASKET**.

**hamper**, v.tr. *implicare*, *alqm impedire*.

**hand**, I. n. 1. *manus*, -*ūs*, f.; the hollow of the —, *palmā*; — *off*! *heus tu*, *manum de tabula!* to give a person the —, *alci dextram porrigere*; to join —, *dextram jungere cum alqo*; — with one another, *dextras jungere*, *dextrae dextram jungere*; to strike — *on* —, *idem de alqd re dextrā dare*, *dextram idemque 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 *admoovere* or *in(f)ficere*, *alci vim afferre*, *alci vim et manus in(f)ficere*; to lay — *s on* yourself, *manus sibi afferre* (= to destroy oneself); to fall from —, *evellere de manibus*; to be at —, *ad manus*, *prae manibus* or *praeesto esse*,

**adese**; to take in —, in *manum* or *manus* *sumere*, in *manum 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. *victriciam*); the state is in the — of the nobles, *respublica apud optimates est*; all is in the — of the enemy, *omnia hostium sunt*; it is in my —, *alqd in mea manu* or *in mea potestate est* or *positum est*, *alqd in me situm est*; with my (thy, his) own —, *meo (tuo, suo) manu*; on the one —, on the other, *et. et.*; *quidem* (enclit.) *sed* or *autem*; *alter*, *alter*; *alius*, *alius*; I have in —, *habeo alqd in manibus* or *inter manus*, *mihi alqd in manibus est*; the letter is not to —, *epistulam non accipi*; 2, = — of a clock, dial, etc., *index*; 3, = — writing, n. *manus*, —s, f., *chirographum*; to write a good —, *bene ac velociter scribere*; 4, = workman, *opera*, usu. in pl.

**II**. v.tr. *alqd alci dare*, *tradere*, *porrigere*; — down, *tradere*, *prodere*; — round, *circumferre*. **hand-bill**, n. *libellus*. **hand-breadth**, n. *palmus*. **handcuff**, I. n. —s, *manicae*. **II**. v.tr. *manicus alci inficere*. **handful**, n. 1, lit. *manipulus*, *pingullus*; 2, fig. *exigua manus*, —s, f. (= small band) *pauca* (e.g. a — of men, *pauca* (homines)). **handicraft**, n. *artificium*; —sman, *artifex*. **handiwork**, n. *opus*, —s, n. *opificium*. **handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **hand-labour**, n. *opera*; I live by —, *operi mihi vita est*. **handle**, I. n. 1, *capulus*, *manubrium* (= — of a sword, etc.), *ansa* (= — of a cup, etc.); 2, fig. *tanquam ansa*, *ad alqd faciendum*; see **OPPORTUNITY**. **II**. v.tr. 1, lit. *tractare*; 2, fig. *alqd tractare* or *disputare*, *disserere de alqd re*. **handling**, n. *tractatio*. **handwriting**, n. *manus*, —s, f., *chirographum*. **handy**, adj. 1, *habilis*; see **SKILFUL**; 2, *promptus*; see **READY**.

**handsome**, adj. 1, *formosus*, *venustus*, *bellus*, *speciosus*, *pulcher*; 2, fig. *amplius*, *magnus* (= great), *liberalis* (= freehanded). Adv. *venuste*, *belle*, *ample*, *magnopere*, *liberaliter*. **handsomeness**, n. *pulchritudo*, *venustas*.

**hang**, I. v.intr. 1, *pendere* (ab, de, ex) *alqd re*; 2, fig. — on anyone's lips, *oculos in vultu alcijs defigere*, or in *alqd* or *alqd re*. **II**. v.tr. *suspendere alqd* (de, ab, ex) *alqd re*; — the head, *caput demittere*. **hangdog**, I. n. *verbero*, *furcifer*, —s. **II**. adj. *impudicus*, *sceleratus*. **hanger**, n. *gladius*. **hanger-on**, n. *assecutor*, n. **hanging**, I. n. *suspendium*. **II**. adj. *pendens*, *† penalis*, *† pendulus*. **hangman**, n. *carنيفex*.

**hanker**, v.tr. to — after, *alqd desiderare*, *desiderio alcijs rei teneri* or *flagrare*.

**haphazard**, adv. at —, *temere*. **hapless**, adj. *infelix*; see **UNLUCKY**. **happily**, 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 vobis*; 2, of language, *apud accomodatius ad alqm rem*. Adv. *felicitur*, *fortunale*, *beate*, *fauste*, *prosper*, *bene*, *et sententiis* (= to your wish), *apte*, *accommodate*. **happiness**, n. *vita beata* or *beata vivere*, *felicitas*, *beatitudo* (both in a philosophical sense).

**harangue**, I. n. *contio*. **II**. v.intr. *contionari*.

**harass**, v.tr. 1, *fatigare*, *exare*, *sollicitare*; 2, military term, *carpere*, *premere*.

**harbinger**, n. *prænuntius*, *anteursor*.

**harbour**, I. n. 1, lit. *portus*, —s; steer for —, *portum petere*; — toll or dues, *portorium*; 2, fig. (tanquam) *portus*, —s, *refugium*, *perjugium*.

**II**. v.tr. 1, = receive, (*hospitio*) *accipere*; 2, fig. *colere*, in se *admittere*.

**hard**, I. adj. 1, *durus*, *solidus*, *rigidus* (= stiff), *crudus* (= unripe); 2, to feelings, *asper*, *aerbus* (= bitter), *iniquus* (= unfair), *indignus* (= unworthy); 3, = difficult, *difficilis*, *arduus*. **II**. adv. *summa vi*, *enixe*; to go — with, *alqd aegre ferre*.

**hardon**, I. v.tr. *durum facere* or *reddere*, *durare* (ante and post clas.). **II**. v.intr. *obdurescere* (lit. and fig.).

**hardened**, adj. *inveteratus*.

**hard-hearted**, adj. *durus*, *ferreus*.

**hardhood**, n. *audacia*.

**hardly**, adv. 1, = scarcely, *via*, *aegre*; 2, = cruelly, etc., *dure*, *duriter*, *asper*, *aerbe*.

**hardness**, n. 1, lit. *duritia* (or *durities*); 2, fig. = severity, *iniquitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 3, see **HARDSHIP**.

**hardship**, n. 1, = toil, *labor*; 2, = trouble, *molestia*, *aerumna*, *injuria*.

**hardy**, adj. 1, lit. *durus*, *robustus*, *laborum patiens*; 2, fig. *strenuus*, *audax*. Adv. *duriter*.

**hardiness**, n. *robur*, —s; see **STRENGTH**.

**hardware**, n. *ferramenta*, —orum.

**hare**, n. *lepus*, *leporis*. **hare-brained**, adj. *temerarius*.

**hare-lip**, n. *labrum fissum*.

**hark!** interj. *heus!*

**harlequin**, n. *sannio*, m.

**harlot**, n. *scortum*, *meretrix*.

**harm**, I. n. *damnum*, *detrimētum*; great —, *clades*, —s, *calamitas*. **II**. v.tr. *alci nocere*, *alqm laedere*.

**harmful**, adj. *nocens*, *noxius*.

**harmless**, adj. *innocens*, *innocuus*. Adv. by adj. *harmlessness*, n. *innocentia*.

**harmony**, n. 1, (vocum, etc.) *concentus*, —s, *concordia*; science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica*; 2, fig. *consensus*, —s, *consensio*, *concordia*, *conventio*.

**harmonious**, adj. 1, of sounds, *consoni*, *consonus*, *canorus*; 2, fig. *concori*, *congruenti*, *consentians*, *consentans*. Adv. *consonanter*, *concorditer*, *congruenti*, *convenienti*.

**harmonise**, I. v.tr. 1, *alqas res concordare* *facere* or *reddere*; 2, *componere*, (re)conciliare. **II**. v.intr. *concideri* (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*, —tum, *psalterium*.

**harper**, n. *fidicen*, *fidicina*, *psalter*, —as (Quint.), *psalteria*, f.

**harry**, n. 1, *harpia*; 2, fig. *homo rapax*.

**harrow**, I. n. *crates*, —is, (*h*)*irpax*, (*urpes*) —is, m., *rastrum*. **II**. v.tr. 1, *occare*; 2, fig. — the feelings, *alqm* (ex)cruciare, *torquere*.

**harrowing**, adj. *terribilis*.

**harry**, v.tr. *exare*, *torquere*, *cruciare*.

**harsh**, adj. 1, *asper*, *austerus*, *aervus*, *morosus*, *crudelis*, *aervus*, *durus*; 2, — in taste, *acer*, *asper*; 3, — in sound, *absonus*, *auribus ingratus*, *dissonus*, *raucus*. Adv. *aspre*, *auster*, *aer*, *crude*, *crude*, *aer*, *moros*, *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. *quæstus*, —is, *fructus*, —s. **II**. v.tr. *messum facere*.

**harvester**, n. *messor*.

**hash**, I. v.tr. *concideri*. **II**. n. *minutal* (Juv.).

**hasp**, n. see **LOCK**, **BOLT**.

**haspock**, n. *† scirpea malva* (of rushes), *pulvinus* (= cushion).

**haste**, n. *festinatio*, *properatio*, *properantia*, *celeritas* (*festinatioque*), *maturatio*, *impetatio* (= 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.* *algo* or *infin.* *proprare, contendere, adolare* 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, proprare, festinare, precipitare, representare*. **hasty**, *adj. 1.* = hurried, (*prae*)*properus, citus, citatus, festinans, properans, praecipuus*; **2.** = irritable, *vehemens* or *acer* (e.g. *vehemens acerus*, opp. *placidus mollis* = gentle and mild); = easily excited to wrath, *iracundus, stomachosus*; = passionate, *praecipuus in iram, pronus in iram, vir* or *homo vehementis* or *violentus ingenii, vir violentus ingenio*. Adv. *proprare, propranter, raptim, festinanter, vehementer, acriter, stomachose*. **hastiness**, *n. 1.* see **HASTE**; **2.** of temper, *iracundia, stomachus*.

**hat**, *n.* a broad-brimmed —, *petiscus, 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, *molliri, machinari, (con)coquere*. **hatches**, *n. clach(h)ri, claustra, -orum*.

**hatchet**, *n. securis, ascia, dolabra*.

**hate**, **hatred**, *I. n.* *odium* (also in the pl. *odia*), *invidia, stimulas, ira* (= passion), *inimicitia*. **II. v.tr.** (both with and without accus.) *odisse*; to bear — against, *odium in alqm habere, gerere, odio in alqm ferri, odium in alqm concipisse*; to be hated by, *odio alci esse, in odio apud alqm esse*. **hater**, *n. qui odit*; a — of, *inimicus, infensus alci*. **hateful**, *adj.* *odiosus, inivisus*. Adv. *odiose, invidiose*.

**haughty**, *adj.* *superbus, insolens, contumax, arrogans*; comb. *minax* *alqm arrogans* (= threatening and haughty); *sermo plenus arrogantia* (= a — speech), *fastidiosus, alqd re tumens*. Adv. *superbe, insolenter, arrogantur*; to behave —, *insolentius se gerere, se superbum praebere, superbiere*. **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, duocere* (= 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.* *clunus, m. and f.*

**haunt**, *I. v.tr. 1.* *frequentare* (as *alci domum*), (*con*)*celebrare*; **2.** of spirits, *alqm agitare, sollicitare*; **3.** of thoughts, etc., *urgere, vezare, sollicitare*. **II. n. 1.** of men, *locus quem alqs frequentare solet*; in bad sense, *latibulum*; = retreat, *receptaculum*; **2.** of animals, *latibulum, t. lastrum, 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 duocere*; to — with, carry with, *secum habere* or *portare* or *gestare, esse cum alqd rei* (i.e. *cum telo*); **2.** as auxiliary by tenses of special verb, e.g. take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehendi! 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 alci 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 praedium* or *instrumentum* or *ornamentum esse* (e.g. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart), or *inest ei animi nobilitas, est in eo animi nob.*; *affectum esse alqd re*; to — an illness, *morbis correptum* or *affectum esse*; to — anyone or a thing = to use, *ut alqd* or *alqd re*; to — favourable wind, *ut vento secundo*; to — success in war, *ut praestis secundis*; to — a great deal of money, *divitis* or *opibus et copiis gaudere*; to — children, *liberis autem esse*; to — a friend in, *habere alqm amicum, uti alqd amice*; 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 **HABOUR**.

**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.* = split up (*ex*)*separare* (Cels.).

**hawk**, *v.tr.* = sell, *venditare*.

**hawk**, *n.* *accipiter, -tris, m.* **hawk-eyed**, *adj.* *lynctus*.

**hay**, *n.* *faenum* (*se-*); make — while the sun shines, *vento, ut aiunt, uti secundo*. **hay-cock**, **hay-rick**, *n.* *faeni acervus* or *mela*. **hay-cutter**, *n.* *fienitrix, -icis, m.* **hay-fork**, *n.* *furca*.

**hazard**, *I. n. 1.* *fortis, f.*; *sors, -tis, f.* (= lot), *casus, -us* (= chance, accident), *fortuna* (= luck), *periculum* (= risk, peril), *alea* (i.e. gambling); *scilicet alea alci rei* = uncertainty; at —, *temere, forte, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito*. **II. v.tr.** *audere* or *tentare alqd* (= — with danger), *periculum facere alci 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.* *nebula* (= fog), *caligo* (= thick, dense fog); see **FOG**. **hazy**, *adj. 1.* *nebulosus*; **2. fig. *dubius, anceps*.**

**hazel**, *n.* *corylus, f.* **hazel-nut**, *n.* (*nux*) *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. *Pythagorae 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. *novi hominem* = do you know him? *valde hominem diligo*; (prefixed to the names of animals) *mas*, e.g. *caper* (= he-goat), or by special form (e.g., *urvus* = — bear; *vrax* = she-bear).

**head**, *I. n. 1.* *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (= the top of anything, scilicet *c. ori*); *vertex, -icis, m.* (= top of the —); *bulia* (= the thick part at the top, scilicet *bulia clavi* = — of a nail); *occipitium, occiput* (= hinder part of the —); *biceps* (*adj.* = with two —); *capita* *part navis* = head or tail (a game of boys: very late); *a capillo usque ad ungues*; *a vestigio ad verticem* (= from — to foot, from top to bottom);

*aliqua totum oculis perstruere* or *pererrare* (= to examine from — to foot, all over); *praecepta* (adj. = — foremost); *capitis longitudine aliquid superare* (to be a — taller); 2, = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, as many opinions as —s; *numerus eorum, qui in eum locum conveniant, fuit quinquaginta capitum* (= the company was composed of fifty —); *virtutem* (= 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, facis, 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*; *animus sum confutabo et inerte* (= I don't know where my — stands, I am quite confused); *multa simul cogito* (= my — is quite full); *opinionis errore sibi fingere aliquid* (= to get a foolish notion into one's —); *aliquid memoria tenere* (= to have a thing in the —); 6, = forefront of a thing, *superior (pars) or summus* (with noun); *pars prior* (= the first part), *prora* (= prow or fore-part of a ship); *fons, -tis, 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, aliquid 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. *aliquid ducere, alci ducem or auctorem esse, alci or alci rei praeesse*. **head-ache**, n. *capitis dolor*. **head-band**, n. *infula, vittula, redimiculum*. **head-dress**, n. *vittula, redimiculum, mitra*. **header**, n. see **DIRA**. **headland**, n. *promontorium*. **headless**, adj. *capite praeciso*. **headlong**, adj. *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= foolish), *incautus* (= incautious); *improvidus* (= thoughtless), comb. *improvidus incautusque; imprudens; temerarius* (= rash, e.g. *temeraria*, a rash expression), comb. *inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus; demens, praecipue*. Adv. *temere*, or by adj. *praecipue*. **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. *perstinax, contumax* (= obstinate), *pervicius*. **head-wind**, n. *ventus adversus*. **heady**, adj. 1, = headstrong, *vehemens* (= vehement, opp. *lenis, placidus*); 2, = intoxicating, *fervidus*.

**heal**, **I.** v.tr. 1, *aliquid or aliquid sanare, sanum facere, alci or alci rei mederi* (= to apply medicines, to restore), *aliquid or aliquid curare* (= to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); 2, *fig. aliquid or alci animum sanare, aliquid 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, com-moda, firma, prospera valetudo* (= good health; valetudo alone = state of health), *salus, -utis, f.*, *corporis or valetudinis integritas* (= sound constitution), *salubritas, saltem 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), *aër saluber* (= atmosphere, opp. *aër 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. aliquid aliquid re cumulare, aliquid in aliquid con- or in- gerere* (e.g. *convicia* = abuse), *aliquid alci rei addere*.

**hear**, v.tr. and intr. 1, *audire, auscultare*, to — badly, *surdum esse* (never male *audire* = to be in bad repute); 2, = to listen, *audire, auscultare* (= to be a listener), *aliquid audire* (= to listen to), *alci rei rationem non habere* (= to make no account of), *alci aures dare* (= to lend an attentive ear), *aliquid audire, alci auscultare* (= to follow an advice), *ausculta mihi* (= follow my advice); 3, = to learn, *exaudire* (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), *aliquid de aliquid re cognoscere* (= to become acquainted with), *comperire* (= to receive information); to — a cause, *causam cognoscere*; — a lecturer, *aliquid audire; quantum audio* (= from what I —), *quod nos quidem audierimus* (= at least as far as I have heard), *de rebus suis aliquid facere certiorum* (= to let a person — from one). **hearer**, n. *auditor* (to be an attentive —, *diligenter audire aliquid, studiosum esse alci audiendi, multam operam dare alci, se 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 palpitat (= the heart beats); 2, *fig. of a country, interior alci terrae regio, interiora (-um) alci terrae, or intimus* with n. (e.g. *India intima*); 3, the — morally, inwardly, *animus; mens, -tis, f.* (= mind, disposition), comb. *animus et mens* (= — and mind); *voluntas* (= inclination); *ingenium* (= natural disposition); *natura* (= human nature); *naturâ 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 —, *aliquid or aliquid mihi curae or cordi est; aliquid mihi summae curae est, aliquid mihi in medullis est; nihil est mihi aliquid re antiquius* (= I am particularly anxious); *nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, etc.* (= I have nothing more at — than that); to take to —, *aliquid re (com)moveri*; to be grieved at — about, *aliquid 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 —, *memories pronuntiare* or *recitare, ex memoria 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 inclinum (= secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (= secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *dolor* (= pain). **heartfelt**, *adj.* verus, sincerus, sine furore 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); periculosus, perfrigidus, comb. periculosus et abjectus (= prostrated); tristis, maestus (= sad, sorrowful); 2. = cruel, crudelis, ferreus, immittis, inhumane, aereus, aereus. Adv. timide, humili animo, demisso, demisso animo, humili atque demisso animo; abjecte, abjecto or fracto or afflictio animo, demisso fractoque animo; timido animo, tristis animo; crudeliter, aere, aere, inhumane. **heartlessness**, *n.* crudelitas, severitas, inhumanitas, avertitia. **heart-shaped**, *adj.* ad cordis speciem factus. **heart-sick**, *adj.* animo aeger. **heart-whole**, *adj.* nonidum amore captus. **heartly**, *adj.* 1. verus (= true, opp. falsus), sincerus (opp. fuscus); comb. sincerus atque verus; incorruptus (= genuine, not bribed, opp. corruptus); candidus (= candid); simplex (= upright); integer (= pure); opertus (= open-hearted, opp. lectus), comb. apertus et simplex; 2. = vigorous, vegetus, vividus, cogens (= fresh in mind and body), alacer (= lively); valens, robustus, fortis, firmus (= strong); 3. = cordial, benignus, benevolus, amicus; to receive a — welcome, summo studio excipere; to give one a — welcome, alqm summo studio excipere. Adv. sincere, vere, simpliciter, sine furore ac fallacia, alacriter, fortiter, firme, armiliter, benigne, amice. **heartiness**, *n.* 1. veritas, sinceritas, simplicitas; 2. alacritas, fortitudo; 3. benignitas, amicitia, benevolentia, studium.

**hearth**, *n.* focus.

**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); incitatio (= vehemence, impetus), violentia (= violence), ardor juvenilis, ardor or fervor aetatis (= fierceness of youth); ira (= anger); impetus et ira, impotentia (= ungovernableness, excess of passion); iracundia (= hastiness of temper); 3. = course at a race, cursus, -us. **II. v. tr.** 1. (lit.), (per)calefacere, fervescere (esp. in past part.); 2. (fig.), cal(e)facere, accendere, incendere, inflammare. **heat-ed**, *adj.*, see **HOT**.

**heath**, *n.* 1. = a plant, erice, -es, f. (Plin.); 2. = a place overgrown with heath, locus (-orum) desertus or incultus, campi inculti (= barren country); 3. = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, silva.

**heathen**, *adj.* ethnicus, gentilis, paganus (Eocl.); otherwise sacrorum Christianorum expers; the —, barbarus gentes.

**heave**, *I. v. tr.* = to move upwards, (at) tollere, extollere, (al)levare; sustinere (= to hold up, scil. arma); — a sigh, gemitum dare, adire. **II. v. intr.** † aestuare, fluctuare, † tumescere, † tumere (of the waves, etc.), anhelare (of the breast).

**heaven**, *n.* 1. caelum, † polis (= sky); † Olympus (= abode of the gods); to praise anyone or anything to the skies, alqm or alqd in caelum tollere; hv —! medius fidius! 2. = God, Deus

(Optimus Maximus), di(s), (dei) † superi; may — fulfil your wishes! di(s) tibi dent (or Deus tibi des); if — pleases, si di(s) (or Deo) placet; thank —! di(s) (or Deo) gratias in the name of —, per Deum (or deos); for —'s sake! per deos immortales! proh deum adem! proh deum aliquem hominum adem; — forbidd, di meliora. **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, difficultas, molestus (= troublesome); it is — to bear, aegre id ferro; it is a — task for me, grave mihi est alqd; = of weighty material, gravis (opp. levis); — (indigestible) food, cibis difficultas ad concoquendum; 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, difficultas, moleste, aegre; vasto corpore (= — built); magnopere. **heavy-armed**, *adj.* qui gravi armatu sunt, graviores armati. **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.* febricitans.

**hector**, *v. intr.* se jactare. **hectoring**, *adj.* gloriolosus.

**hedge**, *I. n.* caespes, -is, f. (sep.), caespimentum. **II. v. tr.** caespere. **hedge-born**, *adj.* tenui loco ortus; humilis or obscuro or ignobili loco natus. **hedge-hog**, *n.* ericius, erinaceus (Plin.), echinus.

**heed**, *I. v. tr.* 1. = take care, alqd curare, observare; 2. = obey, alci obedire (obed.), parere. **II. n.** cura; take —, (prae)cautere alqd, ab alqd re, ut or ne. **heedful**, *adj.* 1. cautus, circumspiciens; 2, obediens. Adv. caute, obedienter. **heedless**, 1. = neglectful, negligens (negligens); 2. = rash, temerarius. Adv. negligenter, temere. **heedlessness**, *n.* 1. negligentia; 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 —, alci vestigiis instare, alci vestigia premere, alqm vestigiis sequi; to fall head over —, ire praecipitem per caput pedesque; **II. v. intr.** of a ship, labare or in latum labi.

**heft**, *n.* manubrium.

**heifer**, *n.* juvenca.

**height**, *n.* 1. lit. altitudo (e.g. hominis, 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 alci 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, nefarius, nefandus, sceleratus, sceleratus, immanis, atrox, flagitiosus. Adv. foede, nefarie, comb. impie

*nefarique, nefande, scelest, scelerate, impie, atrociter, flagitiose. heinousness, n. impietas, atrocitas, scelus, -ēris, n., or facinus, -ōris, n. (= the act).*

**herb**, *n. heres, -ēdis, m. & f.*; the — to the whole fortune, sole —, *heres ex asse*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*; to name one his —, *alqm heredem instituere, alqm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere. heiress, n. heres, f. heirloom, n. alqd paternum (et alitum). heirship, n. hereditas.*

**hell**, *n. 1, inferi, Tartarus(oe) or pl. Tartara; 2, eccl. t.t. Gehenna, Infernus. hellhound, n. Furia, Erinnyes. hellish, adj. infernus (lit.) = dreadful, terrible; = diabolical, nefandus.*

**hellebore**, *n. (h)elleborus, 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, ope 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 —, *alqjs auxilio or ope or opera, alqo adjutore, alqo adjutore, divind ope*; "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 (ad)juvare, alci subesse, and subvenire, succurrere, auxiliari (rare); so — 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 fieri non potest quin. helper, n. adjutor, adjutrix. 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 auxilli inops, auxilio orbatus; thoroughly —, ad summam omnium rerum inopiam reductus. helplessness, n. inopia. helpmeet, n. socius, consors, -tis, m. and f., maritus (= husband), uxor, f. (= wife).***

**helter-skelter**, *I. adj. praecipue. II. adv. rapim.*

**hem**, *I. n. limbus, instita (both, however, = fringe or border sewn on). II. v.tr. 1, suere (= sew); 2, fig. — in, circumscdere, obsidere, circumvallare (with entrenchments).*

**hem**, *I. v.intr. to — and haw, haestare, dubitare. II. interj. (e)hem!*

**hemisphere**, *n. hemisphaerium.*

**hemorrhage**, *n. haemorrhagia (Plin.).*

**hemp**, *n. cannabis, -is, f. hempen, adj. cannabinus.*

**hen**, *n. 1, opp. to male, femina; 2, domestic fowl, gallina. hen-coop, n. caeca. hen-house, n. gallinarium (Plin.). hen-pecked, 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 ob*

*rem (or, as one word, quamobrem). 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, caducator, (legatus) fectialis (= 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, f. 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 regions (= in this place); from — (hence), hinc; only — and there, rarus (adv. raro); they fought only — and there, rari praeliabantur; — 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, anchorita, -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, incredibilis. Adv. fortiter, invictè, 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. (eo) ipso, 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, haestitare. hesitation, n. 1, dubitatio, haesitatio; 2, haesitatio, haesitantia lingue.*

**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. saxum).

**hexameter**, n. *hexameter* (or -*trus*).

**hey**, interj. *ejā! age!* **heyday**, n. (*aetatis*) *flor*, *floris*, m., *robur*, -*oris*, n.

**hiatus**, n. *hiatus*, -*us* (in sound); there is an — (in MS.), *aliqui* deest.

**hibernal**, adj. *hibernus*. **hibernate**, v.intr. 1, = to pass the winter, *hibernare*; 2, = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire* or *quiescere*.

**hicough, hicoup**, n. *singultus*, -*us* (Plin.).

**hide**, I. n. *corium, tergum, vellus*, -*eris*, n., *pellis*. II. v.tr. *abdere, abscondere, condere, celare, occultare, occultare*; — and seek, (*pueros*) *latitantes conquire*. **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 words and manner), *erectus* (= straight up, hence lofty in thought), (*aditu*) *arduus* (= hard of ascent), *procerus* (= 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 —, *quinguentina pedes altus*; to be fifty feet —, *in altitudinem quinguentina 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 licere*; 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 mea assequi* or *capere non possum*; 4, = bad, of meat, etc., *rancidus, puter (putris)*. II. adv. *alte*; to aim —, *magis res (appetere)*. **high-born**, adj. *generosus, nobilis loco ortus*. **high-bred**, adj. 1, by birth, *generosus*; 2, fig. *generosus, urbanus*. **high-day**, n. *dies festus*. **high-frown**, adj. *tumidus*; to use — words, *ampullari, nullum modum habere*. **high-handed**, adj. *superbus, imperiosus*. **high-heeled**, adj. — boot, *cothurnus* (of tragedy). **highlands**, adj. *loca montuosa, -orum*. **highlander**, n. *homo montanus*. **highly**, adv. *magni* (e.g. *magni aestimare*, to value —), *valde, magnopere*. **high-metled**, 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. *pluvius aestus, -us, accessus, -us*. **highway**, n. *via*. **highwayman**, n. *latro, grassator*.

**hilarity**, n. *hilaritas* (= merriness); = joy, *hilaritas, 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. † *divosus, 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, *quint* or *quominus*; — in a thing, *impedimento esse aliquid* (aliquid rei) *ad aliquid*; in gen. *impedimentum afferre aliquid rei faciendae*; = to be in the way of, *obstare aliquid* and *aliquid rei*; = to oppose, *officere aliquid* and *aliquid rei*, *prohibere* or *arctare aliquid* *aliquid* re or *ab aliquid* re; = to retard, *retardare aliquid* *ad aliquid* faciendum or *ab aliquid* re *faciendae* or in *aliquid* re; = to delay a thing, *moram facere aliquid rei*, *aliquid* obstare, *officere*, or with *quominus* or *quint*. **hinderer**, n. *turbator* (e.g. *pacis*), = who interrupts anyone in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonis*); = interrupter, *interrenitor*. **hindrance**, n. *impedimentum*; = interruption, *interpellatio*; = delay, *mora*; = 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 decking 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 *subiicere* (= to remind privily).

**hip**, n. *coenidia*.

**hire**, I. n. 1, = hiring, *conductio*; 2, = wages, *merces*, -*edis*; see WAGES. II. v.tr. *conducere*; to — oneself out, *se or operam suam locare* (Plautus).

**hiring**, I. n. = one who serves for wages, *homo conductivus, mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo (miles) mercede conductus* (= engaged for hire). II. adj. *venalis*; see VENAL. **hired**, 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); *eius, illius* (if not referring to the subject); — own, *suus (proprius)* (if referring to the subject); *eius 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 (*ef*)*fundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere* (*stridere*). II. v.tr. (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*; to — off (a bad actor off the stage) (*se*) *scandere* *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*. **historia**, adj. *historicus*; — style of writing, *genus historicum* (opp. *genus oratorium*, etc.); by *historiae rerum* (e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum* or *historiae fides, fides histori-*ca); — writings, *libri ad historiam pertinentes*; according to — truth, *ad historiam fidem*. Adv. *historice* (Plin. Min.). **history**, n. *historia, rerum gestarum memoria, res gestae*, *annales*.

**historionic**, adj. *scenicus* (poet.); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — art, *ars ludica*.

**hit**, *I. v. tr.* 1, *lit. ferire, tundere, percutere*; = not to miss, *tangere* (in gen. = to touch); to — with a blow, *teñre*; 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 *agere, contere*; to be hard —, *probe tactum esse*; — upon, *alqm* or *alqd offendere*, in *alqm* or *alqd incidere, incurere*; Prov. "you have — the nail on the head," *acu teligiti*; the word — *s. us, sermo nos tangit*; to be — by calamities, *calamitate affligi*. *II. n.* 1, *ictus, -us*; 2, = a casual event, *fortis, fortis, f.*; a lucky —, *fortuna secunda, felicitas*; = injury, *plaga*; "a —," *hoc habet* (= "he has caught it"); 3, = a sudden idea, *conceptio repentina*.

**hitch**, *I. v. tr.* = to join together, *conjungere*; = 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, (*apium*) *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, pruina* (the latter esp. of continued frost). **hoary**, *adj.* *canus, + incanus*.

**hoard**, *I. n.* (= a large stock) *copa, 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.* *raucè* voce. **hoarseness**, *n.* *rauca vox*; — of throat, *funes rauce*.

**hoax**, *I. n.* *ludificatio, or circumloc.* by verb. *II. v. tr.* *alci illudere, alqm (lepidè) ludificari*.

**hobble**, *v. intr.* *claudicare* (*lit.* and *fig.*). **hobblingly**, *adv.* *claudo 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.* *alqm familiariter uti*.

**hook**, *n.* *popes, -itia, m.*

**hockey**, *n.* *pila*; to play —, *pilis ludere*.

**hodge-podge**, *n.* *farrago* (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.* *carrire* (= to weed with a hook).

**hog**, *n.* *sus, suis, m.* and *f.*, *porcus*. **hogfish**, *adj.* 1, *lit. suillus*; 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. *praetoram*);

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 —, (*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, *conferari*; — 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 alqm consentire, consentire*. **holder**, *n.* 1, *is qui tenet*; — of land, *possessor, conductor* (= tenant), *colonus*; 2, = something by which a thing is held, *retinaculum, capulus* (= 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 —, *perfundere*; 2, = a small, miserable hut, a wretched —, *gurgustium*.

**hollow**, *I. adj.* 1, (*con*)*cavus*; eaten up, hollowed out, *excavus* (e.g. *excavus arboris truncus*); — teeth, *dentes exeti* (Plin.); the — hand, *manus cavata* or *concaeva* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way); to make —, *alqd (ex)cavare*; 2, = deep, hoarse in sound, *fucosus* (= the tone of the voice, opp. *candidus*), *asper, raucus*; 3, = not sincere, *vanus* (= empty), *simulacrus, fucosus, fucosus* (= with only the outward appearance); see **FALSE**. *II. n.* *cavum, foramen*; see **HOLE**; = valley, *convallis, vallis* (*vallis*), — *is, m.* *III. v. tr.* (*ex*)*cavare*.

**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), *sacroscritus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. *tomba, oaths*); = august, venerable, *augustus*; = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum*; = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis*. *Adv.* *sancte, religiosè, pie, auguste*. **Holy Ghost**, *n.* *Spiritus Sanctus*. **holiness**, *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* (*tuæ, 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.* *profigus, extorris* (= exiled), *patriâ or domo carens*. **homely**, *adj.* *simplex, inornatus*. **homeliness**, *n.* *simplicitas*. **home-made**, *adj.* *domesticus*.

**homicidal**, *adj.* see **MURDEROUS**. **homicide**, *n.* 1, = murder, *caedes, -is*; 2, = murderer, *homicida, m.* and *f.*; see **MURDER, MURDERER**.

**homily**, *n.* *oratio quæ de rebus divinis habetur*.

**homoeopathy**, *n.* *ea modendi ratio quæ*

*similia morbis adhibet remedia* (Riddle and Arnold).

**homogeneous**, adj. *ejusdem generis, eodem genere*. **homogeneity**, n. *natura similis, genus simile*.

**homologous**, adj. by par, *similis, similis in aliquid re ratio*.

**homonymous**, adj. *eodem nomine*.

**honest**, adj. *bonus, probus*; = without trickishness, *sincerus, sine furo et fallacis*; = one in whose words and actions we may trust, *fusus*; = frank, *simplex, candidus*; = genuine, *antiqua fides*; = pure, *unstained, integer, sanctus, incorruptus*; to lose one's — name, *boni viri nomen amittere*. Adv. *probe, integre, sancle, sine fraude*; *sine furo et fallacis* (= without deceit); *simpliciter, candide* (= candidly). **honesty**, n. = uprightness, *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 aliquid re*; = candour, *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. *favus*; to take the —, *favum eximere*; the cell of a —, *avum*. **honeymoon**, n. *dies conjugio facto laeti*. **honeyed, honied**, adj. 1, *melitius*; 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, -is*; highest —, *amplissimus dignitatis gradus*; 2, = moral quality, *honestas, honos*; 3, = reputation, *fama, existimatio*; of a woman, = chastity, *pudor, pudicitia*; 4, = respect felt, *reverentia*; 5, = mark of respect, *honos*; to pay the last —, *iusta alci facere* or *solvere*. II. v.tr. 1, = celebrate, *honorare, decorare, celebrare*; 2, = esteem, *colere, diligere, revereri*. **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. *mors*); = 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, aliquid 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 aliquid 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, m.*

**hoot**, v.intr. (of owls), *canere*; (of men), *vociferari, alci obstrépere*; — off the stage, *aliquid explodere*. **hooting**, n. *cantus, -us, carmen* (of owls), *voce, vociferatio, clamor* (of men).

**hop**, v.intr. (of birds), *salire* (Plin.); (of men), *altero pede saltuatum currere*.

**hope**, I. n. *spes* (opp. *fiducia* = confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostra*, Cicero; — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio*; = expectation, *expectatio*; a gleam of —, *specula*; — of, *spes alci rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alci rei*; I have — that, etc., *spero fore ut*, etc.; I have no — in, *despero de aliquid re* (e.g. *de republica*); if there is, or will be, —, *si est, or erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*).

II. v.tr. *sperare, accus. or accus. and (fut.) infin., confidere*. **hopeful**, adj. 1, = full of hope, *spe animoque 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 —, *optimus or egregius* or *summae spei, eximiae spe*. Adv. *cum magna spe*. **hopeless**, adj. *spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus, desperans* (= 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, gregis, m.*; *caterva* (of people); = wandering tribe, *vagus* with noun (e.g. — of Gaetulians, *Gaetulii vagi*).

**horizon**, n. 1, lit. \* *horizon, finiens circulus*; 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 vacuum*); = view, *ad(d)spetus, -us* (= view from a mountain); *conspectus* (= sight); a thing limits our —, *aliquid ad(d)spetus nostrum definit*; 3, *fig.* = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —, *aliquid in intellectionem mentis non cadit*). **horizontal**, adj. *aëquus, 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, bucina, tuba*; to blow the —, *cornu* or *bucinam inflare*. **horned**, adj. *corniger, cornutus*. **hornless**, adj. *non cornutus*; (of an animal by nature without horns, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutuus* (*cornibus*). **horny**, adj. *corneus*.

**hornet**, n. *crabro*.

**horn-pipe**, n. *sallatio*.

**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(ter)rore, perterrore, obstrépescere*); to be horrified, *obstrépescere*. **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); common —, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *mannus*; a swift fleet —, *veredus*; a gelding, *canterius*; a nag, *caballus*; 2, = cavalry, *equites, -um, equitatus, -us*; 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 equus vendit*. **horse-flesh**, n. 1, = meat, *caro*

**equina**, 2, = horses, *equi*. **horse-fly**, *n. oestrus, tabanus*. **horse-hair**, *n. pilus equinus*. **horse-laugh**, *n. mirus risus, -ūs, cachinnus*. **horseman**, *n. eques, -itis, m.* **horseman-ship**, *n. equestris ars*. **horse-race**, *n. curriculum equorum, cursus (-is) 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. eques, -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; 2, = of, *secenti* (secc-); 3, = army, *exercitus, -ūs*.

**hostage**, *n.* obsec, -idis, 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*, *hostilia, -ium, n.*; *bellum* (= war); to commence —, *bellum facere*.

**hot**, *adj.* 1, lit. *calidus, fervidus, fervens* (= seething), *candens* (= of a white heat), *aestuans, ardens, flagrans*; 2, fig. *calidus, fervidus, fervens, flagrans, acer, avidus*; see **EAGER**; to be —, *fervēre, candēre, aestuare*; to become —, *fervescere, effervesce, incallescere, (in)candescere*; to make —, *calefacere, fervescere*. **Adv.** *calide, fervide, ferventer, acriter, avide*. **hotbed**, *n.* 1, lit. *locus stercoratus*; 2, fig. *semen* (= seed). **hotheaded**, *adj.* iracundus, ingenio praecipuus, temerarius, imprudens. **hothouse**, *n.* see **HOTBED**, **GREENHOUSE**.

**hotel**, *n.* detersorium, caupona (= a tavern), *hospitium*.

**hound**, *I. n.* canis (venaticus), canis venator; to keep a pack of —s, *canes alios ad venandum*. **II. v. tr.** to — on, *aliquem instigare, urgere, lacerare, 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 vita excessit*; leisure —s, *tempus otiosum*; *tempus subsicivum*, to spare a few —s from one's studies, *aliquid subsicivi 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 —); *insula* (= — 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, ostialium* (= from door to door). **house-servant**, *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* (nei, etc.). **II. adj.** domesticus; = gods, *lares, -um, m.*, *penates, -um*. **householder**, *n.* *paterfamilias*. **house-keeper**, *n.* *quas res domesticas dispensat*. **house-keeping**, *n.* *cura rei domesticae*. **house-maid**, *n.* ancilla. **house-warming**, *n.* to give a —, *domum amicis exceptis* *laquam inaugurare*. **house-wife**, *n.* *hera*. **house-wifery**, *n.* *diligentia, cura domestica*.

**hovel**, *n.* tugurium, gurgustium.

**hover**, *v. intr.* circum volitare (lit. and fig.).

**how**, *adv.* 1, 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.* 1) — often? = *quot(n)is?* — great? = *quantus?* — dear? — much? what price? = *quanti?* — *quanto?* 2, in exclamations, *quam, quante, pere;* — well you have done! = *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish? = *quam or quante, 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, *quid ratione*; — under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto*; they fix — to carry out the remainder, = *reliqua, quid ratione agi placeat, constituunt*; I don't know — this always happens, = *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit*. **howbeit**, *adv.* (adj.) *tamen*. **however**, *I. adv.* *quamvis, quavis, quavis, quavis* (e.g. — great, *quamvis magnus*). **II. conj.** *sed, autem, (at)tamen, nihilominus*.

**howl**, *I. v. intr.* *ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings); of the roaring of the wind, *frēmere*; of the loud cries of women at funerals, *ejulare*; to weep aloud, moan, *plorare, lamentari*; comb. *ejulare atque lamentari*. **II. n.** *ululatus*; *ejulatus, ploratus* (all, -ūs), *ejulatio*; or, of several together, *comploratio, lamentatio*.

**hubbub**, *n.* tumultus, -ūs.

**huckster**, *I. n.* caupo, institor. **II. v. intr.** *cauponem exercere*.

**huddle**, *n.* turba; huddled together, *conferri*.

**hue**, *n.* color.

**hue**, *n.* = exclamation, *voces, -um, pl.*, *clamor, vociferatio*; see **CRY**; to raise (= order) a — and cry by land and by water, *terram marique ut aliquid conquiratur, praemandare*. Google

**huff**, *n.* *impetus, -us* (= fit); *ira, iracundia*; be in a —, *irasci, molestie ferre*.

**hug**, *I. v. tr.* *amplecti, complexi*; — the shore, *litus t amare*; — oneself, *se facere, 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, ingentium); 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, t susurrare, murmurare, murmur edere; stridorem edere*; = to buzz, *bombum facere*; = sing softly, *secum canere, cantare*. **II.** *n.* *fremitus, -us* (in gen.); *murmur, -uris*, *n.* (of men and bees), *t 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, misericordia*. **humanity**, *a. 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, misericordia*. **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 oratus*); to show oneself —, *submissus se gerere*. *Adv.* *demisse, submisce, 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 suppliciter orare*. **II.** *v. tr.* = to break anyone's bold spirit, *infringere, frangere alqm* or *alcjs audaciam, comprimere alcjs audaciam*, comb. *frangere alqm et comminueri*; to — oneself, *se or animum submittere, submisce se gerere, comprimere animos suos*. **humbling, humilitating**, *adj.* use *n.* *dedecus, -oris, n.* (e.g. he found it —, *quod dedecori esse putavit*). **humiliation**, *n.* *dedecus, -oris, n.*; see **DISGRACE**. **humility**, *n.* = lowness of spirits, *animus submissus, demissus* = lowness of origin, *humilitas*; = modesty, *modestia*; \* *humilitas* (as a Christian virtue).

**humbly**, *I. n.* *gerrae, nugae, tricae*. **II.** *v. tr.* *alci illudere, alqm ludificare, alci verba dare, alqm circumvenire, circumducere*.

**humdrum**, *adj.* *iners, tardus, segnis* (= 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, -us*; *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 —, *hunc affectum esse*; to be in ill —,

*male affectum esse, morosus esse*; ill —, *natura difficilis, 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.*) *libidine*; nemque; I am in the —, *libet* (*lib-*) *mihi alqd facere*; **3.** = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (*lepor-*), *-oris, m.* (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (= mirth, wit); also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *cavillatio* (= raillery); *focus*; *facetiae*. **II.** *v. tr.* *alci obtemperare*; *indulgere, alci morem gerere, mortgerari*. **humourist**, *n. 1.* *homo jocosus, lepidus, facetus, festivus*; **2. = an ill-tempered man, *homo difficilis, 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 —, *centeni, -as, -a* (also = — at once); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or —s, *centuria*; of a —, — years old, *centenarius*; a — times, *centies*; a — thousand, *centum milia*; — years, *centum anni*; a space of one — years, *centium annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *saeculum*. **hundred-fold**, *adj.* *t centuplus, t centuplicatus*; to bear fruit a —, *cum centesimo efferre*. **hundred-handed**, *adj.* *t centimanus*. **hundred-headed**, *adj.* *t centiceps*. **hundredweight**, *n.* *centum 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 sitire, alcjs rei avidum esse*. **hungry**, *adj.* *esuriens, jejunos, famelicus* (ante and post class.). *Adv.* *avide*; see **EAGERLY**.

**hunt**, *I. v. tr.* *venari*; — after, *alqd* (con)secuti. **II.** *n.* *venatio, venatus, -us*. **hunter, huntsman**, *n.* *venator*. **huntress**, *n.* *venatrix*.

**hurdle**, *n.* *crates, -is*.

**hurl**, *v. tr.* *jacere, jaculari, con(j)icere*. **hurling**, *n.* *conjectus, -us*.

**hurly-burly**, *n.* *tumultus, -us*; see **TUMULT**, **Noise**.

**hurrah**, see **HUZZA**.

**hurricane**, *n.* *tempestas* (foeda), *turbo, -inis, m.* (= whirlwind), *procella*.

**hurry**, *I. v. tr.* *accelerare*; *impellere, incitare, excitare* (= to rouse), *rapere* (= to carry off), *urgere* (= to press on), *stimulare, stimulos alci admoovere*.

**II.** *v. intr.* *festinare, properare, maturare*; whether are you —ing? *quo te agis?* — about, *discurrere* (in different directions), *trepidare*; — away, *abripere, rapere, trahere* (= to drag); — on, *maturare, urgere, festinare*. **III.** *n.* *festinatio, trepidatio* (= alarm). **hurried**, *adj.* *properus, citatus, citus, praecipuus*. *Adv.* *festinanter, propere, cursim, 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, *doleo*, mostly ante class. and colloquial). **III.** *n.* **1.** = a wound, *vulnus, -eris, n.*; **2.** = injury, *damnum*. **IV.** *adj.* **1.** *cautus* (= wounded); **2.** fig. *conturbatus, tristis*. **hurtful**, *adj.* *nocens, noxius, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, damnosus*. *Adv.* *perniciose, hurtfulness, n.* *perniciēs*.

**husband**, *I. n.* *maritus, vir, conjunx, -ugis, m. and f.*; a young married man, *novus maritus*. **II.** *v. tr.* *rem familiarem curare, alci rei parcere*.

**husbandman**, *n.* *agricola*, *m.* *arator* (= ploughman). **husbandry**, *n.* *l.* *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.* *si! tace*, *pl. tacete*. **II.** *v. tr.* *restringere*, *exstinguere* (e.g. tumultum, to — the crowd); to — cares, *alcis animum lenire* et placare, *placare* et mitigare; to — up a rumour, *rumorem opprimere*; see **SUPPRESS**.

**husk**, *n.* *folliculus*, *gluma*. **husky**, *adj.* (sub) *rusticus*; see **HOARSE**.

**hustings**, *n.* *suggestus*, *-us* (*suggestum*) (= platform), *comitium* (= place of election).

**hustle**, *v. intr.* *alqm cubito offendere*, *premere*.

**hut**, *n.* *casa* (= a small —, cottage), *tugurium*.

**hutch**, *n.* *cavea* (= cage).

**huzzas**, *I.* *interj.* *eja! eja! evoi! to! io!* **II.** *n.* (= a shout of joy), *clamor* et *gaudium*. **III.** *v. intr.* (*acclamare*, *conclamare*, *suclamare*; see **SHOUT**.

**hyacinth**, *n.* *hyacinthus* (*hyacinthos*).

**Hyades**, *n.* *Hyades*, *-um*, *f.*; *saculae* (mis-translation of *uades*, as though from *vs* = pig, instead of *uiv* = 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*, *-antis*, *m.* **II.** *v. tr.* *cantu alcis laudes prosequi*.

**hyperbole**, *n.* *hyperbole* (or *hyperbola*), *-es*, *f.*, *veritatis superlatio* et *tractio*. **hyperbolic**, *adj.* *veritatis modum excedens*.

**Hyperborean**, *adj.* + **Hyperboreus**.

**hypercritical**, *adj.* *iniquus*, *severus*. *Adv.* *nimiam cum severitate*. **hypercriticism**, *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 concessio* or *posito*.

**hysteria**, *n.* *l.* *med. t.t.* \* *hysteria*; 2, = excitement, *furor*, *animi* or *mentis motus*, *-us*, *commotio*, *animus* (*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.* † *stria*. **icy**, *adj.* 1, *lit. glacialis*, *gelidus*, *frigidus*; 2, *fig. use superbus*. *Adv.* *superbe*.

**idea**, *n.* = — of anything, *notio* (*notionem*

*appello*, *quod Graeci tum εννοιαν, tum απληφειρ dicunt*. *Ea est insita, et ante percepta cuiusque formae cognitio, enodationis indigens*, *Cic.*; = the apprehension of anything, *intellegentia* (*intelligi*), *intellectus*, *-us* (*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*; *idea*, (= form, an image to the mind, *species*, *idea*, (= thought) *cognitio*; = 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 insula* or *insula praeceptaque cognitio*; *quod natura inculcat in mentibus*; = an innate — of God, *informatio Dei animi antecepta*; obscure —, *cognitio indagatilis indigens*; to form a correct — of, *recte sentire de alqd re*; to have no — of, *notionem alcis rei nullam habere*, *alqd ignorare*; to have a false, wrong — of, *prava de alqd 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 Aristippicum*; (*idea*, *idea*, in the meaning of Plato's system of mental philosophy, is generally rendered by *Cic.* by *idea*, with *species*, e.g. *hanc illi ideae appellant, jam a Platone ita nominalam, non 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 actem abducere*; = definition of fear, *metus*, *-us* (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 cernitur*. **II.** *n.* *singularis quaedam summas perfectionis species animo informata*, *singularis quaedam summas perfectionis imago animo et cogitationis concepta* (i.e. the idea of the highest perfection as conceived in the mind); anything in the most accomplished form, *undique 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 eximia quaedam*; = a pattern, model, *exemplar* (et *forma*); = a pattern (in a moral sense), *specimen* (e.g. *prudenter specimen pontifex maximus, Qu. Scaenola*). 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), *sapiens*, *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 beau — 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 republicae et forma*; — of a state in Plato, *illa commenticia Platonis civitas*; *civitas*, *quam finxit Plato, cum optimum republicae statum acquireret*. **Idealism**, *n.* *ars* or *via animo sibi fingendi alqd*. **idealist**, *n.* *qui alqd sibi animo fingit*. **idealise**, *v. tr.* *speciem alcis rei animo sibi fingere*, *conspicere*, *informare*, *a consuetudine oculorum mentis actem abducere*; see **IDEAL**.

**identical**, adj. *ejusdem 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 alqd inter laborem et dolorem*. **identity**, v.tr. *ad eandem notionem (or vim or rationem) referre*, = to recognize, *agnoscere*. **identity**, n. *eadem vis* or *ratio*; *nullum omnino discrimen*.

**ides**, n. *idus*, -uum, f.pl.

**idiom**, n. 1. = mode of expression peculiar to a language, *proprietas*; *quae Latinae linguae propria sunt*; *loquendi ratio*; 2. = genus or peculiar cast of a language, *idioma*, -atis, n. (Gram.). **idiomatic**, adj. *proprius*. Adv. *proprie*.

**idiot**, n. lit. and fig. (*homo*) *stultus*; see **FOOL**. **idioty**, n. *stultitia*, *stultitia*.

**idle**, I. adj. 1. = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, iners, segnis, dees*, -idis; 2. = useless, inutile, *vanus, irritus*; see **USELESS**, **VAIN**; 3. = trifling, unprofitable, *levis, vilis*; see **INSIGNIFICANT**. Adv. *ignave, segniter, frustra, inotiosum* (or as two words). **II**. v.intr. *cessare, nihil agere*. **Idleness**, n. 1. *cessatio, otium*; 2. = laziness, *segnitia, pigritia, desidia*. **Idler**, n. *homo dees*; = one who loiters, *cessator*; I am the greatest — in the world, *nihil me est in-ertius*.

**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 fectorum cultor*. **Idolatrous**, adj. \**idolatrix*, *actos deos colens*. **Idolatry**, n. *deorum fectorum (or simulacrorum) cultus*, -us; to practise —, *colere deos fectos, alqd pro deo venerari*.

**idyl**, n. *carmen bucolicum, bucolica*, -orum (of a poem). **Idyllic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. an — future of leisureed life, *pulcherrima quadam 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 sunt, nihil nos admonere potest ut cautiore 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 —, *sin, sin autem, si vero*; but — not, but unless, *si non, si minus, sin minus, sin aliter*; — not, unless, *nisi, si, 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 (al)quis*; — anything, *si (al)quid*; — at any time, — some day, *si (al)quando (si aliquis, si aliquid, si aliquando* are only used if we lay a particular stress on the word "some"); even — (although), *quomquam, quomvis licet, et si, etiam* (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 adesset, 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 suspitionem 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. *exardescere, 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, obscuri ortus majoribus*; = of low rank and character, *humilis* (of persons and things, e.g. speech, *oratio*; style, *verbum*); = of low descent, *humili loco natus*; = illiberal, *liberalis*; = low, despicable, abject, *turpis*; = disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. Adv. *humiliter, illiberaliter, turpiter*.

**ignominy**, n. *ignominia, infamia, dedecus, -oris, probum, contumelia, turpitudine*; to throw — upon, *alqm ignominia afficere, ignominiam alci imponere or injungere or inurere*. **ignominious**, adj. *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, turpis, probrobus*. Adv. *contumeliose, turpiter*.

**ignoramus**, n. *homo inscius alci rei*. **ignorance**, n. *imprudencia, inscientia*; = want of abilities, *inscitia*; — of facts, *ignoratio*; = want of education, *ignorantia* (all with gen.); to confess one's — in many things, *confiteri multa se ignorare*. **ignorant**, adj. *insciens* (opp. *sciens*), *inscius*; = unaware, *imprudens* (opp. *sciens*), *inscius alci rei* (= illiterate); = unskilful in, *ignarus alci rei*; = inexperienced in, *imperitus alci rei*, comb. *inacius imperitusque*; quite — of, *rudis alci rei* or *in alqd re*, or comb. *alci rei inscius et rudis*; = not learned, *indoctus*; = illiterate, *illiteratus, indoctus*; a pupil who is only a beginner, *rudis et integer discipulus*; to be — of, *alqd nescire, alqd ignorare*; = not to be skilled in, *alqd non callere*. Adv. by adj. or *imprudenter, inscienter, inscite, imperite, indocte*. **ignore**, v.tr. *praeterire*.

**Illad**, n. *Illas*.

**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 —, *alqd 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 turbulentis et mali*. **ill-bred**, adj. *humanitatis expertus, inurbanus*. **ill-breed-**ing, n. *moris inurbani*; *inhumanitas*. **ill-fated**, adj. *infelix, miser*; see **UNHAPPY**. **ill-favoured**, adj. see **UGLY**. **ill-gotten**, adj. *male parvus*. **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-**

**EQUAL.** **ill-mannered**, adj. see **ILL-BRED**.  
**ill-nature**, n. *maliginitas*. **ill-natured**, adj. *morosus, diffidilis, malignus*. **illness**, n. *morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo infirma, adversa, incommoda* or *tenuis*. **ill-omened**, adj. *dirus, infaustus, 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.); *pellicis ortus, nothus* (*videtur* = a bastard) (Quint.); (*hybrida* (*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; *hæud ex legibus*; 3, = not genuine, adulterated, adulterinus. Adv. *non legitime, hæud ex legibus, contra leges*.

**illiberal**, adj. *illiberalis* (= unworthy of a free man, e.g. a joke, focus), = mean, ungenerous, sordidus, parvus, avarus, malignus. **illiberality**, n. *illiberalitas, avaritia, parsimonia* (parc.), *malignitas*.

**illicit**, adj. *inconcessus, vetitus* (= prohibited), *negus*, n. *indecl.* (= contrary to human and divine law, impious); — means, *artes malæ*.

**ilimitable**, adj. *infinitus*.

**illiterate**, adj. *illiteratus, indoctus, inruditus*; to be —, *nequire lit(ter)as*. Adv. *indocte*.

**illlogical**, adj. *quod hæud necessario consequitur, inconstans, quod vitiose conclusum est*. Adv. *inconstanter, vitiose*.

**illumine, illumine, illuminate**, v.tr. 1, = to throw light on, *collustrare, illustrare* (lit. and fig.); *illuminare* (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 cuncta luce sua illustrat*; to be — by the sun, *sole illustratum esse*; to — a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (Ammian), said of the lighting of the streets); 2, = to enlighten the mind, *collere, docere, erudire*; 3, = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), *paris pingere, alci rei viros 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 *rana*. **illusive, illusory**, adj. *varius, 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, *explicitio*; see **EXPLANATION**; 2, of a book, *pictura, tabula*; 3, = example, *exemplum*. **illustrious**, adj. (*præclarus*, amplius (usu. in superl.)), *splendidus, illustris, insignis, egregius, eximius, spectatus, nobilis, præstantis*. **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 aliquid exprime*; 2, = a conception, *imago, species*; to form an — of, *animo aliquid effigere*; 3, in rhetoric, translation, *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, cogitabile* (Sen.); with all — pains, *maximo, quod fieri potest, studio*. **imaginary**, adj. *opinatus* (e.g. a good, bonum; an evil, malum), *opinabilis, commenticius, imaginarius, fictus, falsus, inanis*; = misfortunes, *malorum opinio*; — difficulties, *difficultates*, *quas sibi aliquid 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), *opinio esse, non natura*; 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(h)ers* (of one who understands the art of following out an idea); one who is —, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*. Adv. *ingeniose, sol(h)erter, acute*. **imagine**, v.tr. and intr. *animo concipere, cogitare, complecti*, or simply *cogitare, fingere, conjectura consequi*; = invent, *committaci, 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 imbuere, aliquid re infusi*; — errors with your mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutritis eugere*.

**imbrue**, v.tr. *imbuere, madefacere*; — with blood, *cruentare*.

**imbue**, v.tr. 1, = to dye, *tint(u)ere, inficere*; 2, fig. *aliquid aliquid re inficere, imbuere, aliquid docere*.

**imitable**, adj. *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*. **imitate**, v.tr. *imitari* (e.g. the human voice, *voce hominum*); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, (*imitando* or *imitatione*) *exprimere, imitando effigere*; = to emulate, *emulatur* to equal or excel, *emulari aliquid* or *aliquid* or *alci* or *cum aliquid* (*emulans* = imitating a rival; *emulans* = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is our superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; *emulari aliquid* in a good sense; *emulari 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, *emulatio*; also circumlocution with *imitari* (e.g. to devote oneself to the — of a person, *ad imitationem aliquid se conferre* or *ad imitandum aliquid se conferre*); 2, = the thing itself that is imitated, *res imitatio* or *imitando expressa*, *res imitatio effecta*; *effigies, imago, simulacrum*; to be an — of anything, *imitatione ex aliquid re expressum esse*; see **IMAGINE**. **imitative**, adj. *qui aliquid facile imitatur*. **imitator**, n. *imitator*; a zealous —, *emulus, emulatur*.

**immaculate**, adj. *purus, sanctus, incorruptus, innocens, integer*; = chaste, pure, innocent, *castus, comb. castus et integer, integer castusque, castus purusque*. Adv. *pure, sancte, incorrupte, caste*.

**immanent**, adj. *in aliquid re inherens, interior*.

**immaterial**, adj. 1, = incorporeal (e.g. spirits), *corpore vacans, quod carni tangique non potest*; 2, = unimportant, *by nullius momenti, nullo momento, levis*; to consider as —, *non fieri facere*. **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. multitude); = 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, *ipsæ, proximus*; an — cause, *causa efficiens* or *proxima*; 2, = without delay, *præsens*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. to apply — to anyone, *alqm ipsum adq*; *statim* (followed by *ab alqd re* or *ut* or *simulac*), *protinus*, *confestim*, *exemplo*, *(ex) vestigio*; not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipso 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 hæc 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 dictaturo factus*).

**immemorial**, adj. = beyond memory, e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoriâ ætatis*, or *temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); = as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriâ*; = from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*, also by *præcis*, *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 alqis 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, *†inulgestus*; = careless, *neglegens* (*neglig.*). Adv. *sine ordine*, *incompositè*, *neglegenter*.

**immigrate**, v.intr. (*im*)*migrare*. **immigrant**, *n.* *advena*, *m.* and *f.* **immigration**, *n.* *adventus*, *-ûs* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *aliarum gentium*).

**imminent**, adj. *præsens*, *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, *alqis rei*; = immodest (of persons and things), unrestrained, fierce, *efrenatus*; — boldness, *audacia*; = profuse, *effusus*, *profusus*; = immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *potentia*); = extravagant, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *immodice*, *intemperanter*, *immodeste*, *efuse*,

*profuse*, *immodice*, *luxuriose*; to drink —, *vinum se obtrudere*. **immoderation**, *n.* *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.

**immodest**, adj. = arrogant, *arrogans*; = insolent, haughty, *insolens*; = indiscreet, *impudicus*, *inrecrendus*. 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 alqus 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*, *perditè*, *prave*. **immorality**, *n.* *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (= immoral habits); *turpitudine*, *morum pravitas* or *depravatio*, or by *vitiâ*, *scelerum*, *-um* (= crimes), *libidinis* (= lust); 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, *æternus* (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, *memoriâ omnium sæculorum vigere*.

**immortality**, *n.* *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *æternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *æternitas 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 gloriæ tradere*; see **IMMORTAL**.

**immovable**, adj. *immobilis*, *immutabilis*, *stabilis* (all lit. and fig.); — property, *res* or *bona quæ 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* *sæpire*, *cingere* (= to enclose with a wall); see **SHUT**.

**immutability**, *n.* *immutabilitas* (Cic.); = firmness, consistency, *constantia*; = steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. *amicitiæ*); = continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of anyone's disposition, *constans in alqm voluntas*. **immutable**, adj. *immutabilis*; = constant, *constans*; = fixed, unchangeable, *ratûs* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursum lunæ*; 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, *daemon*.

**impair**, v.tr. *alqd* (*im*)*minuere*, *diminuere*, *comminuere*, *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infringere*; — an argument, *elevare*; *deiorioris status* or *conditione esse*, *pejore loco esse*.

**impale**, v.tr. (*haski* 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 alqd* or *alqm alqd re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare alqd cum alqo* (= to share with anyone, lit., and to make a communication to); *participem sacre alqm* (= to allow anyone to participate in); = to pour into, diffuse, *infundere alqd in* (with cause, e.g.

evils in a state, *mala in civitatem*); 2, = to grant, confer (e.g. honour), *dare, tribuere, donare alci alqd or alqm alqd re* (= to present with); *afferre* (= to procure).

**impartial**, adj. *medius* (= in the middle, of persons), *tanquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus* (= neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, *integer*; = not bribed, *in corruptus* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); = equitable, *aequus* (of persons and things, e.g. praetor, law); *aequabilis* (of things); = free from partisanship, *studio et irā vacuus* (of persons in gen.); = free from spite and ill-will, *obsecratione et malevolentia liberatus*; to be —, *neutri parti favere; neque irā, neque gratiā teneri*. Adv. *aequo animo, integre or incorrupte, sine irā et studio*. **impartiality**, n. *animus ad omni partium studio alienus, animus studio et irā vacuus*; = equity, *aequitas, aequabilitas*.

**impassable**, adj. *invius, insuperabilis, impeditus*. **impassibility, impassableness**, 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 molestè ferre*; 2, = angry, *iracundus, iratus*. Adv. *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, iracunde*; see **EAGER**.

**impeach**, v.tr. *accusare*. **impeachable**, adj. *quem in ius vocare possumus*. **impeacher**, n. *accusator*, n. **impeachment**, n. *accusatio*; see **ACCUSE**.

**impede**, v.tr. *impedire*; see **HINDER**. **impediment**, n. 1, *impedimentum*; see **HINDRANCE**; 2, = stammer, *haesitantiā linguas*; to have an —, *linguā 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., *Gallia magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*; I will not be — to prevent his going, *nulla in me or per me est mora, 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* (as doubtful).

**impenitence, impenitency**, n. *obstinatio, animus obstinatus or affirmatus*. **impenitent**, adj. *obstinatus, affirmatus*; to become —, *obdurecere*. Adv. *obstinatè*.

**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, *vitiōsus, mendosus*; = rough, *rudis*; =

defective, maimed, *manus*; — tense, *tempus imperfectum* (gram.). Adv. *imperfecte; vitiōse, mendose*. **imperfectness, imperfectness**, n. *vitiū, mendum, culpa*, or by adj. (e.g. the — of our nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mendosa*).

**imperial**, adj. *imperatorius, Caesaris* (Imperial Rome); often by the genit. *imperatoris or Caesaris or Augusti*; *principalis*, or with the gen. *imperatoris or principis*; your — Majesty, \* *majestas or magnitudo tua*. **imperious**, adj. *impertorius*; = haughty, *superbus*; = disdainful, *insolens*; = arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *impertiose, superbe, insolenter, arrogantè*.

**imperial**, v.tr. in *discrimen adducere*.

**imperialisable**, 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, iustus*. 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, *intemperies* (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 scelera or nefaria*; 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, *nefandus* (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. *ingenerare, ingignere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, animo ingignere*.

**implead**, v.tr. *alqm in ius vocare*; see **SUE, ACCUSE**.

**implement**, n. 1, = tools, *instrumentum, ferramentum*; 2, fig. *ministerium*; see **INSTRUMENT, TOOL**.

**implicate**, v.tr. *implicare or impetire* (lit. and fig.); — in a thing, *alqd alqd re illatruere, odinare 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 *illicatum* or *occupatum esse*; with anyone, *bello gerere cum alqo*; to — oneself, *implicari alqd re* (lit. and fig.); to — oneself (i.e. to muddle), *se immiscere alci rei* (fig.). **implicated**, adj. by past. part. *implicatus*, etc., *alci rei consocius*, *alci rei affinis*. **implication**, n. *implicatio*; to say a thing by —, see **HINT**. **implicit**, adj. 1, = implied, *tacitus*; an — compact, *assensus*, *consensus*, —is, *conventio*; he has an — faith, *est homo credulus*, *est nimis facilius ad credendum*; 2, = complete, *totus*, *omnis*; to have — faith in anyone, *alci maximam fidem adhibere*, *totum se alci committere*. Adv. *facite*, *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*) *implorare*, 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 abfictore*; = to beseech by everything sacred, to pray earnestly, *alqm obsecrare*; = to conjure, *alqm obtestari*; to — anyone for, to pray urgently, *alqd voce supplicis 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 alqum hominum fidem implorare*.

**imply**, v.tr. in *se habere*; to be implied in, *alci rei inesse*, or *subesse*.

**impelitate**, adj. *inurbanus*, *rusticus*, *agrestis*, *inhumanus*, *illepidus*. Adv. *inurbane*, *rustice*, *illepide*, *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) *invehere*, *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*, —is, *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 **TROUBLE-SOME**. **importune**, v.tr. *molestum esse alci*, *exposcere*, (*cf*) *flagitare*; see **TROUBLE-SOME**, **MOLEST**. **importunity**, n. = pressing solicitation, (*cf*) *flagitatio*.

**impose**, v.tr. *alqd alci imponere*, *inungere*; — a punishment, *multam alci irrogare*; — upon; see **CHEAT**. **imposing**, adj. *conspicuus* (= drawing the attention); = showy, *spectosus*; = majestic, *magnificus* (e.g. *form*, *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 impostâ venena extrahere*); *fraus* (= deceit, deception), *fallacia*. **impost**, n. *onera*, —um, *vectigal*, *tributum*. **impostor**, n. *fraudator*. **imposture**, n. *fraus*, —is, f., *fallacia*, *praestigiae* (= tricks).

**impossibility**, n. usu. *feri non posse*, etc. (e.g. to prove the — of anything, *probare alqd feri 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*, —is, *capere* or *auferre*; *alqm pignore capere* (of the consul who —ed a senator); 2, in *alqo loco includere* (= to confine, e.g. cattle).

**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)ecrari*; see **CURSE**, **EXECRATE**. **imprecation**, n. *dirae*, *preces*, —um, f., *ex(s)ecratio*; 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 *praequantem facere*; 2, fig. = to render prolific, *† secundare*, *fertilem reddere*; 3, gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *compleere alqd alqd re* (= to fill with); *addere alqd alci rei* (= to add); (*com*) *miscere cum alqd re*, or simply *alqd re* (= to mix); see **FILL**. **impregnation**, n. (*s*) *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 —, *exprimere 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*, —is, or by special word (e.g. *visus*, —orum, — of sight); *visus ad actionem excitatur*, we are excited to action by visible —s); to make an — on anyone, *alqm movere*. **impressive**, adj. *gravis*, *vehemens*. Adv. *graviter*, *vehementer*. **impressiveness**, n. *gravitas*.

**imprint**, v.tr. in *alqd re imprimere*; see **IMPRESSION**.

**imprison**, v.tr. in *custodiam dare*, *tradere*, (*in*) *fictore*; *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. *improbabilitas*.

**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 *Clc.*); = inelegant, awkward in one's manners, *inconcinuus* (e.g. roughness of manners, want of polish, *asperitas* i.); absurd, *absonus*; it is — to, etc., *indecorum esse* (with inf.); to be — for anyone, *dedecore* or *non decore alqm*, *indignum esse alqo*. Adv. *indecore*, *perperam*, *inepte*, *indigne*. **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. meliorem 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*.

**improvidence**, *n. inconsiderantia, temeritas, imprudentia*. **improvident**, *adj. improvidus* (= not looking forward), *incautus* (= heedless, opp. *prudens*), *comb. improvidus incautusque, improvidus et neglegens (neglig.)*; = *inconsiderate, inconsideratus*; = thoughtless, *temerarius*; = *imprudent, imprudens* (opp. *paratus*); = *indifferent, negligent, neglegens (neglig.)*. **Adv. improvide, incaute, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate, neglegenter (neglig.)**.

**imprudence**, *n. imprudentia, temeritas* (= rashness); see **IMPROVIDENCE**. **imprudent**, *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), *procax* (= saucy), *confidens* (= having assurance), *improbus* (= saucy). **Adv. procaciter** (not in Cic.), *impudenter, confidenter*.

**impugn**, *v. tr. impugnare* (e.g. to — anyone's honour, *impugnare alius honorem*); *opponere*; *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, *alies opinionis*); = 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, caus(a)*, or by circumloc. (e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, *quidquid agit, gloriae cupiditate impulsus agit*); **3.** = impression, *impulsus, -ūs, impulsio*; external —, *pulsus (-ūs) externus*; at anybody's —, *ulgo auctore, alies impulsus, alies auctoritate*; from one's own —, *sponde* or *sud sponde*, also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by anybody else, *per se*; willingly, *ultra*; — from without, *incitamentum, stimulus*. **impulsive**, *adj.* by verb; see **IMPEL**.

**impunity**, *n. with —, impunitus, inultus* (= unrevenge, unpunished, scot-free), *incautissimus* (= unchastised), *impune*; to have done with —, by *impune esse, non puniri*; *impune obire*; 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, *alqd re* (e.g. with blood, *sanguine*); = unchaste, *incestus*; = low, *inquinatus* (= spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); *foetilis, spurcus, turpis, teter* (= foul); — desires, *libidines*. **Adv. impure, obscene (obscen- or obscen-), *inquinatē, foeda, spurce, turpiter*. **impurity**, *n. impuritas, or incestus, incestus, -ūs, obscenitas* (obscen- or obscen-), *libido, stuprum, foeditas, turpitude*.**

**imputable**, *adj. by cuius rei culpa alii*

*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 alci rei alci assignare*; *culpam alci rei conferre* or *transferre* or *derivare in alqm*; *culpae alqd alci dare, alqd alci ad ascribere, attribuire, assignare*; see **ATTRIBUTE**.

**in**, *prep. 1.* of place, by old locative (e.g. — Rome, — Corinth, *Romae, Corinthi*, where — = at), *in* with abl. (e.g. *in Italia*), *abl. (e.g. eo loco, hac regione, his terris)*, — a letter, *epistula quiddam*, 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 facti*), to have a friend — so-and-so, *alqm amicum habere*; **3.** of occasion, manner, etc., *per* (e.g. *per tram*, — anger); *abl., hoc modo* = in this way (so too *in hunc modum, ad hunc modum*); — respect of (e.g. — wisdom *ad sapientiam*); **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. inaccessible**; = impassable, surrounded, *inivius*; = 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 *fallax* (e.g. to show the — of anything, *alqd falsum esse probare*); see **FALSEHOOD**. **inaccurate**, *adj. indiligens*. **Adv. indiligenter**; see **INCORRECT**.

**inaction, inactivity**, *n. segnitias (segnitia), inertia, ignavia, comb. segnitias et inertia* or *ignavia et inertia* (= laziness); inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria, labor*), *comb. inertia atque desidia* or *desidia segnitiasque*; = cessation (of labour from fear of work), *cessatio*; = leisure, *otium, desidia*; = rest, *quies, -itia*. **inactive**, *adj. ignavus, deses, segnis, iners, quietus*. **Adv. ignave, segniter, quiete**.

**inadequacy**, *n. by inadequate*, *adj. alienus* *ad 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. negligentia (neglig.)*; = want of care, *incuria*; = laziness, *accidia*. **inadvertent**, *adj. neglegens (neglig.)*, (opp. *diligens*); = lazy, *accors*, *comb. accors 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*.

**inappesite**, adj. quod non aptum est.

**inappreciable**, adj. quod sentiri non potest, or by minimus.

**inapprehensive**, adj. negligens (neglig-).

**inappropriate**, adj. non idoneus.

**inaptitude**, n. 1, inutilitas (= uselessness); 2, see INABILITY.

**inarticulate**, adj. non satis distinctus. Adv. parum distincte.

**artificial**, adj. simplex (e.g. food, speech, language).

**inattention**, n. animus non attentus, negligentia (neglig-), incuria, indiligentia. **inattentive**, adj. non attentus.

**inaudible**, adj. quod audiri non potest.

**inaugural**, adj. aditalis (ante and post class.); to deliver an — discourse, oratione munus aspicari. **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, coeipere; see BEGIN. **inauguration**, n. dedicatio, consecratio.

**inauspicious**, adj. in gen. infelix, † infastus, laevus, † sinister, nefastus; an — day, dies ater. Adv. infeliciter, malis omnibus, inauspicato.

**incalculable**, adj. major (e.g. numerus, etc.) quam qui calculari possit.

**incandescent**, adj. condensa.

**incantation**, n. carmen.

**incapability**, n. incutia, 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)jicere, 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, temere.

**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, tenocinium (= allurement); see IMPULSE.

**inception**, n. initium; see COMMENCEMENT. **inceptive**, adj. incipiens.

**incessant**, adj. perpetuus, assiduus, continuus; see CONTINUOUS. Adv. perpetuus, assiduus, continuus.

**incest**, n. incestus, -us, incestum. **incestuous**, adj. incestus.

**inoh**, n. 1, = a lineal measure, digitus, uncia (Plin.); 2, fig. = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart an — from, ab alqd re non transversum digitum or non digitum decedere; to an —, almost, tantum non, non multum (not parum) absit quin, etc.; not an — better, nihil melius; not an — different, plane aliud; by —es, paul(batim, 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 oblatas. Adv. forte, fortuito; I chanced to mention —, in mentionem (alcs 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 alqs animum ad alqd); stimulus alci admovere or addere (= to prick), calcaria alci adhibere or admovere (= to give the spur), alqm (ex)acuere (= 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 alqs rei or alcs; 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, propensio 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, alcs rei esse studiosum, alcs rei studio teneri; to be guided by one's own —, studiis suis obsequi. **inoline**, 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) inclinare; to — towards anything, (se) inclinare ad or in alqd (of persons and things), inclinationis voluntatis propendere in alqm (= to feel oneself from — drawn towards anybody); to — more towards

peace, inclinationem esse ad pacem. **II.** v. tr. inclinare, subverti, demittere (e.g. caput). **inclined**, adj. for anybody or for anything, inclinatus ad aliquid, aliquid; = easy to persuade, propensus ad or in aliquid (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into anything, proclivis ad aliquid, pronus in aliquid or ad aliquid; I am more — to think, eo magis adducor ut putem; = merciful, propitius (especially of the gods, seldom of man); = benevolent, benivolus (of man).

**inclose**, v. tr. scribere (sep.); see ENCLOSE.

**include**, v. tr. = to comprehend, comprehendere, complecti, continere, annumerare, a(d)scribere aliquid rei or in or ad; to — among the accused, in reos referre; without including you, te excepto; to be included in anything, comprehendere, contineri aliquid re; to be included in that number, in eo numero esse or haberi. **Inclusive**, **included**, adj. that matter —, additum ad re; often simply by cum or in; there were 800 soldiers, the prisoners —, milites erant trecenti cum captivis (or captivis annumeratis). Adv. that one —, eo comprehenso; — all those, omnibus comprehensis or additis.

**incoitable**, 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 cohaerentia dicere.

**incombustibility**, n. by **incombustible**, adj. qui ignibus non assumitur.

**income**, n. vectigal, -alis, n. (including public and private —, as taxes, tithes, rent), redditus, -itis (in the sing. = the returns), fructus, -us (= the produce), pecunia, also redditus pecuniae (= a pecuniary return); public —, fructus publici, (if in mere money) pecuniae vectigales; — from lands, praediorum fructus, fructus quem praedia reddunt; — from gain, questus, -us; to make an —, questum facere; he has an — to live upon, habet unde vivat.

**incommod**, v. tr. incommodum aliquid afferre. **incommodious**, adj. incommodus; = troublesome, molestus; see INCONVENIENT.

**incomparable**, adj. incomparabilis (Plin.); = unequalled, sine exemplo maximus (e.g. Homerus); ditius (of persons and things, e.g. a legion, legio; a voice, vox; works, opera); singularis (= unique, of persons and things, e.g. daughter, filia; virtue); 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 aliquid re, aliquid rei contrarius; adversarius, adversus, infensus (= hostile), (ab aliquid re) diversus; to be — with anything, abhorreere ab aliquid re; pugnant inter se (= to contradict each other, of things), repugnare aliquid rei (of two things that cannot be reconciled together).

**incompetence, incompetency**, n. in-scitia; see ISABILITY. **incompetent**, adj. 1. legally, to be — for anything, faciendi aliquid ius or potestatem non habere, iure aliquid facere non posse; 2. in gen., incitius, inhabilis, nectus, inutilis; see FOOLISH, INCAPABLE. Adv. incite.

**incomplete**, adj. imperfectus. Adv. imperfecte. **incompleteness**, n. quod imperfectum est; see IMPERFECT.

**incompliance**, n. recusatio; with anything, aliquid rei.

**incomprehensibility**, n. by **incomprehensible**, adj. quod comprehendere or intellegi (intellegi) non potest.

**incompressible**, adj. quod comprimi, condensari non potest (e.g. water).

**inconceivable**, adj. quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendere non potest, quod intellegi non potest, quod in intellegendam 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 aliquid re or ab aliquid re, incongruens (Plin. Min.), inconveniens. Adv. non apte.

**inconsequence**, n. see ABSURDITY. **inconsequent**, adj. see INCOHERENT.

**inconsiderable**, adj. levis (= 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, copiae; fortune, property, res familiaris); = small in gen., parvus (opp. magnus, e.g. sum of money, pecunia; troop of soldiers, manus); not —, nonnullus. **inconsiderate**, adj. 1. inconsideratus (= without thinking); inconsultus (= rash); = incautious, incautus; = improvident, improvidus, comb. improvidus incautusque; = imprudent, imprudens; 2. = not regardful of others, aliquid non observans or respectans, aliquid non consulens. Adv. inconsiderate, incaute, imprudenter; nullius ratione habitus (= without regard to persons).

**inconsistency**, n. discrepantia, inconstantia, mutabilitas; see CONTRADICTION. **inconsistent**, adj. ab aliquid re alienus, inconstans, aliquid rei contrarius, ab aliquid re or aliquid rei absonus, aliquid rei repugnans, ab or cum aliquid re or aliquid rei discrepans. Adv. inconstanter.

**inconsolable**, adj. + inconsolabilis, (dolor or luctus, -us) qui nullo solatio levari potest.

**inconspluous**, adj. quod vix sentire 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 mutabilitaque mentis; = movableness, variableness, mobilitas (also of anything personified, e.g. of fortune, fortunae). **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, opp. firmus); = volatile, levis (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, fluxus (of things, e.g. faith, fides; fortune, fortuna); see CHANGEABLE.

**incontestable**, adj. quod refutari non potest.

**incontinentia**, n. *incontinentia* (= want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (= intemperance). **incontinent**, adj. *incontineus*, *intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*; = immediately, *statim*.

**incontrovertible**, adj. *quod refutari non potest*.

**inconvenience**, **inconvenience**, 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. *inopportunitus*, *intempestivus* (= in undue season), *incommodus* (= not quite convenient). Adv. *intempestive*, *incommode*.

**incontrovertible**, 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 insunt*; 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, conclude); = falsely, untruly, *falso* (opp. *vere* or *vero*); = not as it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*). **incorrectness**, n. by adj. **INCORRECT**. **in corrigibility**, n. *prævaria*. **in corrigible**, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*; = saucy, *improbus*.

**incorrupt**, adj. 1. *incorruptus*; 2. fig. *integer*, *incorruptus*, *purus*, *sancus*, *castus*, *innocens*. Adv. *incorrupte*, *sancite*, *integre*, *caste*, *pure*, *sancite*. **incorruptibility**, n. 1. *lit. quod corrupti or putrescere non potest*; 2. fig. *integritas*, *sancitas*, *castimonia*, *castitas*, *innocentia*.

**increase**, I. v.intr. 1. = to grow, (*ac*)*crecere*, *succrescere*, *gliscere*, *incrementum capere*, *augeri*, *augescere*, *se corroborare* or *corroborari*, *ingravescere* (in bad sense), *increbrescere* (= to become more frequent), *inaulescere* (= to get the upper hand), *proficere* (= to advance); the evil increases, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*.

II. v.tr. = to augment, *amplificare* (= to make wider), *dilatare* (= 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. *gloriæ rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio* *finium*, *accretio*, *accessio*, *augmentum*, *actus*, *-us*, *incrementum*.

**incredible**, adj. *incredibilis*; it is — (au-diti, 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 præbuit*, = 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.), *munus*, *-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., *meum, 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, *alqd re*), or *alci in odium venire*, in *alci odium incurrere*; *alci odium sibi contrahere*; to — disgrace, *dedecus in se admittere*.

**incurable**, 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, *obcuratus*; to be — to, *alci pecuniam debere* or *pecuniam acceptam referre*; 2. = obliged by something received; to be — to anyone, *alci obnoxium esse*, *alci beneficiis obligatum esse*; to be greatly — to anybody, *alci multum or multa beneficia debere*, *alqd alci acceptum referre*.

**indecenty**, n. *turpitudine* (= in anyone's language or behaviour), *obscenitas* (*obscenus*, *obscena*); see OBSCENITY. **indecent**, adj. *indecorus* (= unbecoming, opp. *decorus*, e.g. laughter, *risus*); *obscenus* (= obscene), *inhonestus* (= dishonourable); *turpis*; *parum verecundus* (= offensive to modesty and delicacy, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); au — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*). Adv. *indecore*, *turpiter*, *obscene*.

**indeciduous**, adj. (*folia*, etc.) *quas non cadunt, or non decidua sunt*.

**indecision**, n. *dubitatio*, *inconstantia*, *hesitantia*. **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, *aptota*, *pl.* (gram.)

**indecorous**, adj. *indecorus*; see INDECENT. **indecorum**, n. *deformitas* (= ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *vitium*; by the adj. *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *dedecet* (e.g. that is au —, *hoc turpe est or dedecet*); see INDECENCY.

**indeed**, adv. = in reality, *quidem* or *enim* (enclit.), *adeo*, *profecto*, *enimvero*, *vere* (= truly); *vero*, *re verè*, *re* (= in reality, indeed, opp. *nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance), *I —, equidem*; — ? *itane vero?* (in an ironical sense), *ain' 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. *sans quidem* and *ita sane*); *quidem*, *enim* (to note concession); *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atque* (= 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 —

wish, Servius, *Ego vero, Servi, vellem*; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Male, credo, mereretur de meis civibus*; and —, *et sane*; surely —, *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* (in gen.); of a military position, (*locus*) *qui teneri non potest*.

**Indefinable**, adj. *quod definiti 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, *pronomen infinitum et indefinitum* (gram.). Adv. *ambiguis, incerte* or *incerto* (both ante class.), *dubia*.

**Indelibility**, n. by circumloc. with adj. **Indelible**, adj. *† indelibilis, quod deleri non potest*; *quod elui non potest* (= what cannot be wiped off); *inexpugnabilis, implacabilis* (e.g. hatred, fig.); *sempiternus, perpetuus* (fig., e.g. hatred).

**Indelicate**, adj. *parum verecundus, inurbanus, inhonestus* (= ungentelemanly), *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* (*compensare* or (*re*)*servare* or *restituere*). **Indemnify**, v.tr. *damnum alicui restituere, (re)servare, pensare*; to — by anything for a thing, *aliquid aliquid re compensare*. **Indemnity**, n. see **INDEMNIFICATION**; act of —, *lex obliuionis*; see **AMNESTY**.

**Indent**, v.tr. *aliquid 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 iuris* (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, *immunitas, legibus solutus*; to be —, *sui iuris* 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).

**Indescribable**, adj. *inennarrabilis* (= 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 praedictum*). Adv. *inennarrabiliter, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*.

**Indestructible**, adj. *quod dirui or everiti non potest, or perennius, 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. *inertitia*.

**Indian**, adj. *Indianus, Indicus*.

**Indicate**, v.tr. *indicare, indicio* or *indicium esse*; in reference to future things, *significare, praenuntiare, portendere*; = to announce, *nuntiare, nuntium alicui 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 alicui 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*. **Indicter**, n. *accusator*.

**Indifference**, n. 1, lit. *levitas, vilitas* (= slightness of a matter); 2, = carelessness about anything, taking no notice of it, *negligentia* (*neglig-*) *alicui* or *alicui rei*; *neglectio alicui rei, contemptio alicui rei, desipientia alicui rei, incuria*; 3, = calmness, *aegrum animus, aequitas animi*; = coldness, *lentitudo*; = hardness of heart, *animus durus, animus alienatus ab alio* (= coldness towards a friend); 4, = impartiality, *aequalitas, 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, viliis*; = too sure of anything, *securus*; = careless about anything, *remissus, dissolutus*; (e.g. whoever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent? *quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui haec quum videat tacere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; it is — to me whether, etc., *nilil mihi interest or refert*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obduraui animus ad dolorem novum*; to remain — to anything, to bear, put up with, *aequo animo ferre or pati aliquid, lente* (= easily) *ferre aliquid*; 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, *dissolutio* or *remissio animo, negligenter* (*neglig-*); = coolly, *lente*; = hard-heartedly, *duriter*; = impartially, *aequo animo, aequaliter*; = middlingly, *mediocriter, modice*.

**Indigence**, n. *inopia*; = want, *eestas, mendicitas*; = poverty, *inopia*; to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiam venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, *in mendicantem deverti*. **Indigent**, adj. *inops, egenus, mendicus*; see **NEEDY**.

**indigenous**, adj. 1, applied to persons, *indigena* (opp. *alienigena*, *advena*, *peregrinus*), or circumloc. by *in eis* or *illa terra natus*; the — inhabitants (= natives), *indigenae*; 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 coctus* or *ad concoquendum, gravis*. **indigestion**, n. *cruditas* (e.g. of the stomach).

**indignant**, adj. *indignabundus* (= full of indignation); = half-angry, *subtratus*; = angry, *tratus*, *iracundus*; = with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against anyone, *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*, *tratus*. **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 proximae*; 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, *circumtione quidam*.

**indiscernible**, adj. *quod cerni non potest*.

**undiscoverable**, adj. *quod inveniri non potest*.

**indiscreet**, adj. see **INCONSIDERATE**, **IMPROVIDENT**, **IMMODEST**. **indiscretion**, n. see **IMPROVIDENCE**, **IMMODESTY**.

**indiscriminate**, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *omni discrimine sublato, promiscue*.

**indispensable**, adj. *necessarius*; it is —, *necesse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjunc.). Adv. *necessario*.

**indispose**, v. tr. by circumloc. *alqd ad alqd invitit reddere, alqm ad alqd re advocare*. **indisposed**, adj. 1, to be, feel —, *leviter aegrotare*; to become —, see **SICKLY**; 2, = unwilling, *aversus* *ad algo* or *ad 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, *commotivum*; 2, *animus aversus, invitus, 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, perplexe, 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. *viriliter, in singulos, si(n)gulariter*. II. n. an —, homo. **individuality**, n. *natura alcis propria*.

**indivisibility**, n. by adj. **indivisible**, adj. *individuus, quod dividi non potest*; small — bodies, *corpuscula individia*.

**indocile**, adj. *indocilis*. **indocility**, n. *ingenium indocile*.

**indoctrinate**, v. tr. *erudire in alqd re*.

**indolence**, n. *ignavia, inertia, desidiosa segnitia (segnities), pigritia (pigrities)*. **indolent**, adj. *ignavus, iners, daces, segnis* (in posit. rare in classical Lat.), *piger*. Adv. *ignave, segne, segnitur*; 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 illicere* or *pellere 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* (a), *impulsus, -us, incitamentum, illecebrae, 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, *(voluptatibus) se dedere, (in)servire*. 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, sedulitas*. **industrious**, adj. *industrius, (g)navus, acer, 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, natura 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 exprimit 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 —, *effectum carere* (e.g. plans, etc.),

**Adv. frustra, nequidquam (nequidq.). ineffectiveness, inefficiency, n. use adj.**

**inelegance, inelegancy, n. circumloc. by sine elegantia; inconcinnitas (e.g. of the ideas, sententiarum); see ELEAGANCE. inelegant, adj. inenustus (= ungraceful), inelegans (= without taste), inconcinnus (= slovenly, improper), illeptus (= without grace), inurbanus, agrestis, inhumanus, rusticus (= boorish), inornatus (= without ornament); incompus (lit. uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig. unpolished, e.g. speech, style). Adv. ineleganter, illeptide, 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. iustus, 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 INDOLENCE.**

**inestimable, adj. inestimabilis (lit. = what cannot be estimated, Liv.); unusus (= 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. indiligentia; — 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, inopportuna.**

**inexperience, n. imperitia (= want of knowledge and experience); incassia, incassentia, incassentia (= ignorance in gen.), alajs rei. inexperienced, adj. imperitus, in anything, alajs rei; = ignorant, ignarus (alajs rei), = only a beginner, rudis in alajs re; to be — in anything, alajs necire, in alajs re non versatum esse, in alajs re peregrinum, or hospitem, or comit. peregrinum atque hospitem esse. inexperienced, adj. = INEXPERIENCED.**

**inexpiable, adj. inexpiabilis.**

**inexplicable, adj. inexplicabilis. Adv. use adj.**

**inexpressible, adj. inauditus, inenarrabilis; see INEFFABLE.**

**inexpugnable, adj. inexpugnabilis.**

**inextinguishable, adj. † inextinctus (e.g. ignis, fames, nomen), quod reprimi or extinguiri non potest.**

**inextricable, adj. inexplorabilis, † 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. infamia, turpis, flagitiosus, sceleratus, foedus. Adv. turpiter, flagitiose, scelerate, foede. infamy, n. infamia, turpitude, dedecus, oris, ignominia.**

**infant, n. infans, Alolus, Aliola. infancy, n. infanzia (Plin., Tnc.), or by infans (e.g. in his — cum esset infans). Infanta, n. Alia regis Hispaniae. infanticide, n. infantium caedes. infantine, adj. puerilis.**

**infantry, n. pedites, -um; or collectively, pedes, also peditatus, -ia.**

**infatuate, v.tr. infatuare (= to lead, entice to an absurdity); occaecare (= to make blind, to blind); pellicere (= to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a girl). infatuated, adj. amens, demens. infatuation, n. amensia, dementia, furor.**

**infect, v.tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, facere ut aliquid 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, aliquid vitii suis inficere; to become —ed by errors, infest or imbui vitiis, imbui 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, pestilential.**

**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; † 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; vexare. 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 —, perfide agere.**

**infinite, adj. infinitus (= without limits), immensus; — mood, verbum infinitum, modus infinitus (gram.). Adv. infinite, 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. infirmity, n. nocuum, nocuum (vocativus) valedudinarium (Jct.). infirmity, n. 1. infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas; 2. = a complaint, vitium; = a bodily complaint, vitium corporis, morbus; the —, the defects of the state, repubblicae vitia.**

**inflamm, 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 exasperate (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. *seditionis, 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, as *inflare or sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up (e.g. to — anyone), *inflare alius animum ad superbia*. **inflated**, adj. 1, *inflatus, sufflatus*; 2, of speech, *tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*. **inflation**, n. *inflatio*; *fastus, -us*, = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inania*.

**infect**, v.tr. 1, = to bend, (*infectere*; see BEND; 2, (in the grammat. sense) *declinare*. **infection**, n. *securus, -us*, = in the grammat. sense, *declinatio*. **inflexibility**, n. (of the temper), *obstinatio, pertinacia, perniciosa, perseverantia*. **inflexible**, adj. *rigidus* (lit. = stiff with cold, then fig. = rigid, inexorable), *obstinatus, pertinax, pernicax*. Adv. *obstinatè, pertinaciter, pernicaciter, perseveranter*.

**infect**, v.tr. *alci alqd afferre, inferre* (esp. evil); *alqm alqd re afficere* (= to affect anyone, make an impression with anything); to — ignominy, disgrace, *alci turpitudinem inferre or infigere, ignominiam alqm afficere or notare*; *alci ignominiam injungere*; to — wrong, *injuriam alci facere, inferre, injungere, imponere*; — punishment upon, *poenam de alqo capere or sumere, alqm poenam afficere, alqm punire*; see PUNISH. **infection**, n. = an evil, *malum, incommodum*.

**inflorescence**, n. *flor.*

**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 —); *amplitudo* (= 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, *contactus, -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 gratia valere*; to have no —, to be of no avail, *nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse*; to have a beneficial — upon anyone, *prodesse alci (res)*; an injurious —, *noceere alci (res)*. II. v.tr. *alqm movere, permovere, alci persuadere*; see above, to have —. **influential**, adj. (*alci 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 *influxus* (e.g. *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere*, = to check the — of the Gauls into Italy).

**inform**, v.tr. 1, (lit. = to give form or shape to), (*effingere, facere, effigere, 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 alci rei or de alqd re*; *alqm alqd or de alqd re docere*; *alqd ad alqm deferre, praeferre*; — by a hint, *alci alqd significare*; 3, — against, *accusare nomen alci de alqd re, or alci alci rei deferre*. **informal**, adj. *inevitatus, irritus, insolitus*; of an election, by *vitium* (e.g. *consul rixio creatus*). Adv. *vitio, laudè more*. **informality**, n. 1, *vitium* (in an election, etc.); 2, = without formality, *amicè*. **informant**, n. *avctor alci rei*. **information**, n. 1, = intelligence, *nuntius*; written —, *litterae*; = the authority (for the truth of anything), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, rumour, *fama*; = indication of anything, *significatio alci rei*; to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certorem fieri*, about anything, *alci rei or de alqd re*; to learn, hear —, *alqd accipere, audire, compertire*; 2, = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see KNOWLEDGE; 3, = accusation, *delatio, indicium*. **informer**, n. *delator, index, -icis, m. and f.*

**infraction**, n. = non-observance, by violation (e.g. of a treaty, *violatum or ruptum foedus*). **infrangible**, adj. *quod frangi non potest*.

**infrequency**, n. *rartas*; see RARE, RARITY. **infrequent**, adj. *rarus*.

**infringe**, v.tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare*. **infringement**, n. *immunitio, diminutio* (= lessening, e.g. *gloriae*); *violatio alci rei* (e.g. of the international law, *juris gentium*; of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. **infringer**, n. *qui alqd non (ob)servat, qui alqd violat, alci 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, *dilutum, 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, sol(i)ders, callidus* (= dexterous or clever), *artificiosus* (= highly finished both by nature and art); = of great talent, *ingenio praestans, ingenio summo, clari ingenii*; = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. an idea, *sententia*). Adv. *subtiliter, luculenter* (r), *sol(i)derter, callide, artificiosè, argute*; see CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, ACUTE. **ingenuity**, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), (*ingenii*) *acumen* or *actus*; = clearness of mind, *perspicacia, prudentia*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas disserendi*; *ars* (= cleverness), *sol(i)ertia* (= dexterity), *machinatio* (= contrivance). **ingenuous**, adj. an — mind, *liber* (= without reserve); = open, straightforward, *ingenuus*; an —, candid letter, *epistula liberior*; *openus* (= open), *simpliciter* (= 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*.

**inglorious**, 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, -*eris*, 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, *inveratus*.

**ingrate**, I. adj. = ungrateful; *ingratus* (= both —, and what does not pay), = unmindful of kindness received, *benefecti, benefactorum immemor*. II. n. homo ingratus. **ingratitude**, v. tr. = to commend oneself to another's goodwill (of persons), *alcijs favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi conciliare* or *colligere, gratiam inire ab alio*, 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, *gratiosum esse alci or apud alqm*; very much, *gratid florere* or *multum gratid valere apud alqm*; to have ingratiated oneself very much with everybody, *apud omnes in summa gratid 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*); — *a, elementa alcijs rei*; that of which anything is an —, *res ex quibus confatur et efficitur alqd*; or by n. pl. (e.g. the following — *a, haec*).

**ingress**, n. *ingressus, -us*.

**ingulf**, v. tr. 1, = to swallow up in a vast deep, (*devorare, haurire*; 2, = to cast into a gulf, *alqm in alqd detrudere, deſicere, (alqd re) obrutere* (e.g. *fluctibus*).

**inhabit**, v. tr. *habitare alqm locum, (in) alqd loco*; = to be resident anywhere, (*incolere alqm locum*; = to occupy, *tenere alqm locum* (e.g. places, countries); densely inhabited, *frequens (aicijs)*; opp. *desertus*. **inhabitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **inhabitant**, n. *incola, m. and f.* (= resident in a town, country); *assor* (in the same sense, in Nepos); *habitor* (= one who has his residence in a country, etc.); = tenant, *inquilius* (opp. landlord, *dominus*); = citizen, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus*, a foreigner); = colonist, *colonus*; *homo*, esp. in the pl. *homines* (= mankind); — of a town, *oppidii incolae, oppidanus*; — of a village, *incolae vici, vicianus, paganus*; — of an island, *insulanus* (Cic.); — of a province, *provincialis*.

**inhale**, v. tr. *ſpiritu (ſpirando) ducere, ſpiritu haurire*.

**inharmonious**, adj. 1, *discord, absonus, dissonus*; 2, = on bad terms, *dissensans, dissonans*. Adv. *haud consonanter, haud congruenter*.

**inherent**, adj. *insitus, innatus, proprius*; to be —, *in alqd re inesse*. Adv. *naturd, 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, *crectio*); to — everything, *heredem esse 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, avus*.

**inhibit**, v. tr. *interdicere*; see **FORBID**. **inhibition**, n. *interdictum*; see **PROHIBITION**.

**inhospitable**, adj. † *inhospitalis*, † *inhospitus*. **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, crudelis, acrius, atrox, durus, ferreus*. Adv. *inhumane, crudeliter, saeve, atrociter, dure, duriter*. **inhumanity**, n. *inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas, saevitas, 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, inique*. **iniquity**, n. *injustitia, iniquitas*; see **WICKED**.

**initial**, I. adj. by *initio positus*, or *primus*. II. n. = the first letter of a name, *prima littera*. **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 nocere* (e.g. *optimum virum verborum contumelia*), *violare* (= to treat with violence); the storm — *a the ship, tempestas afflicta navem*. **injury**, n. 1, as act, *vulneratio, sauciatio*; without — to duty, *salvo officio*; 2, = harm, *detrimentum, incommodum, damnum* (= loss), *malum* (= evil), *vulnus, tris* (= wound), *noxia* (= trespass); to do anyone an —, *injuriam alci facere*; to forgive an —, *injuriam condonare*. **injuror**, n. *qui injuriam facit*. **injurious**, adj. *noxius, injurius, 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, *injuria factum*; to commit an —, *injuriam facere, injuste facere*.

**ink**, n. *atramentum*; an — horn, — stand, — pot, *atramentarium*. **inky**, adj. *atramento foetatus*.

**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, *aestuarium*.

**inly**, adv. *penitus*.

**inmate**, n. = lodger, *deversor, inquilius*; of a country, *incola, 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. deversor*(*odium*, *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, *intimus*; the interior affairs, *res domesticae* (= home affairs); = intellectual (e.g. qualities, *bona animi*, *virtutes animi*); = natural feeling, *natura*. Adv. *intus*; within, *interius* (opp. *exterior*).

**innocence**, *n. innocentia*; = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, comb. *integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alci*; = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, comb. *integritas pudicitiaque*; — of the heart, *castus animus* *purusque*. **innocent**, I. adj. 1. = without crime, *innocens* (= doing no harm), *†innuens*, *†immeritus*; = free from guilt, guiltless, *inons*, *culpae vacuus* or *carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer*, *sacrus*; to be — of a thing, *insonare 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 incertitiam*. II. *n.* = idiot, (*homo*) *stultissimus*. **innocuous**, adj. = harmless, *innocuus* (= not able to do harm), to anyone, *alci*; = doing no harm, *innoxius*, 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 *eventandarum 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 offensivae*; = simple, *simpliciter*. **inoffen-**

**siveness**, *n.* by adj. INOFFENSIVE; see INNOCENT.

**inopportune**, adj. *inopportunus*; see INCONVENIENT. Adv. *haud opportune*.

**inordinate**, adj. *immoderatus*, *immodicus*, *nimius*, *incredibilis*, *singularis*, *mirificus*, *mirus*. Adv. *praeter modum*, *immoderate*, *immodice*, *nimis*, *nimium*, *incredibiliter*, *singulariter*, *mirifice*, *mirè*.

**inorganic**, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nulla cohaerendi naturae* (Cic.).

**inquest**, *n. quaestio*; to hold an —, *de alqd re* (e.g. *de morte*) *quaerere*.

**inquire**, *n. sollicitudo*; see DISQUIRY.

**inquire**, v. intr. = to ask a question, *alqd* or *de alqd re quaerere* (= to ask in general); to — strictly after, *alqd requirere*, *exquirere*, *perquirere*; *de alqd re sciscitare*; *percontari* (*percontari*) *alqd* or with *utrum* or *ne*; = to make oneself acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to — of persons after a thing, *alqd ab* or *ex alqd quaerere*, *requirere*, *exquirere*, *alqm de alqd re interrogare*; — about anything in writing, *sciscitari per litteras de alqd re*; — into, *de alqd re cognoscere* or *quaerere*, *de alqd re* or *in alqd inquirere*, *alqd investigare*, *indagare*. **inquiry**, *n.* 1. = act of inquiring, *indagatio*; *investigatio* (= tracing); = examination, *cognitio*; *percontatio* (*percontari*) (= 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 —, *questionem habere* or *instituere*, *cognitionem constituere*, about, into anything, *alqd* or *de alqd re quaerere*, *questionem de alqd re habere*; to come to an — (e.g. it will come to a trial), *venire in questionem* or *in cognitionem*, *cognosci*. **inquisition**, *n.* 1. see INQUIRY; 2. in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, *quaestiones*; a trial of this kind, *inquisitio de fide habita*. **inquisitive**, adj. *audienti cupidus* or *avidus*, or *studiosus*, *curiosus*. Adv. *curiose*. **inquisitiveness**, *n.* *cupiditas*, *studium*, or *aviditas audienti* 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*, *incursio*, *incurtus*, *-us* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem* or *incurtionem facere in alqd*; = a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio*, *excursus*, *-us*; = a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incurtio in fines hostium facta*.

**insalubrious**, adj. *insaluber*; = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, *gravis* (e.g. temperature, *caelum*), comb. *gravis et pestilens*; — air or climate, *pestilenta* or *graviditas caeli*; *intemperies caeli*. **insalubrity**, *n.* — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia* or *graviditas* or *intemperies caeli*; see UNHEALTHY.

**insane**, adj. *insanus* (lit. and fig.), *mentis capus*, (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, exors, vecors* (also = foolish), *seors* (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, recordia* (= madness or silliness), *recordia* (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, -icia, 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, -idis, n.*, an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tombstone, etc.; *carmen* (in verses, e.g., over the entrance of a temple); to place an — upon anything, *titulum inscribere alicui rei, aliquid inscribere*.

**inscrutability**, n. *obscuritas*, or by **inscrutable**, adj. *inexplicabilis, obscurus*.

**insect**, n. *insecum* (Plin.); *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm).

**insecure**, adj. non with *tutus, munitus* or *firmus, infestus* (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,  *itinera infesta*).

**insensate**, adj., see INBANE, INSENSIBLE.

**insensible**, adj. 1, *sensus expertus*; to be —, *sensu carere*; 2, fig., *durus, lentus*. Adv. *sensim, pedestemplan* (*pedetent*); = FEELING. **insensibility**, n. 1, *torpor*; 2, *animus durus, lentitudo*; see also CRUELTY.

**inseparability**, n. by **inseparable**, adj. = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = indivisible, *indivisus*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*. Adv. use adj. INSEPARABLE.

**insert**, v.tr. *inserere alicui rei, or in aliquid, includere alicui rei, or in aliquid, 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 aliquid alicui rei, or in with accus.* (in general, = to add anything, e.g. I have insert-d something in my speech, *in orationem addidi quaedam*); *adscribere aliquid in aliquid, or in aliquid re* (e.g. *diem in litteris*, the date in a letter); = to fasten in, *inficere alicui rei or in aliquid*; = to fix in the ground, plant, *defigere in aliquid or in aliquid re*. **insertion**, n. 1, by verb INSERT; 2, in rhet., the — of a clause = parenthesis, *interpositio*.

**inside**, I. n. *pars interior*. II. adv. *intus*. III. prep. in with abl., *intra* with accus.; see WITHIN.

**insidious**, adj. *insidiosus, fallax, dolosus, fraudulentus*. Adv. *insidiosae, fallaciter, dolose, fraudulentè*. **insidiousness**, n. *fallacia, dolus, fraus*; see DECEITFUL.

**insight**, n. = discernment, *intellegentia* (intelleg-); = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicentia*; of the truth, *veri*; 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, *alcis rei*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudencia*; a man of deep —, *vir prudentissimus, vir multi or magni consilii plenus*; men of — and talent, *vir docti et eruditi*; see KNOWLEDGE.

**insignia**, n. *fascies, -ium, m.*, *insignia, -ium*.

**insignificant**, adj. 1, = small, *parrus, exiguus, minutus*; 2, = unimportant, *levis, nullius momenti*. **insignificance**, n. 1, *exiguitas*; 2, *mediocritas* (rare), *nullius or parvi momenti*.

**insinuate**, adj. *fulvus, simulatus, fucosus, fucatus, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus, infidus or infidelis* (rare). Adv. *fulso, fallaciter, simulate, fraudulentè, dolose*. **insincerity**, n. *fucus, fallacia* (e.g. *sine fuso et fallacia*), *fraus, -dis, f.*, *dolus, simulatio, infidelitas*.

**insinuate**, v.tr. and intr. 1, = to push, work oneself into favour, *se insinuare, arripere, irripere, obrepere, surrepere in aliquid* (e.g. *amicitiam*); *gratiam sibi parere apud aliquid* (= to ingratiate oneself); 2, = to suggest by remote allusion, *aliquid aliquid significare* (= to give to understand); see HINT. **insinuation**, n. 1, *blanditias*; 2, *significatio*. **insinuating**, adj. *blandus* (= bland). Adv. *blande*.

**insipid**, adj. 1, *nilil sapiens, insulsus, t elutus*; 2, fig., *insulsus, absurdus, ineptus, frigidus, jejunus, inanis, cecis*; (= tasteless, lit. *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus*; see ABSURD. Adv. *insulse, absurde, inepte, frigide, jejune, inaniter, exiliter*. **insipidity**, n. by INSPID, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes*; if fig. see ABSURDITY.

**insist**, v.intr. *aliquid suadere, hortari*; = to ask for, *aliquid exigere, postulare, (ex)poscere, (ex)flagitare*; = to state strongly, *declarare, asserere*; *dicere, ad aliquid contendere ut or de aliquid re sciend.*

**insinuate**, v.tr. *irritare* (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, audacter, impudentè, arrogantè, superbe*.

**insoluble**, adj. 1, *quod liquefieri non potest*; 2, fig. *inexplicabilis, difficultis 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 ed 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*. (collocate); to —, *superintend* anything, *aliquid curare, regere, moderari*; 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 custodiæ*; = protection, protecting care, *tutela*; = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *praesidium*; = watch over the public morals, *praefectura morum*; to have the —, *superintendence* over anything, *aliquid rei praeesse, praesectum esse, aliquid rei praesidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to have anyone under one's —, *aliquid custodire*. **inspector**, n. *custos, -idis* (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 vici, vicomagister* (Suet.); — of the public buildings and chief constable, *aedilis* (in Rome). **inspectorship**, *n.* *custodia muneris, -ris, cura, praefectura*.

**inspiration**, *n.* 1, = the inhaling of air, *spiritus, -us*; 2, = by the Holy Spirit, *inspiratus (-us) divinus, instinctus divinus afflatusque, 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, *suggere, sub(i)icere aliquid* (= to suggest); as theol. t.t., to — by the Holy Spirit, *inspirare*; = to warn, advise, *monere aliquid aliquid* or *monere aliquid ut, etc.*; to — with, *instill, aliquid in(i)icere*; to excite, — with, *instill* into anyone courage, vigour, *excitare, incitare, incendere, inflammare*; = to delight, *laetitia* or *gaudio perfundere*. **inspired**, *adj.* *divino spiritu infatus* or *tactus, mente incitatus* (in gen.); = fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, *fanaticus, furvus, furibundus*. **inspirer**, *n.* see **INSPIRE**. **inspirit**, *v.tr.* *animum aliquid addere*; see **ENCOURAGE**.

**instability**, *n.* *inconstantia*; see **INCONSTANT**. **instable**, *adj.* *inconstans*; see **INCONSTANT**.

**install**, *v.tr.* *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries). **installation**, *n.* by *inaugurare*. **instalment**, *n.* *prima (secunda, etc.) pars, portio*; to pay by —, in *anticessum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, in *anticessum accipere* (Sen.).

**instance**, *I. n.* 1, = request, *preces, -um*, more usually by *abl. abs.* (e.g. at the — of these men, *his potentibus, or his auctoribus*); 2, = example, *exemplum, specimen*; for —, *verbi* or *exempli caus(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 minimam partem temporis*; in every —, *omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermisso*; the, this very —, by *ipse* (e.g. the very — of his departure, *sud ipse profectio*); at the very —, *ipso tempore*; to an —, *ad tempus*; for the —, *ad tempus, temporis caus(a)*; for the present —, in *praesens, in praesentia* (opp. in *posterum*); = a favourable opportunity, *tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas* or *occurrit*; not to allow the — to pass, *tempori* or *temporis occasione non desere*; during the last —, in *ipso morte*. **Adv.** = immediately, *statim, confestim, protinus, a vestigio, exemplo, continuo*; = urgently, *intente, acriter, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam, magnopere*. **instantaneous**, *adj.* *brevisimus* (= of very short duration); = transient, *fugax* (= swift); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); = present, momentary, *praesens* (e.g. possibility, *facultas*). **Adv.** *puncto* or *momento temporis, a vestigio*; = by-and-by, immediately, *exemplo*.

**instate**, *v.tr.* = to establish in a rank or condition, by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus aliquid mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre*, *muneri aliquid praeficere* or *praeposere*; to — in any particular office, *apposere* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *aliquid custodem aliquid*); see **INSTALL**.

**instead**, *prep.*  *loco* or *in locum aliquid* or *aliquid rei*; = in the place of, *vice* (Plin.), in *vicem* or *vicem aliquid* or *aliquid rei* (*meum, tuam, nostrum, vestrum 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 ejus 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 cum magis quam consternerat*); — of taking to flight, *omissum fugam*; sometimes also by *cum* (e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, *cum laudare deberet, cum vituperavit*).

**instep**, *n.* *pes superior*.

**instigate**, *v.tr.* *instigare* (e.g. *canes in aliquid*, = to set on, and fig.), *concitare, incitare*. **instigation**, *n.* *impulsus, -us, stimulus, instinctus, -us*; at your —, *te auctore*. **instigator**, *n.* *auctor, concitator, impulsor, suavor, machinator, princeps, -ipis*.

**instill**, *v.tr.* 1, = to infuse by drops, in general, in *as aliquid in(i)icere* or *indere* or *ingere*; *instillare* (by drops, e.g. milk); 2, = to fill with, *aliquid aliquid re implere*; to — admiration, *aliquid admirationem aliquid in(i)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 *appetis* = desire in general); a sudden impulse, *impetus, -us*; = inward desire, inclination, taste, *studium*; sensual —, *studia prava* or *pericia* or *humilia*. **II. adj.** — with anything, *aliquid re imbutus*. **instinctive**, *adj.* *naturalis, duce natura sud* (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 **INSTRUCTION**. **institution**, *n.* 1, = foundation, *initium* (= beginning), or *venia* (e.g. after the — of the state, *postquam civitas instituta est*, or *post civitatem institutam*, or by *abl. ale*, *civitate instituta*); 2, = custom, *institutum, lex, mos, moris, m.*; 3, = society, *societas, collegium, sodalitas*; 4, = school, *ludus* (lit. *ludicrum*), *schola*; see **SCHOOL**.

**instruct**, *v.tr.* 1, *erudire* (= to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in anything, in *aliquid re*; = to teach, *aliquid aliquid docere*; comb. *erudire aliquid docere, docere aliquid erudire*; = to prepare anyone for a certain avocation, *instituere ad aliquid*; or by *instruere* (lit. to provide anyone with what is necessary, *doctrina, artibus*, = to instruct in); to lecture, *praecipere* or *tradere aliquid* or *de aliquid re, tradere praecipere aliquid rei*; to — anyone in elocution, *aliquid ad dicendum instituere*; see **ORDER**; to be instructed by anyone, *discere ab aliquid*; to be instructed in

anything by anyone, *discere alqd* (or with infn.); 2, = order, *alqd alci praescribere* (e.g. *quae sint agenda*), *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, doctus 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*; *praeceptum* (= lesson); 2, = direction, *praeceptio* (= the act of prescribing), *praeceptum* (= precept), *praescriptum*, *mandatum* (= charge given to anyone, e.g. an ambassador); his — a, *alci mandare ut*; see INSTRUCT, 2. **instructive**, adj. *utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **instructor**, n. *magister, doctor, praeceptor, dux* (= leader).

**instrument**, n. 1, = tool, *utensilia*, -ium, n. (= utensils in a household, and in general); = furniture, *supelles*; = vessels, culinary — a, 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, *fides*, -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 opem alqd efficere*; 3, in law and in gen. (= a deed), *lit(er)ae, tabulae* (= anything in writing); to draw up an — in writing, *lit(er)is 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 —, *ad alqd valere, alci opem effici, alci prodesse*; 2, = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tibiarum nervorumque* or *nervorum et tibiarum*; — and vocal music, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus, vocum nervorumque cantus*, -us. **instrumentality**, n. *opera, ministerium*, or by *per* or *alci opem* or *abl.* abs. (e.g. *per te* or *tua opem* or *te auctore*).

**insubordination**, n. *disciplina nulla* (= no order, discipline); = licentiousness, *licentia*, *nimia licentia*, comb. *intemperantia et nimia licentia*. **insubordinate**, adj. *nulla disciplina coercitus, intemperans, seditiosus, turbulentus*, male or parum obediens (*obedi-*) or *obtemperans*. Adv. *seditiose, turbulent(er)*.

**insufferable**, adj. *intolerabilis*; see INTOLERABLE.

**insufficient**, adj. *hauri sufficiens, hauri satis* (*magnus*, etc.), *impar* (= unequal); see INADEQUATE. Adv. *hauri satis, parum*. **insufficiency**, n. *inopia, inopacitas* (= 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*, -oris, n., *ignominia, indignitas*. II. v.tr. *alci maledicere* (= abuse), *contumeliam alci imponere*; without any —, *sine ulla contumelia*; 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, maledictus, maledicens*; — words, *vores 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 alqd re cavere*.

**insurgent**, adj. and n. *seditiosus, turbulentus*. **insurrection**, n. *rebellio, seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us*. **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), *regnum integrum*; 2, = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas, abstinencia, innocentia, sanctitas, castitas* (= purity).

**integument**, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (= skln or —), *teg(u)men, (in)teg(u)mentum, operimentum* (= a covering, protection), *relamentum, velum* (= a covering, cloak), *involutum* (= a wrapper).

**intellect**, n. *mens, -ntis, f., ingenium, ingenii vis, animus, cogitatio, intellegentia, quae pars animi rationis alque intellegentiae participes est*; acuteness of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*. **intellectual**, adj. by *genit. of mens, etc.* **intelligence**, n. 1, *perspicacitas, sol(ut)ertia*; see INTELLECT; 2, = news, *novitius*; see NEWS. **intelligencer**, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *novitius, 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, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens, sciens, comb. prudens et sciens, (per)cutus, astutus, sol(ut)ers*; a very — man, *homo ingenio prudentisque acutissimus*; to be —, *scire*. Adv. *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter, scienter, acute, astute, sol(ut)erter*. **intelligible**, adj. *quod facile intellegi potest*; = well explained, *explicatus*; = 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. *utroque distinctior Cicero, Tac.*) Adv. *perspicue, plane, aperte, distincte, explicite*.

**intemperance**, n. *intemperantia, immoderatio, impotentia*; in drink, *ebrietas*. **intemperate**, adj. *intemperans, impotens, immodicus, immoderatus*; — in drink, *ebrius, 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 infn.); = to think of, *cogitare alqd* (or with infn.); = 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 infn.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; = to design, *ut* 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 comminari* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraudem*); = to be about to, *relle, 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, intensus*; to take — pains with, *incumbere aliquid in aliquid* or *aliquid rei*, or by *animum intendere ad aliquid*. Adv. *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*. **intensity**, 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), *intensivus* (e.g. *intensiva adverbium, gramm.*). **intent**, I. adj. (lit., = having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus aliquid rei, intentus, attentus ad aliquid* or (in) *aliquid rei*; erectus: to be — upon, *animum ad aliquid in aliquid* or *aliquid rei intendere, incumbere in* or *ad aliquid* or *aliquid rei, studere aliquid rei*. Adv. by adj. **II**. n. see INTENTION; to all — a and purposes, *omnino*. **intention**, n. = design, *consilium, propositum, mens, animus* (e.g. *in animo habere, esse in animo aliquid*), *institutum, sententia, studium, voluntas*. **intentional**, adj. by adv. *quod consilio* or *de industria*, or *dedicta operi sit*.

**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* (*ἐμβόλιον*, fig., *embolia amoris*, Cic.).

**intercalary**, adj. *intercalaris* or *intercalarius*. **intercalate**, v.tr. *intercalare*.

**intercede**, v.intr. = to plead, (*deprecari pro alio* (= to — for anyone); see ENTREAT, Bzo. **intercession**, n. *deprecatio* (= praying earnestly to turn off some evil); at anyone's request, *alio deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for anyone, *rogare pro alio* (so as to obtain something); on account of anything, *aliquid adesse ad aliquid deprecandum*; with anyone, *deprecari aliquid pro alio, deprecatorem aliquid adesse apud aliquid*; *aliquid supplicare pro alio*. **intercessor**, n. one who entreats, *deprecator*. **intercessory**, adj. by verbs; see INTERCEDE.

**intercept**, v.tr. 1, = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere, excipere*; 2, = to cut off, *intercludere, circumvenire, offidere* (e.g. — the light, *luminibus offidere*); see INTERRUPT, HINDER.

**interchange**, I. v.tr. 1, = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by (*commutare, permutare inter se*; see ALTERNATE, EXCHANGE. **II**. n. (*commutatio, permutatio, vicissitudo*). **interchangeable**, adj. *quae inter se commutari possunt*. Adv. *intercom*.

**intercolumniation**, n. *intercolumnium*.

**intercommunicate**, v.intr. 1, *aliquid 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 alio*; to have familiar — with anyone, *alio familiariter* or *intime uti, conjunctissime vivere cum alio, usu cum alio conjunctissimum esse*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere, fugere colloquia et coetus hominum*.

**interdict**, I. v.tr. 1, = to forbid, *interdicere aliquid aliquid rei*, or with *ne*; see FORBID; 2, see EXCOMMUNICATE. **II**. n. *interdictum*.

**interest**, I. v.tr. 1, = to excite an interest, (e.g. a book), *facundum esse* (lit. = to be pleasing); = to delight, *delectare*; = to fascinate, *capere* (= to prepossess); to — anyone, *aliquid placere*; = to attract delight, *aliquid delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; = to enlist anyone's attention, *tenere* (e.g. *audientium animos*); if it — a you to know this likewise, *et etiam hoc quaeris*; 2, = to have a share, to be concerned in; anything — a me, *aliquid me interest, aliquid ad me pertinet*; 3, = to give a share in; I — anyone in anything, *aliquid aliquid commendo* (e.g. *aliquid gloriam aliquid*); I feel an — in anything, *aliquid mihi curae* or *cordis* (but *curae cordique*) *est*; I — myself for anyone, *aliquid studeo, consulo, aliquid sum studiosus*; to take — in, *participem esse aliquid rei*; = to be an accomplice in a bad action, *agnum 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, *facunditas*; = delight, *delectatio, oblectatio*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare aliquid rei*; 2, = advantage; to have an — in, by interest or referi; the — anyone has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *causae* *aliquid*; = advantage, *commodum*; *bonum, usus, -us, utilitas*; = emolument, *emolumentum*; the common —, *res* or *causae* *communis, communis omnium utilitas*; in anyone's —, *ex usu aliquid*; anything is in my —, *aliquid est e re meae*; my — requires it, *rationes meae ita ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi, meis rationibus conducit*; not all have, *fedil the same —, aliquid aliud expedit*; to defend anyone's —, *aliquid causam defendere*; to consider, study anyone's —, *aliquid rationibus consulere*; 3, *usura* or *usurae, faenus* (*f-*); — added to the capital, *anatocismus*; — of —, *usurae usurarius*; to lend out money on —, *pecuniam fenerari, pecuniam dare faenore* or *faenori, ponere in faenore nummos*; to invest capital at —, *pecuniam apud aliquid occupare*; to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi faenore occupare*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *faenatio*; the — mounts up, *usurae multiplicatur*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum aliquid cumulate reddere*. **interested**, adj. *attentus, erectus*; — in, *aliquid rei studiosus* (= fond of); I am — in anything, *aliquid e re mea est, mihi expedit, mea interest* or *refert*. **interesting**, adj. by *quod* ad se attrahit or illicit (of a person), or by *aliquid* *tenere* (of a writer), or by *multum habere* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book), *jucundus*; see AGREEABLE.

**interfere**, v.intr. *aliquid rei* or *in aliquid intercedere, admiscere, intervenire, se interponere*, or as *immiscere*; I shall not — with it, *per me licet*; to — on anyone's behalf (i.e. to guarantee for anyone), *intercedere pro alio*; to hinder, *aliquid interpellare* or *prohibere* or *impedire* (with *quominus* or *quin* or *ne*), *aliquid offidere, obesse, aliquid obstruere*, 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 gratia* (= for the present time); a decree ad —, *edictum ad tempus propositum*.

**interior**, I. adj. *interior, internus*. **II**. n. *pars interior*; see INNER, INTERNAL.

**interjacent**, adj. 1, by *interjacere, intercedere*; 2, *interjacentes, interjectus*.

**interject**, v.tr. *interponere, interjicere*.  
**interjection**, n. (in grammar) *interjectio*.

**interlace**, v.tr. *implicare* = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *intessere alqd alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationis*); see **EXTWINE**.

**interlapse**, I. v.intr. *interjici, interponi*. II. n. by verb; in the — of a year, *anno circumacto* or *præterito*, *anno interjecto*, also *anno post*, or *post annum*.

**interlard**, v.tr. see **MIX**.

**interleave**, v.tr. *libri singulis paginis interjicere 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., Clc.); a thing is mentioned as an — remark, *incidit mentio de alqd 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 vobis facies, me nihil interpono*. **intermediate**, adj. *medius* (*intermedius*, ante class.).

**interment**, n. see **INTER**.

**interminable**, adj. *infinitus*. Adv. *infinitè*.

**intermingle**, v.tr. *alci alqd (inter)miscere*; see **MINGLE**, **MIX**.

**intermission**, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, offic); 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 **INTERMINGLE**. II. v.intr. (*commisceri, permisceri, intermisceri*). **intermixture**, n. *mixtio, permixtio* (the act); see **COMPOUND**, **MIXTURE**.

**internal**, see **INNER**. Adv. *intus, penitus*.

**international**, adj. — law, *jus (juris, n.) gentium*.

**internecine**, adj. *internecivus*; see **FATAL**.

**internuncio**, n. = messenger between two parties, *internuntius*.

**interpellation**, n. *interpellatio* (Cic.).

**interpolate**, v.tr. = to insert, *alqd alci rei addere, 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.), *interjunctus, interpositus* (both —is, only common in abl. however), *interventus*, —is; better use abl. abs. (e.g. *maris interjecto* = by the — of the sea; 2, (in general) = mediation, anything interposed), *vis, impulsus*, —is (= instigation), or by auctor (e.g. by my —, *me auctore*); see **INTERMEDIATE**; by divine —, influence, *divinitus*.

**interpret**, 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 conjecturâ 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, *decolorare* *ita* (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 alqd re uti 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 superbiæ, trahere alqd in superbiæ*; as an insult, as disgracing anyone, *in contumeliam 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, *enarratio* (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, *interpretes*, —is, m. and f.; to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*, with anyone, *cum alqd*.

**interregnum**, n. *interregnum*. **interrex**, n. *interrex*.

**interrogate**, v.tr. and intr. *quaerere, exquirere, requirere* *ex* or *ab alqd*; see **ASK**, **INQUIRE**; = to — again and again, *rogitare*; see **ASK**. **interrogation**, n. *interrogatio* (= the act of interrogating, hence anything in the form of a question), *percontatio* (*percontant*); = the question asked, (*inter*)*rogatum*; = investigation, *questio*. **interrogative**, I. adj. use verb (e.g. in an — manner, *percontando* (*percontant*) *et interrogando*). II. n. *particula interrogativa* (gram.). **interrogator**, n. *qui interogat*. **interrogatory**, I. adj. by **INTERROGATE**. II. n. *interrogatio*.

**interrupt**, v.tr. *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*; sleep, *sonnum*; 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, *interrumpere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*; the battle, *prælium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter*; a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationis*); = 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, prælium*; both of persons and circumstances); to — by speaking against, *alci obloqui*; — noisily, *alci obstrepere*. **interrupted**, adj. *interruptus, interruptus, intermissus*. Adv. *interruptè*. **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, *litterarum* or *epistolarum*); = the interval whilst an — takes place, *intercapito* (e.g. *scribendi*); without —, *uno tenore, sine ulla intermissione*; to carry on the war with —, *per dilationes 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 concidere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land). **Intersection**, *n.* *sectio* (the act); the — (*X*) of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio*, *decursio*, —*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**.

**Interstices**, *n.* *rima, foramen*.

**Intertwine**, *v. tr.* see **ENTWINE**.

**Interval**, *n.* *intervallum, spatium interjectum* (in general; *distantiā*, 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, *interjacerē*; = to come between, *intercedere, interfutere, interponi, intervenire*; *supervenire alci rei* (of persons and things, e.g. of the night, *ni nox praeflo intervenisset*, Liv.); to — (of obstacles), *obstaculo*. **Intervention**, *n.* *interventus, -us* (of persons and things); see **INTERFERENCE**.

**Interview**, *n.* *congressus* (= the act), *congressus, -us* (= the — itself, friendly meeting); an — for a stated purpose, *conventus, -us*; = conversation, *colloquium, sermo*.

**Interweave**, *v. tr.* *intextere alci rei* or in *alqd re* (lit. and fig.); see **ENTWINE**.

**Intestate**, *n.* of a person who dies without making a will, *intestatus* (Cic.) or *intestato* (Cic.) *decedere*.

**Intestine**, *I. adj.* *intestinalis*; see **INTERNAL**. **II. n.** *intestinum*, usu. pl. *intia, viscera, cæca* (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 alqd re certiorum 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, nuntiatio, denuntiatio*.

**Intimidate**, *v. tr.* *metum* (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) *alci inflicere, incutere*; *metum* (timorem, terrorem) *alci afferre, inferre, offerre*; *alqm in metum compellere, conficere*; see **FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY**. **Intimidated**, *adj.* *timidatus* (e.g. liberty). **Intimidation**, *n.* *minas* = threats; by *pavorem* or *metum alci incutere*.

**Into**, *prep.* as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with accus.; in *meridie*, = 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; *mihi 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 solvi*, = to be melted — water. With verbs compounded with *prepa.*, into is often not expressed, to go — the city, *urbem ingredi*.

**Intolerable**, *adj.* *intolerabilis, intolerandus, viz 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*); = disobliging, 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 distinctis opinionum haud sereno*, or by some word = pride, *intolerantia, superbia, arrogantia*. **Intolerant**, *adj.* *moribus immitis* (= of a harsh disposition); = intractable, difficult to deal with, *obstinatus, difficilis*; = proud, *superbus, alci rei intolerans*; in religion, *erga aliquos parum indulgens*.

**Intone**, *v. tr.* = to sound the notes of a musical scale, *incipere* (= to begin to sing, Virg.); *voce praefari* (= to lead, of a preceptor, to sound the first note); to — prayers, *preces canere*.

**Intoxicate**, *v. tr.* *inebriare* (lit.), *ebrium reddere*. **Intoxicated**, *adj.* *ebrius, temulentus*. **Intoxicating**, *adj.* (*potus*) *qui alqm ebrium 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, (*com*) *munitre* (= to fortify, in gen.); = to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus asperire, operibus munitre*; = to surround with palisades, vallars, obvallare, *rallo* or *foss* *asperire* (*sep.*), or cingere, or circumdare, or *munitre*; *alqm locum munitionibus asperire, castra in alqo loco communitre*. **Intrenchment**, *n.* *vallum, munitio, munimentum, opera, -um*.

**Intrepid**, *adj.* *intrepidus*; see **FEARLESS**. **Intrepidity**, *n.* *animus intrepidus* or *imparidus* or *fortis*; *fortitudo*; see **COURAGE**.

**Intricacy**, *n.* *implicatio, contortio* (e.g. orationis); the — of the road, *iter impeditum*. **Intricate**, *adj.* *contortus, implicatus, inexplorabilis, perplexus, tortuosus, impeditus*.

**Intrigue**, *I. n.* = a plot of a complicated nature, *dolus* (= a trick played to do harm); a secret —, *clandestinum consilium, artificia, -torum*; = a snare, *fallacia*; = a deception, *fraus, -dis*; ambush, *insidia*. **II. v. tr.** *fallacias fabricari*, (*con*) *sequere* (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 verā, per se, vere*; see **REAL**.

**Introduce**, *v. tr.* lit. *invellere, 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 praesentī 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 nobilitum*); to give an — to, *alqm alci commendare*; an — to a book, etc.,

proemium, principium, exordium, praefatio (Plin., Quint.); say something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem*; after a short — respecting old age, *pauca praefatus de senectute*. **introduction**, adj. by v., e.g. to make — remarks, *prae-fari*.

**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 intromittere* *alqis auri-bus* (in order that one may be heard). **intruder**, n. by *importunus*, *molestus*.

**intrusion**, n. *importunitas*; = troublesome-ness, or by verb, *se inferre et intrudere*. **intrusive**, adj. *qui se infert et intrudit*. Adv. *moleste*, *importune*.

**intrust**, v.tr. *fidei alqis alqd committere* or *permittere*, *tradere alqd in alqis 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 quandam animi perceptionem cognitum*). Adv. *perspicue*, *dilucide*, (*ceteri*) *quiddam animi perceptione*.

**intumescence**, **intriguescence**, n. by verbs, (*intumescere*, *extrumescere* (in gen.); *turgescere*; see **SWELL**, **SWELLING**.

**inundation**, n. better expressed by verb, *inundare*, or by *magnae aquae*.

**inurbanity**, n. *inurbanitas*, *rusticitas*.

**inure**, v.tr. *assuefacere*; see **ACCUSTOM**.

**inurn**, v.tr. *in urnam condere*; 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 incurere*, *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**, **AB-SAIL**. **invader**, n. *hostis*. **invasion**, n. *irruptio*, *incursio*.

**invalid**, I. adj. in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (= without legal force, opp. *ratus*, e.g. a will); = fruitless, *vanus* (= vain, without effect, of things), comb. *irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); = unfit, *perum 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 nullā valetudine esse*; an — soldier, *convalescens*. **invalidate**, v.tr. *alqd irritum facere*, *toltere* (= to destroy), *infirmare* (= to weaken), *labefactare* (e.g. *opinionem*), *rescindere*, *refragere* (of laws); see **ABROGATE**, **ABOLISH**. **invalidish**, adj. *ad alqm morbum praecursor*. **invalidity**, n. use adj. **INVALID** or **V. INVALIDATE**.

**investive**, n. *convictum*, *contumelia*, *maledictum*, *probrum*, *inectio* (rare), *verba* with adj., e.g. *aerba* (= bitter); *maligna* (= sharp), *aculeata* (= stinging), *mordacitas* (= reproachful), *crimino-sa* (of a speech). **inveigh**, v.intr. in *alqm invehi*, *incurrere*, *incedere*, *alqm jurgio adoriri*, *con-*

*tumeliosis verbis* or *verbis vehementioribus prosequi*, *alqm* or *alqd obijurare*; = to scold, *alqm increpare*, *castigare*.

**inveigle**, v.tr. see **MISLEAD**, **SEDUCE**.

**invent**, v.tr. *invenire*, *reperire*; to — (in the mind), *excogitare*; = to contrive, hatch, *com-miscet* (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 *reperitum*; 3, = fiction, *commentum*, *fabula*, *mendacium* (= lie). **inventive**, adj. *ingeniosus* (= who has always new ideas); *solers* (= 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 excogitandum acutum*; the — faculty, *inventio*, *excogitatio*. **inventor**, n. *inventor* (chiefly poet., or late reporter), fem. *inventrix*; = author, *auctor*, *architectus* (lit. architect), comb. *architectus et princeps*; the —s of the art of sculpture, *ingenii 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*)*vertere*; = to turn round, *invertere* (e.g. the ring, *anulum*; hence fig., to change entirely, e.g. the order of the words, *ordinem verborum*); to — the order of words, *ultima primis praeponere*; = to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g. the constitution of the state, *republicam*); = to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem republicae statu-m*; = to upset completely, *evertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *republicam*); = to turn everything topay-turvy, *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 praefecere*; to — anyone with the highest power, *deferre alci sum-mam imperii*; 3, = to lend (e.g. — with a charn), *alqd alci addere*, *impertire*, *alqm alqd re* (*exornare*; see **ADORN**, **GIVE**; 4, of money, *pecuniam collocare*, *occupare*, *ponere*, with *in alqd re* or *apud alqm*; 5, = to besiege, *circumse-dere*, *obsidere*, *vallo* or *fossat cingere* or *circumdare*; see **BESIEGE**. **investiture**, n. = the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice, *ritus inaugurationis feudalis*. **invest-ment**, 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), *per-contari* (*percunct-*), *asciscitari*; to — the true reason of anything, *veram rationem alqis rei ex-sequi*; to — the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*. **investigation**, n. *investigatio*, *indagatio*, *per-contatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning), *inquisitio*, *quaestio*, *cognitio*; see **INQUIRE**. **investigator**, n. *investigator*, *indagator*, *quaestor* (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 —, *inveterascere*, 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, *alqua assiduo opere*); = to revive anyone, (*con*)firmare (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare*); to become invigorated, *as corroborare, se confirmare, se recreare, or vires rescire* (= to recruit one's strength). **invigorating**, adj. *aptus ad corpus* (etc.) *rescendum*. **invigoration**, n. *confrimatio animi*; for — of the body, *use verb.*

**invincible**, adj. *invictus, in(ex)superabilis, inpergrediabilis* (= impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, impedimenta). Adv. *quod superari non potest*.

**inviolability**, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, = sanctity), *caerimonia, religio* (= sacredness, of the gods and of everything consecrated to them, e.g. tombs). **inviolable**, adj. *inviolabilis, inviolatus*; = sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus, sacrosanctus*. Adv. *inviolate*. **involute**, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state); = without having received any injury, unhurt, *illaeus, involutus*, comb. *integer atque involutus, intactus involutusque*; = entire, undamaged, *incorruptus*; = without any accident, safe, *incolumis* (opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque*; = safe, in safety, *salvus*, comb. *salvus atque incolumis*.

**invisibility**, n. by **invisible**, adj. *caecus* 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, invitatus* or *vocatus tuo*. **invite**, v.tr. 1, (in the usual sense) *invitare alqm 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 alci* (the latter in gen. in the sense, I'll be your guest); 2, = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fruentum aprum 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, -tici, 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 alci*, *invocare subsidium alci*, *auxilium alci* *implorare et flagitare*; to — God as a witness, *Deum testari, Deum invocare testes*.

**involuntary**, adj. *inritus et coactus* (= unwilling and forced), *non voluntarius* (= not made to please us, e.g. death). Adv. *invite, or by adj. or haud sponte sub.* **involuntariness**, n. *necessitas*, or by adj. (e.g. the — of my action, *quod coactus feci*).

**involution**, n. *implotio, 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, illaqueare, uligare*; to be involved in debt, *aere alieno obritum, oppressum, or demerum esse*; see IMPLICATE; 3, = to imply, *comfinere, 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. *suo conspire* (consep-).

**inward**, adj. = internal, interior, *interior*; see INNER. Adv. *introrsus* or *introrsum, intus, intrinsecus*; bent —, *incurvus*.

**inweave**, v.tr. *intextere alci rei* or *in alqd re* (lit. and fig.).

**inwrought**, adj. by *intextus*; see WEAVE, ENGRAVE.

**irascible**, adj. *iracundus, in iram praecipue, stomachosus, irritabilis*. Adv. *iracunde, irate, stomachose*. **irascibility**, n. *iracundia, stomachus*; see IRRITATION. **ire**, n. see ANGER. **irreful**, adj. see ANGRY.

**iris**, n. 1, see RAINBOW; 2, = the flag-flower, *iris* (Plin.).

**irks**, v.tr. *impers.*; it —, *alqm alci rei pipet, taedet, or with infin.*; *alci molestum est, with infin.* **irksome**, adj. = annoying, *gravis, molestus*; = full of labour, tiring, *operosus*; = hateful, odious. Adv. *graviter, moleste, aegre*. **irksomeness**, n. *tadium, 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. *ferrus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument, —ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of —, *ferrus essem*; oh you with your heart of —! *o te ferreum!* III. v.tr. 1, = to smooth with an instrument of —, *ferru calceas 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 apud Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accipimus* (Cic.)). Adv. *per ironiam*. **irony**, n. *ironia* (*εἰρωνεία*), a word which Cic. borrowed from the Greek, *dissimulatio* (= dissimulation).

**irradiate**, v.tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *luce suo collustrare* (of the sun, etc.), *illustrare*; see ILLUMINATE.

**irrational**, adj. = without reason, *rationalis expertus, brutus* (esp. of animals); *ameus, demens, insanus* (= mad), *stolidus, stupidus, stultus, fatuus* (= stupid), *caecus* (= mentally blind). Adv. *insane, stolidè, stulte*. **irrationality**, n. by adj. or some word = stupidity or madness (e.g. *stultitia, stupor, stupiditas, accidia, amentia, dementia*).

**irreclaimable**, adj. *quod emendari non potest*.

**irreconcilable**, adj. 1, = not to be appeased, *implacabilis, inextorabilis*; 2, of propositions, (*res*) *inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see INCONSISTENT. Adv. by adj.

**irrecoverable**, adj. *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam resarci 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, necessarie* (rare, but found in Cic.), *necessarie demonstrari*.

**irrefutable**, adj. see IRREFRAGABLE.

**irregular**, adj. *enormis* (Tac., of streets, etc.), *incompositus* (= not well put together), *institatus* (= unequal), *inaequalis, inaequalis* (=

unequal); as gram. t.t., *anomalus*; of an election, *vitiōsus*; — conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*. Adv. *enormiter*, *incompositē*, *inuitate*, *inaequaliter*, *inaequaliter*; of conduct, *dissolute*, *prave*; of an election, *vitiō* (e.g. *conuile vitiō creat*). **Irregularity**, n. *enormitas* (Quint.), *inaequalitas*; gram. t.t., *anomalia*; — of conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*, *prauitas*; in an election, *vitiū*.

**Irrelevant**, adj. *alci rei*, (ab) *alqd 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. *imply*.

**Irremediable**, adj. see INCURABLE.

**Irremovable**, adj. *immobilis*; see IMMOVABLE; = that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatia*); *certus*, *raius*.

**Irreparable**, adj. see IRREVOCABLE.

**Irreprehensible**, adj. *non reprehendendus*, *non vituperandus* (= blameless); = as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); = virtuous, good, *integer*, *sanctus*. Adv. *sancle*, *probe*, *integre*.

**Irreproachable**, adj. see IRREPREHENSIBLE.

**Irresistible**, adj. *cui nulla vi resisti potest*, *invictus*, *in(e)superabilis*. Adv. *necessario* or *necessarie* (rare), or *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*.

**Irresolute**, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful); = uncertain, *incertus*; = changeable, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *variis*, *parum stabilis*, *firmus* or *constans*, *inconstans*, *haesitans*, *cunctans*; to be —, *magna constiti inopid affectum esse*. Adv. *dubitanter*, *inconstanter*. **Irresolution**, n. *dubitatio*, *haesitantia*, *cunctatio* (cont.).

**Irrespective**, adj. by Adv. *nulla ratione* (*alci rei*) *habidi*.

**Irresponsible**, adj. *cui 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, *damnum quod nullo modo rescari potest*. Adv. *in perpetuum*.

**Irrigate**, v.tr. *irrigare*. **Irrigation**, n. *irrigatio*, *inductio aquarum*. **Irrigulous**, 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 iram concitare* or *irritare*. **Irritation**, n. *ira*, *stomachus*; see ANGER.

**Irruption**, n. 1, e.g. of the sea, by *irrumperē*; e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*, *incursio*. **Irruptive**, adj. by *irrumperē*.

**Ishglass**, n. *ichthyocolia* (Plin.).

**Island**, n. *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insulas bello persequi*, Nep.). **Islander**, n. *insulanus* (Cic.), *insulas incolā*; the —, *is qui insulam*, or *insulas incolens*. **Isle**, n. see ISLAND. **Islet**, n. *parva insula*.

**Isolate**, v.tr. *acernere*, *sejungere*, *separare* (= separate). **Isolated**, adj. *remotus* (= distant), *sotus* (= 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*, *-us*, *eventus*, *-us*; a good —, *successus*, *-us*; to know the —, *scire quos eventus res sit habitura*; the point at —, *res de qua 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 sexus 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, *erumpionem 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 consergere*; 3, = to proceed (as income), *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, *distribuire*; 2, = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order, a book), *edere*, *proponere* (by placards), *proponere* (by heralds, public criers); to be issued, *ezire*, *emanare*; to — an order, *edictum*, *edictum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a written order to anybody, *litteras 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 dispenser, = the manager of the house).

**Isthmus**, n. *isthmus* (*isthmus*).

It, pers. pron. 1, as a demon. pron. by *hīc*, *haec*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*; 2, before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *illē*, *illā*, *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*. **Italies**, n. *litt(er)ae tenues* or *paullum inclinatae*.

**Itch**, I. n. 1, as a disease, *scabies*; to suffer from it, *scabie laborare*; 2, = sensation caused from that disease, *scabies* (rare), *pruritus*, *-us* (Plin.), *formicatio* (*avvergia*, = 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. *singuli* (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*, *eboreus*.

**ivy**, n. *hedera*; — *-mantled* (of towers, etc.), *habera oblitus*.

## 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*.

**jackot**, n. *vestis* or *vestimentum*.

**jade**, n. 1, = a poor horse, *caballus*; 2, of a woman, *mulier importuna*, *puella proterva*. **jaded**, adj. *fatigatus*, (*depressus*); see WEARY.

**jag**, v.tr. = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (= to make incisiones); see INDENT. **jagged**, **jaggy**, adj. *serratus* (Plin., with teeth like those of a saw); — rocks, *saxa praecepta*; see RUGED.

**jail**, n. *furoter*; see GAOL, PRISON.

**jam**, I. n. *fructus conditi*. II. v.tr. *comprimere*.

**jamb**, n. (in architecture) *poësis*, m.

**jangle**, v. see QUARREL.

**janitor**, n. *janitor*, *ostiarium*; 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, *rima*, *jurgium*; see QUARREL. **jarring**, adj. *dissonus*, *discordans*; see DISCORDANT.

**jar**, n. = a vessel, *olla* (orig. *aula*), *cadus* (esp. for wine), *dolium* (= *chak*), *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* (*bôpia*), *stulus* and *stilula* (= a water-pot, also used as a lottery-box, in this sense usu. *stilella*); *amphora* (*ἀμφορεύς* = a large vessel, usually with two ears or handles, esp. used for wine).

**jargon**, n. *strepitus*, —is, or *sermo barbarus*, *ut ita dicam*.

**jasper**, I. n. *iaspis*. II. adj. *iaspidicus* (Plin.).

**jaundice**, n. *morbus regius* or *argutus* (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*, *ium* (= the larynx); to tear out of the —, *eripere e faucibus* (lit. and fig.). **jaw-bone**, n. *maxilla*.

**jealous**, adj. *aemulus* (= rival); = envious, *invidus*, *lividus*; to be — of anyone, *aemulari*

*alci* or *cum algo*, *invidere alci*. Adv. use adj. **jealousy**, n. in gen. *aemulatio* (Cic., Tusc.); *zelotypia* (Plin.); by Cic. written in Greek, *ζήλορμία* = — in love).

**jeer**, I. v.tr. and intr. in *ludibrium vertere* (Tac.); the people — at anything, *alqd in ord omnitum pro ludibrio abili* (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*, —is, *ludibrium*. **jeerer**, n. *irrisor*, *derisor*, *cavillator*. **jeering**, adj. by adv. *cum irrisione*.

**jeune**, adj. *jejunus*, *aridus*, *exilis*, *siccus*, *exanguis*. Adv. *jejune*, *exiliter*, *jejune et exiliter*. **jejuneness**, n. *jejunitas*, *sicciitas*, comb. *jejunitas et sicciitas* et *inopia*.

**jeopardise**, 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*, —is; 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 algo*, *joculari*, *cavillari*. II. n. *jocus*, in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci* in Liv., = a joke, amusement, *ludus*, *comib. 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 —? *jocune an serio hoc dicis?* without —, no —, *amotio* or *remotio joco*, *omissis 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, m. (Plin.); —black, *nigerrimus*.

**jet**, n. of water, *agua saliens* or *exstiliens* (or in pl.).

**jetsam**, n. *res naufragio ejectae*.

**jetty**, n. *mole*, —is.

**Jew**, n. *Judaenus*. **Judaism**, n. *Judaismus*, *religio Judaica*, *doctrina Judaica*. **Jewish**, adj. *Judaicus*, *Judaenus*. **Jewry**, n. *ricus Judaicus*, *regio Judaica*.

**jewel**, n. *gemma*; see GEM. **jewelled**, adj. *gemmeus*, *gemmatulus*. **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), *tinire* (= to ring). II. n. or **jingling**, n. *tinntus*, —is.

**job**, n. 1, = work, *opus*, —is, 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*, *circumscripitor*.

**jeckey**, I. n. *agaso* (= groom). II. v.tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (= to surround, fig. to take in); see CHEAT.

**jocose**, **jocular**, adj. *jocosus*, *jocularis*, *jocularius*, *ridiculus* (of persons and things); = laughable, *ridendus* (of things); *facetus*, *saluus*, *festivus*, *hilaris* (*hilaris* = gay), *ludicr*, *lactivus* (= sportive). Adv. *jocose*, *joculariter*, *festive*, *lactive*, *hilariter*, *hilaris*, *facete*, *salis*; see GAY,

**MERRY.** *jocoseness, jocularly, jocundity, n. facietis, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus, hilaritas, laetitia, alacritas, lascivia.*

**jog, I.** v.tr. = to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *alqm.*, 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)nectere* (= to connect, lit. and fig.); = to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum alqd re* or *alci rei*); = to glue together, cement, fig. = to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. *verba*); = to tie, fasten together, *colligare, copulare, comb. jungere et copulare, continere* (lit. and fig.); — without a break, *adjungere, ad alqd or alci rei*; — battle, *proelium* or *pugnam committere*. **II.** v.intr. 1. = to be connected with, *committi, continuari, (con)jungi, adungi*; 2. = in partnership, etc., *se (con)jungere, or societatem intrare, coire, cum alqo*; 3. = to meet, *se alci addere, alci occurrere, alci rei participem esse*. **joiner, n. fabricer.** **joint, I.** n. (in anatomy) = the joining of two or more bones, *commisura* (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 too *nodus*, and *comb. modi articuli*; 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. *conjunctim, conjunctim, una, communiter.* **joint-heir, n. coheres, -edis, m. and f.** **joint-stock company, n. societas.** **jointure, n. annua** (quae viduae praebentur).

**joist, 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. *jaculari, concuti, quassari*; to — against (e.g. the carriage —a), by *offendere alqm.*, *alqd* (= to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet); *incurrere in alqm* 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, *parietis illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos allidi*); see **SHAKE**. **III.** n. *factatio, quassatio*, or by verb.

**jostle, v.intr. alqm offendere; see **JOLT, II.****

**jot, I.** n. not a —, *nilhil, ne minima quidem re, ne transversum unguem or digitum*; not to care a —, *alqd non flecti, or nilhil or nunci 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. diurnarum 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, *peregrinatio*; = 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 quas ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*; a march, *iter* (= in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diel* or *unius diel iter*; — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra, -orum*; — by sea, *cursum, -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 —, *diel iter* or *cursum, -us, or navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursum* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter, cursum, navigatio*; to be distant one day's —, *diel itinere* or *cursum* or *navigacione abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spatium* or simply *bidui abesse*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *latitudo 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, *operifer, -icis, m.* and *f.* (= artisan); *opera* (usually in pl.), *mercenarius, operarius.*

**Jove, n. Jupiter, gen. Jovis** (as god and planet); by —! *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 moveatur placide atque constant, tum illud gaudium dicitur, Cic.*), *laetitia*, (when we show it outwardly, *laetitia gestiens, Cic.*); the sensation of —, = pleasure, *voluptas*; *comb. laetitia ac voluptas*, = delight, *delectatio, delicias* (= 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 gaudium, laetitiam, or voluptatem est*; delectator *alqd re*, *alqd mihi in deliciis est*; anything gives me great pleasure, *magnum laetitiam, magno gaudio me afficit alqd*; *alqd nimis mihi voluptatum est*; *magnum gaudium, magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex alqd re*; *alqd cumulum gaudii mihi offert* (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), *laetitia se efferre, gaudio exultare, exsultare*; to be delighted with —, *laetum esse omnibus laetitiis* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Caecilius and uses very often); on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *eum adventantem laeti omnes accepere*. **II.** v.intr. *gaudere, gaudio affici, gestire, exsultare, laetificari* (= to show signs of —); see **REJOICE**. **joyous, joyful, adj. 1.** = glad, *laetus, hilaris* or *hilarus* (= in a merry humour); *libens (lib.)* (= with pleasure); 2. = giving joy, *laetus, laetabilis, gratus* (as regards anything for which we ought to be thankful); = pleasing, *jucundus, dulcis*; = welcome, *acceptatus*. Adv. *laete, hilariter, hilarer, libenter (lib.)*, *jucunde*. **joyless, adj. maestus**; see **SAD**. **joyousness, joyfulness, n.** see **Joy**.

**jubilant, adj.** = rejoicing, by *laetitia* or *gaudio exsultare, laetitia* or *alacritate gestiens, exsultans 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 rem gestam*.

**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 judicium exercet* or *qui est judicatorius* (when he is about to —); = *arbitrator*, *arbitr*; = *delegate*, *recuperator*; — of the circuit, *quaestor* (lit. of criminal offences); = a mediator, umpire, *disceptor* (*fem. disceptrix*); to bring anything before the —, *alqd ad judicem deferre*; verdict, sentence of the —, *court*, *judicis sententia*, *judicium*; a decree of a —, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the —, *ad judicem confugere*; belonging to the office of a —, *judicialis*; 2, in *gen.* *judex*, *aestimator*, *existimator*, *comb. existimator et judex*, *censor* (*censor castigatorque*); see *CRITIC.* **II. v.intr.** *judicare*, about anything, *alqd*, about anyone, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere judicium*, 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 formal judgment, a decision, esp. in the Senate, *censere*. **III. v.tr.** (= to hear and determine a case), *judicare de alqo*, *judicium edere in alqm*; to — between, *disjudicare* (e.g. *vera et falsa*, or *vera et falsa*). **Judgment**, *n.* = the process of examining facts in court, *judicium*; to administer justice, give —, *ius dicere*, *agere*; as a faculty of the mind, *judicium*, *sapientia*, *prudentia*; to show —, *judicium 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 judicio*, *quantum ego judico*, (ex or de) *me sententia*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; — seat, *tribunal*, *judicium*; to bring anything before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alqis factum*) in *judicium vocare* (*Cic.*); see also **OPINION**. **Judicature**, *n.* *jurisdiction*, *jurisdictionis potestas*; to be subject to anyone's —, *sub alqis ius et jurisdictionem subfunctum esse*; it comes under my —, *jurisdictionis mea est*, *hoc meum est*, *huius rei potestas penes me est*. **Judicial**, *adj. 1*, *judicialis*; = belonging to the judge, *judiciarius*; = 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, *judicium postulare in alqm*, *judices 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.** *jure*, *lege* (e.g. to proceed — against anyone, *lege agere cum alqo*, *jure* or *lege experiri cum alqo*). **Judiciary**, *adj.* *judiciarius*. **Judicious**, *adj.* *sagax*, *maximis consiliis*, *sapiens*, *prudens* (= sagacious). **Adv.** *sagaciter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *aquo animo*. **Judiciousness**, *n.* *sagacitas*, *prudentia*, *sapientia*, *aquanimitas* (i.e. without bias), *consilium*.

**Jug**, *n. urceus*, *urceolus* (= little —), *hirnea*, *hirnula* (= 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 by legerdemain, *praestigium*; 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**, *n.* = artifice, *ars*, *artificium*, *dolus*. **Juggler**, *n. 1*, lit. *pra-*

*stigiator* (in *gen.*), *f. praestigiatrix*, *circulator* or *planus* (= a conjuror who travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); 2, see **DECEIVER**.

**Jugular**, *adj.* — vein, *\*vena jugularis*.

**Juice**, *n. succus* (also *fig.* = energy, e.g. in speech); = poison, *virus*, *n.*; the — of the grape, *succus uvae* (in *gen.*), *melligos uvae* (when still unripe). **Juicy**, *adj.* *succi plenus*, *succosus* (= full of juice); *sucidus* (= with juice in).

**Jujube**, *n. 1*, *zizyphus* (= the tree), *zizyphum* (= the fruit); 2, = a medicine which melts in the mouth, *eclyma* (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 vitiorum et virtutum*, *Suet.*); = mixture of different kinds of corn, *farra* (also of the contents of a book, *nostris libellis*, *Juv.*); — of words, *sartago*; = confux of different things, *colluvies*, *colluvio* (e.g. *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*, *colluvies illa nationum*); *varietas* (e.g. *sermonum opinionumque*); generally by *miscere* (e.g. *bona mixta malis*).**

**Jump**, *I. v.intr.* *lit. saltare*; = to exercise oneself in jumping, *saltando se exercere*; to — up, *exsultare*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio*, *exsultare*; to — upon or into, *insilire in alqd*; to — from a wearied horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in recentem equum transulare*; to — over anything, *transilire alqd*; to — down from, *desilire ex*, etc. (from the horse, *ex equo*). **II. n.** = leap, *saltes*, -as. **Jumper**, *n. qui salt.*

**Junction**, *n. conjunctio*, *functio*. **June-ture**, *n. status*, -is; of affairs, *tempora*, -um; happy —, *temporum felicitas*.

**June**, *n. (mensis) Junius*.

**Jungle**, *n. silva*.

**Junior**, *adj.* and *n.* *junior* or *minor aetate*; the —, (*natu*) *minor*.

**Juniper**, *n. juniperus*, *f.*

**Junk**, *n. 1*, = pieces of old cable, by *favis*, -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 *ca.* = dainties). **Junketting**, *n. iter*, -inens, *re-luctatis causis susceptum*.

**Juridical**, *adj.* see **JUDICIAL**. **Juriconsult**, *n. juris peritus*, *juris* or *jure consultus* (both also written as one word), *juris sciens*, in *jure prudens*. **Jurisdiction**, *n.* see **JUDICATURE**. **Jurisprudence**, *n. juris civilis scientia*; anyone's knowledge in —, *juris civilis scientia*. **Jurist**, *n.* see **JURISCONSULT**. **Juror**, *n.* as judge, *jude* (*selectus*) (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. *equites*, and the *tribuni aerarii*). **Jury**, *n. judices*, -um, or *consilium* (e.g. *judicium*).

**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 jure suo* (or *recte*) *postulare*; *meritis* (= 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, *utrum 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, *s. provinciam recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Romae recentes*; = accidentally, *forte, forte fortis* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); 3, 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 *eodem sententiam disputare*; to love anyone — as much, *aeque amare alqm*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse aetate et gratia*; — as well... as, *aeque... ac* (*alique, et, ut*), *perinde... ac* (*alique, ut, quasi*); *proinde... ac* (*quasi*), *similiter... ac* (*alique, et, ut*), *item... ut* (*ut, quemadmodum, quasi, itidem... et* (*quasi*), *juxta... ac* (*alique, 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 qui* 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 qui maxime*, also *ita, ut cum maxime*; not... — as little, *non... non magis, non... nihil 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 patiendam*); — as much... as, *non magis... quam* (i.e. no less... than), *non nimis... quam*; — as great, large, *tantumdem, idem* (e.g. *eodem impudentia*); — as much, *tantumdem, tantundem* (... as, *quantum*, as regards the quality), *itidem* (... as, *alique, ac*, or the correlative *quot*, as regards the quantity); — as many vessels, *totidem nares, par navium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem, hic 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 ea aqua 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* (*enclitic*); = indeed, *utique, sane*; — now, *quidem, jam cum maxime*; — now, of what has long been desired, *ritumdem, viz tandem*; — at that time, *tum cum maxime, eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; not —, not exactly, *haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *vixit ea [simulacra] praecleara, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud*, or *non, parum* (= not so very); = not exactly, but, etc., *immo vero*; — that which, *id quod*; exactly, *quidem*; but that is — exactly what is considered wicked, *ad id quidem nefas habetur*; with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nunc denique*; in answers, — so, *inquam, ita plane* or *propterea*; sometimes expressed by *sub* with *accus.* (e.g. *sub lucem*, — before daybreak). Adv. *juste, jure, legitime, merito, justico, 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 *infu.*); 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 daily 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.* 1, *purgatio, excoatio, satisfactio*; to accept anyone's —, *excusationem* or *satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi causam*; 2, Theol. t.t. "**justificatio**. **justify**, *v.tr.* 1, 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 culpam liberare*; to — anyone on account of, *alqm purgare de alqd re* (seldom *alci rei*, *culpam alci rei demovere* *ab alqd*); to — oneself, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — oneself before anyone, *se purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before anyone, *justi sui rationem alci probare*; 2, Theol. t.t. "**justificare**.

**jut**, *v.intr.* — out, *exstare, eminare, 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 una positum est*).

## K.

**kale**, *n. crambe, -es, 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, acutus* (often in bad sense), *subtilis, perperitas, sagax, argutus* (= sagacious or witty). Adv. *acriter, acerbè, acule, astute, subtiliter, sagaciter, argute*; to feel a sorrow —, *summo dolore affici*. **keenness**, *n. acerbitas* (in such phrases as the — of winter, better use *adj.*), *astutia, subtilitas, sagacitas, perperacitas*; — of wit, *argutiae*.

**keep**, *I. v.tr.* *servare, custodire, tenere, continere, habere* (= to have); to — house, i.e., to remain in it, *domi remanere*; to — one's bed, *in lecto esse, lecto tenere*; 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 *excolere*; 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, *officio et existimationis rationem semper ducere*; who — a to, upholds a thing, *retinens alci rei* (e.g. *sui juris dignitatisque*); to — in a certain track, *tenere alqm locum, cursum tenere alqm*; to — down, *reprimere, comprimere*; to — in, *claudere, includere, concludere, continere, cohibere*; to — off, *arce, defendere, prohibere, propulsare*; to — from, (*se*) *abstinere*; to — up, *conservare, tuere*; to — up with, *subsequi*. **III. n. arz.** **keeper**, *n. custos, curator*. **keeping**, *n. custodia* (= custody), *tutela* (= protection), to be in —, *convitiri, congruere*; see **AGREE**. **keepsake**, *n. donum*, or more accurately defined, *memoriae causam datum* or *acceptum*.

**keg**, *n.* *dolium* (of earthenware), *ligneum vas circum vinctum* (of wood (Plin.)).

**ken**, *n.* *conspicuum*, -*ūs*.

**kennel**, *n.* 1, a house for dogs, *stadium canis* or *canum*; *tugurium canis* (for a watch-dog, etc.); 2, a pack of hounds, *canes*; 3, = a water-course of a street, *emissarium* (for the water), = a drain, *cloaca*.

**kerb**, *n.* *crepido*, better defined by *vias* or *itineria*.

**kerchief**, *n.* see **HANDKERCHIEF**, **NECKKERCHIEF**.

**kernal**, *n.* 1, of fruits, *nucleus* (large or small); 2, in a fig. sense, *medulla* (= marrow) = the blossom, *flos, floris*, *n.* (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.* *al(h)enum*, *cortina* (for cooking and dyeing); *lebes*, -*itis*, *m.* **kettle-drum**, *n.* *tympalum*.

**key**, *n.* 1, *clavis*, -*is*, *f.*; 2, fig. *janua* (rare, e.g. *urbis janua Asiae*); 3, of a musical instrument, \**clavis*.

**kick**, *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 **STEAL**. **kidnapper**, *n.* *plagiarius*.

**kidney**, *n.* *renes*, *renum*, *m.* **kidney-bean**, *n.* *phasolus*, *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); *villam adimere alci*, *villam* or *luce alqm privare* (in general = to deprive of life), *alci vim offerre* (= to lay hands on), *trucidare* (= to murder), *fugulare* (= to cut the throat), *obstruere* (= 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 *neem sibi consciscere*, *mortem* or *vim sibi inferre*, *vim offerre vitae suae*, *manus sibi offerre* or *inferre*, *seipsum vitam privare*; to — the time, *horas* or *tempus perdere*; to — (of beasts), *caedere* (cattle), *fugulare*, *maclare* (only = to slay victims, never = to butcher), *trucidare* (also of slaughter of men).

**kiln**, *n.* *fornax*, -*acis*, *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. *ejusdem modi*, etc.); *forma* (= characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis*, *eloquentias*, *dicendi*, *loquendi*, etc.); in logic, *species*, *forma*, *pars*, -*tis*, *f.* (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *ejusdem generis*, *congener*; to arrauge everything accord-

ing to its —, *singula generatim disponere*; *Theocritus* is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirationis 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, *benecolus*; = amiable, *facilis*, *humans*; = 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*, *indulgender* (e.g. to treat, deal with anyone —, *alqm habere*), *amice*, *humane*. **kindness**, *n.* 1, = kindliness, *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 ac incendere*, *succendere* (from below), *alci rei ignem in(j)ficere*, *inferre* (= to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem sub(j)ficere*, *subdere* (= 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*, *et*, etc. **kingcraft**, *n.* *ars regendi*. **kingdom**, *n.* *regnum*. **kingfisher**, *n.* (*halcedo*, later form (*halcyon*). **kingly**, *adj.* *regius*, *regalis*. **kingship**, *n.* *regia potestas*, *regnum*.

**kiss**, *I.* *v.* tr. *alqm oculari*, *suavari*, *basiare*; to — a stranger, *oculis alqm excipere*; to — each other, *oculari inter se*; — *Attica* from me, *Atticae meae meis verbis suavius des*; to throw a — to anyone, *manum a facie jacere*; in the plural, *ocula facere*, *basia jacere*. **II.** *n.* *osculum* (lit. = a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suavius* (= a tender — upon the mouth or cheek), *basium* (= a loud —); to give anyone a —, *osculum* or *suavius* or *basium alci dare*; *osculum alci ferre* or *offerre*, *basium* or *suavius alci imprimere*; to steal a —, *suavius 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 olerarius* (Jct.).

**kitten**, *I.* *n.* *catulus felinus*. **II.** *v.* intr. *felis parere*.

**knapsack**, *n.* *perra* (= bag), *mantica* (= port-manteau), *sarcina* (= baggage of soldiers).

**knave**, *n.* (tr.) *furctifer*, *retorator* (colloquial terms), *homo nequam* or *scleratorum*; see **ROOFE**. **knavery**, *n.* *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*,

**improbis;** see **DECEPTION**. **knavish**, adj. *nequam* (= worthless), *malitiosus* (= crafty), *perfidus* (= treacherous); *fraudulentus* (= fraudulent, deceitful), *lascivus* (= full of tricks). Adv. *perfidè, malitiosè, fraudulentè*.

**knood**, v.tr. (con)depèrre, subigère.

**knee**, n. *genu*; to bend the —, *genua flectere*, or *curvare* (in general); to fall upon one's —, (in *genu*) *procumbere* (intentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as suppliant); to fall upon one's — before anyone, *alci procumbere*, ad *genua alcis procumbere*, ad *genua alcis* or *genuis alcis accidere*, *prostrare se et supplicare alcis* (= to prostrate oneself). **knee-deep**, adj. *genuis tenuis*. **knee-pan**, n. *patella* (Cels.). **kneel**, v.intr. *genuis niti*; to — down (in *genu*) *procumbere*; see **KNEE**.

**knell**, n. *campana funebria*.

**knife**, n. *culler*; a small —, *cultellus*.

**knight**, n. *eques*, -*itis*, m. **knighthood**, n. *ordo equestris* (= the whole order); *dignitas equestris*, *locus equestris* (= the rank). **knighthly**, adj. *equestris*; = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*.

**knit**, v.tr. *acubus texere*; fig., see **TIE**, **UNITE**; to — the brow, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

**knob**, n. *bullà* (of a door, etc.); *nodus* (in plants). **knobbed**, **knobly**, adj. *† nodosus*.

**knock**, **I**, v.tr. and intr. *alqd pulsare* (e.g. *foras, extus*); 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, defensus, 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 *stannabulum* (= 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, necare*; to draw the —, *nodum a(d)stringere*; to loosen the —, *nodum solvere, expedire* (lit. and fig.). **II**, v.tr. *nodare, necare*; see **TIE**. **knotty**, adj. *1. nodosus, geniculatus*; *2. fig. difficilis, spinosus* (= thorny); a — point, *nodus*.

**know**, v.tr. *scire, novisse* (= to have learnt to know); = to have a knowledge of, *alcis rei scientiam habere, alqd cognitum habere*; = to have had a good knowledge of, experience in a matter, *non necare, non ignorare, alcis rei non ignarum esse*; *didicisse* (= to have learnt); I —, = a thing does not escape me, *me non fugit* or *non praeterit*; = to comprehend, *tenere, intelligere, cognoscere* (= to experience, learn); I don't —, *nescio, haud scio, ignoro, me fugit, me praeterit*; not to — that the dictator had arrived, *ignorare ventisse 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 sci), scitote (not scitis)*; do you —? do you — perhaps? *scis? scens? nescis?* 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 exploratumque mihi est alqd* and *de alqd re, cognitum* *compturumque mihi est alqd, certis auctoribus comperisse* (ou good authority); let me —, *fac me certior, 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 tuebatur*; = to have a clear idea about anything, *novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere* (in gen.), *alcis 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), *intelligere (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, *perdiscere*); *percipere* (= to obtain a clear perception); = to get a taste of anything, *degustare* (fig., = to get a knowledge of anything, e.g. *ingenium alcis*); 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 ipse se nosse*; to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosse*; not to — anyone, *alqm non nosse, alqm 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. *notis*); 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, (arts) = art, *doctrina, disciplina*; sciences, literature, *doctrinae, disciplinae, disciplinae studia, -orum*; to inform anyone, bring anything to his —, *alqm certiorare facere alcis rei* or *de alqd re, docere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (= to instruct), *comb. alqm erudire alqm docere*; to gain — about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to have anything brought to one's —, *certiorare fieri de alqd re, doceri alqd*; the — of anything spreads to, reaches, *audire alqd*; to have no — of, *alqd ignorare*; = a clear perception, *notitia alcis rei*; *notio alcis rei* (= the idea which we have of anything, e.g. the — of God, *notitia* or *notio Dei*); = the knowing about anything, *scientia alcis rei*; = the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio* or *intelligentia (intellig.) alcis rei*; — about the past, *memoria praeteritorum*; about the future, *prudencia futurorum*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *alqd primoribus labris* or *leviter attingere, primis labris gustare*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqd re* *ne imbutum quidem*

esse; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est huiusce rei ratio alga*; void of —, *rerum rudis* or *ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *illit(er)arum expers*, non *lit(er)atus*, *illit(er)atus*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; = quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.), *omnis eruditionis expers*, **known**, adj. *notus*; it is —, *constat, certum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make —, *declarare*; see **PUBLISH**.

**knuckle**, n. *articulus (digit)*.

## L.

**label**, I. n. *scheda (sc)hida* = 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, \**littera labialis* (only as t.t.).

**laborious**, adj. *laboriosus*, *operosus*, *industrius*, (*g*)*navus*, *diligens*, *sedulus*; to be —, *magni esse laboris, laboriosum esse*. Adv. *laboriose*, *operose*, *industrie*, (*g*)*naviter*, *sedulo*, *diligenter*.

**labour**, I. n. I. *labor*, *opus*, — *erie*, n. *opera*, *occupatio*, *pensum* (= task); *mole*, — *is*, f. (esp. poet., but also in prose, e.g. *haud magna mole*, = without great —); to undertake a —, *laborem suscipere*; to wear down —, *alqm laborem conficere*; to pay by —, *pecuniam debitam operis sud (com)pensare*; learned — *s, studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; — at spare time, *operae subalternae*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; 2, in childbirth, *partus*, — *is* (= bringing forth), *† natus*, — *is* (*nitus*). II. v.intr. I. = to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere lit(er)is*; — on or at anything, *laborare in re* or *in alqd* or *ut*, *operam dare alci rei*, *incumbere in* or *ad alqd*, 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, *alqd re laborare* (of trouble); — under a delusion, *decepi*; 3, = to strive, (*eniti*; see **STRIVE**); 4, of childbirth, *parturire*. **laboured**, adj. *nitidus alqd et affectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*. **labourer**, n. *qui opus facit*, *operarius*, *opera*; — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vintor*; 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 inexplorabiles*; to fall into a —, *in summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, *in summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*. **labyrinthine**, adj. *† labyrinthicus*, *inexplorabilis*.

**lace**, I. n. I. *texta reticulata*, — *orum*; 2, of a boot, *li(n)gula* (Juv. = shoe-latchet). II. v.tr. *nectere*; see **TIE**.

**lacerate**, v.tr. *lacerare*, *† dilacerare*, *laniare* (fig., e.g. the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alci animum*). **laceration**, n. *laceratio*, *laniatus*, — *is*.

**lachrymose**, adj. = breaking into tears, *lacrimbundus*; = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (*lac(h)ru-*) (e.g. *oculi* or *lumi*na, *voce*); = causing tears, *lacrimosus*.

**lack**, I. n. = not having, *defectio* (esp. *defectio virtutis*, — of strength), *inopia* (= — of means), *penuria* (= — of necessities). II. v.tr. *re carere*, *egere*, *indigere*, *inopid rei laboris* or *premi*, *alqd*

*alci deesse*, *abesse*, *deficere*; — nothing,  *nihil deesse alci*. **lack-a-day** I. interj. *ah! o!* *proh!* generally with accus., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!* **lack-lustre**, adj. *decolor*.

**lackey**, n. *pedisequus*, *famulus*.

**laconic**, adj. I. *Laconicus* = Spartan; 2, = brief, *brevis*. Adv. *breviter*, *paucis* (*verbis*).

**laquer**, I. n. *lacca*. II. v.tr. *lacci alqd obducere* (not class.).

**laoteal**, adj. *† lacteus*.

**lad**, n. *puer*.

**ladder**, n. *scolae*; the step of a —, *scalarum gradus*, — *is*.

**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*, — *erie*, n.

**ladle**, I. n. = large spoon, *cochlear* (*cochlearium* or *cochlear*, Plin.); *trulla* (= small —), *cyathus*. II. v.tr. *haurire*.

**lady**, n. *domina*, *hera*, *matrona*, *materfamilias* (= lady of the house). **lady-like**, adj. *honestus*, *quod matrona dignum est*. **ladyship**, n. *domina*. **lady's-maid**, n. *famula*, *† ornatrix*.

**lag**, v.intr. *conlari* (cunct-), *cessare*, *morari*. **lagging**, n. *morra*, *conlatio*. **laggard**, n. *cessator*, *conlator*.

**lagoon**, n. *lacuna*.

**laic**, **lay**, adj. \**laicus*. **laity**, n. \**laici* (Ecc. t.t.). **layman**, n. \**laicus*.

**lair**, n. *latibulum*, *culis*; see **DEX**.

**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. *flamma quae lambit alqd*).

**lame**, I. adj. *claudus*, *mancus* (= short of a limb), *debilis* (= feeble); to be — of a wound, *vulnere debilitatus esse*; to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare*; — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse*; a — excuse, *excusatio vana*. II. v.tr. *alqm claudum reddere*. Adv. by adj. or v. (e.g. to walk —, *claudicare*). **lameness**, n. *claudicatio*.

**lament**, I. n. or **lamentation**, *lamentum* (usu. in pl.), *lamentatio* (= act of —), *luctus*, — *is* (= weeping), *gemitus*, — *is* (= groaning), *comploratio*, (*com*)*ploratus*, — *is*, *ejulatus*, *ejulatio* (the latter rare = wailing), *quiritatio* (rare), *questus*, — *is*, *querimonia*, *querela* (= complaint), *nenia* (= dirge), *plangor* (= beating of the breast, loud —). II. v.tr. *alqd lamentari*, *deslere*, (*con*)*quert*, *† flere*, *deplorare* (= — bitterly), *complorare* (rare), *† plorare*. III. v.intr. *lamentari*, *flere*, (*de*)*plorare*, *ejulare*, (*con*)*quert*. **lamentable**, adj. *defendendus*, *† lamentabilis*, *flebilis*, *miserandus*, *miserabilis*. Adv. *miserandum in modum*, *miserabiliter*, *† flebiliter*. **lamented**, adj. past part. of v. or *divus* (of the dead, Tac.).

**lamp**, n. *lucerna*, *lychnus*. **lamp-black**, n. *fuligo*.

**lampoon**, I. n. *libellus famosus* (Suet.), *famosum carmen* or *famosus versus*, — *is*, pl. II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alci edere*.

**lance**, I. n. *lanx*, *hasta*; to break a — with, *hasta pugnare cum alqd*; fig. *certare, contendere cum alqd*. II. v.tr. mod. t.t. *incidere*. **lancer**, n. *eques hastatus*. **lances**, n. (or little lance), *scalpellum* (*scalpellus*).

**land, I.** n. 1, opp. to the sea, *terra*, *+ tellus*, *-itis*, f.; to gain the —, *terram capere*; to quit —, (*naream*) *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 civitatis pellere*, in *exsilium pellere*, *agere alqm*; of what —? *cujus*; 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 *nave* *egredi*, *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-ling**, n. *elascensio*, *egressus*, — *is*, *litoris appulus*, — *us*; to make a —, *navi exire*; to forbid anyone a —, *alqm navi egredi prohibere*; a — place, *aditus*, — *is*. **landlord**, n. *agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= "mine host"). **landmark**, n. *lapis*, — *idus*, m. **landscape**, n. *regio*, *terra*; in painting, *regio in tabula picta*. **landslip**, n. *terras lapsus*, — *us*.

**lane**, n. *angustiorum* (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 cotidianus* (quot-); — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to speak a —, *alqd lingud uti* or *loqui*.

**languid**, adj. *languidus*, *languens*, *remissus*, *lassus* (= weary), *seesus* (= 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, *debescere*; — in prison, in *carcere vitam miseram trahere*.

**lank**, **lanky**, adj. *prolixus*, *procerus* (= tall), *gracilis*, *tenuis* (= thin). **lankness**, n. *proceritas*, *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, *liquorare*, *lingere*; 2, = to touch (as waves), *lambere*. **lap-dog**, n. *canellus*. **lappet**, n. *lacinia*.

**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*, *defuere*; 2, *errare* (= to go wrong); 3, of property, *caducum fieri*, *reverti* (ad dominum).

**larboard**, adj. *laevus*; see **LEFT**.

**larceny**, n. *furtum*; to commit —, *furtum facere*.

**lard**, I. n. *adeps*, — *apis*, m. and f., *lardum*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd adipem ad coquendum parare*. **larder**, n. *armarium promptuarium*, *cella pericaria*, *carinarium* (for keeping meat, *Plant.*).

**large**, adj. 1, = of great size or bulk, *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*; a — assembly, *coelester 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*, *conglarium* (of corn, oil, or money).

**lark**, n. *alauda*.

**larynx**, n. *guttur*, — *aris*, n.

**lascivious**, adj. *lascivus* (= playful), *impurus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosus*. Adv. *parum 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*, — *is*, n. (*huic homini parala erunt verbera*); — of the tongue, *verbera lingue*; — of fortune, *verbera fortunae*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *flagellare*, *verberare*, *virga* 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 crepidam autor*.

**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 —, (*sum*) *denique*, *denique*, *ad extremum* or *postremum*. **III.** v.intr. *durare*, (*per*) *manere*, *stare*, *longum* or *diuturnum esse*. **lasting**, adj. *firmus*, *solidus*, *duraturus*, *stabilis*, *diuturnus*, (*per*) *manens*, *perennis*; not —, *fragilis* (= frail), *caducus* (= falling), *fluxus*. **lastly**, adv. *postremo*, *postremum*, *ad extremum*, *denique*, *quod superest* or *restat* or *extremum est*, *novissime* (esp. in Quint.).

**latch**, n. *passulus* (= bolt). **latchet**, n. *corrigia*.

**late**, adj. 1, *serus*; I went away —, *serus abi*; too — repentance, *sera poenitentia*; tardus (= slow), *serotinus* (= — coming or growing, e.g. *hiems*, *pira*, *pull*); the —, *defunctus*, = *mortuus*, *divus* (of an emperor); — in the day, *multo die*; — at night, *multa nocte*, or by neut. *serum*, used as n. (e.g. *serum erat diei*, 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. *tornax*; to work at the —, *tornare*.

**lather**, n. *spuma 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 patre*.

**latter**, adj. *posterior*; the former, the —, *hio* ... *ille*. Adv. see **LATELY**.

**lattice**, n. *cancelli*, *clathri*.

**laud**, I. n. *laus*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm laudare*, *extollere*; see **PRaise**. **laudable**, adj. *laudabilis*, *laudatus*, *laus dignus*. Adv. *laudabiliter*, *laudabiliter 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 ludibrio. **II.** v.intr. *ridère*; to — at, *arridère* (= to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. *non alloqui amicos, viz. notis familiariter arridère*); *alqm deridère, irridère*; = to burst into —, *cachinnare, cachinnari*. **laughable**, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus*. Adv. *ridicule*. **laugher**, n. see LAUGH, I.

**launch**, v.tr. 1. *navem deducère*; 2. = to hurl, *torquère*; to — out, in *aëquor efferrì*; to — out in praise of, *alqm efferre laudibus*.

**laundress**, n. *mulier quas lintea lavat*. **laundry**, n. *edificium quo lintea lavantur*.

**laurel**, n. *laurus* (— and —), f.; belonging to —, *laurus*; fig. *gloria, laus, honos* (= honour); decorated with —, *lauratus*; to strive for —, *gloriae cupidum esse*; to win new —s in war, *gloriam bello augère*. **laurelled**, adj. *lauratus*.

**lava**, n. *massa ardens, saxa liquefacta*, pl.

**lave**, v.tr. *lavare* (= to wash), *abluerè* (= to wash off), *irrigare*. **lavatory**, n. *ballistæneum* (= bath). **laver**, n. *aqualis*, m. and f. (ante class.), *pelvis* (Plin.).

**laviah**, I. adj. *prodigus* (e.g. *aeris*), *profusus* (e.g. *profusissima largitio*), in *largitione effusus*; a — giver, *largitor*. Adv. *large*, *prodigè*, *effuse*, *profuse*. **II.** v.tr. *profundère, effundère, largiri*. **lavishness**, n. *effusio* (= 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. *versibus est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio* (= to or by this model); a divine —, *jus*; a — of nature, *lex naturæ*. **law-breaker**, n. *legis violator*. **lawful**, adj. *legitimus* (= according to —); *legalis* (Quint.) (e.g. *opars 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, l.*, *controversia*. **lawyer**, n. *jurisconsultus, juris peritus*; see ADVOCATE.

**lawn**, n. 1. = fine linen, *saxum*; see LINEN; 2. = grass plat, *pratulum* or *herba* (= grass).

**lax**, adj. 1. = loose, *laxus, fluxus*; 2. med. t.t. *solutus, liquidus* (e.g. *alvus liquida*, — bowels, Cels.); 3. fig. (*dispositus, remissus, laxus, negligens* (neglig.)). Adv. fig. (*dis*)*solute, remisse, 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, *ponère, (col)locare*; 2. fig. — the foundations, *fundamenta jacere*; — an ambush, *insidiari, insidias collocare, facere, ponere, struere, parare, tendere alci*; — siege, *obsidère*; — a wager, *sponsione provocare* or *lasciare*; — a plan, *consilium* or *rationem intire* or *capere*; — hands on, *manus alci inferre*; — waste, *vastare*; 3. = — eggs, (*ova*) *parere*; — aside, *abjicere, (se)ponere*; — before, *alqd alci proponere*; — oneself open to, *alqd in se admittère*; — 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 justa solvère* 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., *corium* (of lime, etc.) *ordo* (= row); 2. of a plant, *propago*.

**lazar**, n. see LEFER.

**lazy**, adj. *piger, ignavus, segnis, iners, otiosus* (= having leisure). Adv. *pigre, ignave, segnitè, 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, *alqm ad 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, *duxus, -us*; under your —, *te duce*. **leader**, n. *dux, ducis*, m. (lit. and fig.), *auctor, princeps, -icis*, m. and f. (fig.). **leading**, adj. *princeps, primarius* (of men), *summus* (of men and things); see CHIEF. **leading-strings**, n. *alci obtemperare* (tanquam puer).

**lead**, n. *plumbum*; of —, *plumbeus*. **leaden**, adj. *plumbeus*.

**leaf**, n. of a tree, *folium, frons*; a — of paper, *scheda* (sc'hida), *pagina, charta*; of metal, wood, etc., *bractea, lamina*. **leafless**, adj. *folitis carens* or *nudatus*. **leafy**, adj. † *frondosus*, † *frondeus*, † *frondifer*.

**league**, I. n. *foedus, -eris*, n. (= treaty), *pactum* (= agreement), *societas* (= alliance or union). **II.** v.tr. *foedus cum alio intire*.

**league**, n. *tria milia passuum*.

**leak**, n. *rima*; to spring a —, *rimas agere*. **leakage**, n. *rima*. **leaky**, adj. *rimosus, rimarum plenus*; ships that have become —, *quassatus naves*.

**lean**, I. adj. *macer* (opp. *pinguis*), *macilentus* (ante and post class.); *strigosus* (of horses, etc.); see THIN. **II.** v.intr. *nitì*; — on, (*in*)*nitì*; *in*haerere (= to adhere to), *pendere* (= to hang from), *confugere* or *esse conferre ad alci praesidia* (= to seek support with), *fulciri* (= to depend on or be supported by), *ad alqd accitare* (= to — towards), *se applicare, in alqd or alci rei incumbere*; to — backward, *se reclinare*; to — to (in opinion), *sententiae favere*. **leaning**, adj. — on, *inclinatus*; — towards, † *acclinatus*; — backwards, † *reclinatus*; — against or on, *incumbens*. **leanness**, n. *macies*.

**leap**, I. n. *saltus, -us*; to take a —, *salire*; by —s, *per saltus, saltuatum*. **II.** v.intr. *salire*; — back, *resilire*; — down, *desilire*; — forward, *prosilire*; — for joy, *gestire, exsultare*; — on horseback, in *equum insilire*; — over, (*trans*)*silire*. **leaping**, n. *saltus, -us*. **leapfrog**, n. (*pueri*) *alium 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), *certioram 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 on —, *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, (al)tamen*; not in the —, *nihil omnino, ne minimum quidem*.

**leather**, **L.** *n.* *corium* (= the hide); *aluta* (tanned). **II.** *adj.* *scortetus*.

**leave**, *n.* *concessio* (= yielding), *permissio* (= permission), *potestas* (= authority), *copia* (= allowance), *venia* (= favour), *arbitrium* (= freedom of action); to give —, *potestatem alicui facere*; with your —, *pace tua*; against —, *me invito*; — to say, *sit venta verbo*; I have —, *mihi licet*; through you, *per te*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*.

**leave**, **L.** *n.* = departure, by verb, to take —, *silvēre alqm jubere*; see **FAREWELL**. **II.** *v.tr.* **1.** = to desert, abandon, (de)relinquere, deserere, destituere; **2.** — property, relinquere, legare; see **BEQUEST**; **3.** = to depart from, (ex) alqo loco (ex)cedere, discedere, proficisci, egredi, digredi; — a province on expiration of office, (de or ex) provincia discedere; — behind, relinquere; — off, alqd omittēre, desinere with infin., desistere alqd re or infin.; — out, omittēre, praetermittēre.

**leavings**, *n.* *quae reliqua sunt*.

**leaven**, **L.** *n.* *fermentum*; bread without —, or unleavened, panis nullo fermento or sine fermento coctus. **II.** *v.tr.* *fermentare*; panis fermentatus = leavened bread (Plin.).

**lecture**, **L.** *n.* *schola* (= disputation), *oratio* (= address), *sermo* (= speech). **II.** *v.tr.* **1.** *scholam habere de alqd 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 *secitum*, 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(i)quus*; to be —, *restare*; see **LEAVE**.

**left**, *adj.* *sinister, laevis*; 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.* *legitum*; to make a —, *alci legare alqd*.

**legal**, *adj.* *legitimus, quod ex lege or legibus or secundum leges fit*. *Adv.* *legitime, lega*.

**legality**, *n.* *quod ex lege fit*. **legalize**, *v.tr.* *legibus constituere, sancire ut, ferre, ut alqd fiat* (= to propose a law).

**legate**, *n.* *legatus, nuncius*. **legation**, *n.* *legatio*.

**legend**, *n.* on coin, *inscriptio, titulus*; = history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta*; = fable, *fabula*. **legendary**, *adj.* *commenticius, factus, fabulosus, falsus* (= untrue).

**legerdmain**, *n.* *ars praestigiorum*; — tricks, *praestigiae* (ante and post class.).

**legible**, *adj.* *quod facile legi potest*. *Adv.* *by legibility*, *n.* *quod facile legi potest*.

**legion**, *n.* *legio*; *legionary*, *legionarius*

(e.g. *cohors, 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 otium*); to be at —, *otari, vacare, cessare*; at —, *otiosus, vacuus*; not at —, *occupatus*; — time, *tempus substrictum* (subsec.). **leisurely**, *adj.* *lentus, otiosus*; see **SLOW**. *Adv.* *otiose*.

**lend**, *v.tr.* **1.** *mutuum dare, commodare alci alqd*; — on interest, *fenerari, (f)enore occupare, (co)locare*; **2.** *fig.* *dare, praebere*.

**length**, *n.* *longitudo*; = extension in height, *proceritas*; — in time, *longinquitas, distantia*; — of the way, *longinquitas viae*; in —, *per longitudinem*; — of time, *in longinquum, diu*; to run all —s, *extrema audire*; at —, *tandem, denique, tum (hunc) demum*; = fully, *copiose, fusc*. **length-wise**, *adv.* *in longitudinem*. **lengthy**, *adj.* — in words, *verbosus, longus*; not to be —, *ne in re multus sis*. **lengthen**, *v.tr.* *alqd longius facere, producere*; — in time, *prolongare*; — for payment, *dilem 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 formā* (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**, **L.** *adj.* *minor*. **II.** *adv.* *minus*; see **LITTLE**. **lessen**, *v.tr.* (*de*) *minuere, imminuere*. **lessening**, *n.* *diminutio, 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 certiorē factum* (also by *monere*); Xenophon —s Socrates say, *Xenophon Socratem disputantem facit*; **2.** = to command, *jubere, curare, alci 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 alqm jacere*; — loose, *emittere*; — in, *admittere*; — off, *absolvere* = absolve; *pila* (*emittere, tela con*) *flicere* = discharge weapons; — into your secrets, *secreta consilia alci impertire*; — slip, *omittere, praetermittere*; — an opportunity, *facultatem alqd agendi omittere*; — that pass, *ut ista omittamus*; **5.** = to allow, *sistere acc.* and *infin.* or *ut, pati acc.* and *infin.*, *concedere infin.*, *permittere alci 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, exitiabilis, Aeneas*.

**lethargic**, adj. *veternus, torpidus*. **lethargy**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *veternus*.

**letter**, n. 1. (of the alphabet) *littera*; capital —, *littera grandis*; —s of the alphabet, *litterarum notae*; to the —, *ad verbum*, *ad litteram*; — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; 2, = an epistle, *littera*, *epistola* (*epistola*); by —, *litteris*, *litterarum*. **letter-carrier**, n. *tabellarius*, *qui litteras perferit*. **letterman**, n. = learning, doctrine, eruditio, humanitas, *litterarum*; a man of —, homo doctus, eruditus, *litteratus*, *doctrinatus*, *ornatissimus*. **lettered**, adj. *litteratus*.

**lettuce**, n. *lactuca*.

**levant**, n. *oriens, solis ortus*, —s.

**levee**, n. *salvatio*.

**level**, I. adj. *aequus, planus*, comb. *aquus et planus, libratus* (= balanced). II. n. *aquum* (a.g. in *aquum descendere*), *plantities*; to be on a — with, *pari esse conditione cum alio, parem or aequalem esse alci*. III. v.tr. 1. *aquare, coaquare, exaquare, complanare* (e.g. *terram*); 2, = to destroy, *solo urben aquare*; — to the ground, *diruere, evertere, sternere*; see RAZE.

**lever**, n. *vectis*, —s, m.

**leveret**, n. *lepusculus*.

**levity**, n. 1. = lightness, *levitas*; 2, = in character, *inconstantia, levitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*); = jesting, *focus, joco*.

**levy**, I. v.tr. — soldiers, *milites 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. *trax, bello*); to be —, *cadere in* (e.g. *cadit ergo in donum 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 alci edere*. **libellous**, adj. *famosus, probrobus*.

**liberal**, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus, beneficus*; too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales, artes ingenuae*. Adv. *liberaliter, large*, comb. *large et liberaliter, munifice, benignus, prodigus, profusus*; 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, *nihil impedit quominus facias, alqd facere tibi licet or integrum est*.

**library**, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *bona librarium copia*. **librarian**, n. to be a —, *bibliothecae praese*.

**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 munire*. **licentious**, adj. *dissolutus, libidinosus* (sub-). Adv. *per licentiam, dissoluite*. **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 alqd re*; to give a person the —, *mendacii 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 alci pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per vias*); *cabare* (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 cabare* (of childbirth (Plaut.)); *pariurire*; to — in this, *continere re, situm esse, versari, cerni in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stas?* where —s 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, *alci gratia 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 alci subjectus*, or *parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alci ditione, parere alci*.

**lieu**, n. in — of, *pro, loco, vice*. **Lieutenant**, n. in gen. *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *curturo* (infantry), and *praefectus* (cavalry); the lord-lieutenant of a country, *praefectus provinciae*.

**life**, n. 1. *vita, anima, spiritus*, —s; physical —, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in vita 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 *republici gerendae*; private —, *vita cotidianae* (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, *aegrotum dum anima est spes est*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare or reducere, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *reviviscere*; to venture your —, *capitis periculum adire*; to cost a person his —, *morte stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere*; to flee for one's —, *fugit salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si saluo capite posuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad vitam*; full of —, *vividus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *alci animum sacre or addere*; 2, fig., see VIGOUR; in oratory, *sucus*, comb. *sucus et sanguis*; 3, = the reality (e.g. *pain from the —*), *ipse* with the noun mentioned; 4, = time, *vetas, tempora*, —un (e.g. *this —, haec aetas*). **life-blood**, n. 1, *sanguis, -untis*; m.; 2, fig.,

see **LIFE**. **life-boat**, *n.* *scapha ad naufragos excipiendo facta*. **life-guard**, *n.* *militie* or *cohortes praetorianae* (of the emperor). **lifeless**, *adj.* 1. *exanimatus*, *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); *jejunus*, *comb. jejunus et exiliter*. **lifetime**, *n.* *aetas*, *+ aevum*. **lively**, *adj.*, **liveliness**, *n.*, **liveliness**, *n.*, see **LIFE**.

**lift**, *I. v. tr.* (a) *tollere*, *ex tollere*, (sub) *levare*; — *upright, erigere*; he —s his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; — *ed up, levatus, allevatus, arrectus*; — *with pride, etc., superbis, 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 ortu*; the — of the eyes, *lumen (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 profecti, protrahi, delecti, patefieri* (= to be uncovered, made manifest); to bring to —, *in lucem proferre, protrahere, aperire, patefacere, detegere*; to stand in or intercept a person's —, (lit.) *aleis luminibus ostendere, obstruere*, (fig.) *alci offere, obesse*; 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 ad offere invidiam*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci iudicio videre*; = lamp, *lumen* (in gen.), *lucerna* (spec. = a lamp), *candela* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *ceruus* (= a wax taper or torch); to light a —, *lumen, lucernam, candulam accendere*; to write or work by —, *ad lucernam* (cum *lucerna*) *scribere, alqd lucubrare* or *elucubrari* (e.g. *epistulam*); to study by —, *lucubrari*; 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, milites levis armaturae* or *merely levis armaturae, milites leves, velites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rorarii*), *milites 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 **PAL**; — *hearted, hilaris, curis vacuus, curis liber solutusque animus*; it is something — (= trivial), *triviale est negotium*; — *mindless, levis, vanus*. *Adv.* *leviter* (lit. and fig.), *temere, inconsiderate (inconsiderate)* (= without consideration); to think — *of anything, alqd non magni facere*. **lighten**, *v. tr.* lit. *exonerare* (not in Cic. or Oes.), *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, *prorsus alius est factus ac fuit antea*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illo*. **II. adv.** *similiter, simili modo* with *ut* or *atque* (ac), *modo, instar, ritu* with *gen.* (ad *instar*, *post class.*); see **AS. III. v. tr.** *amare, diligere, carum habere alqm, delectari alqd re*; 1 — that, *hoc arripit* or *cordi est* or *datum* or *acceptum est mihi, libet mihi*; I do not — that, *hoc displicet mihi* (with *infin.* following); I — it well, *magis nopens probo*; if you —, *si istud tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitrari tuo*. **like-minded**, *adj.* *consoni, congruenti, conveniens, consensuans*. **likely**, *adj.* *veri similis* (often written as one word, sometimes *similis veri*), *probabilis*; it is — that, *veri simile est*, with *accus.* and *infin.* **likelihood**, *n.* *veri similitudo* (also in one word, or *similitudo veri*), *probabilitas*. **likan**, *v. tr.* *alqd alci rei* or *cum alq 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, fuscundus*. **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, -ium* (= 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 extinguita*; bird —, *vitcum*. **II. v. tr.** = to smear with bird —, *visco illinere*. **lime-burner**, *n.* *calcarius*. **lime-kiln**, *n.* (*formax*) *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), *certain limitibus* or *terminis circumscribere*. **limitation** or **limiting**, *n.* *determination, 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.* *lepus*.

**limpid**, *adj.* *limpidus* (rare), *pellucidus*; see **TRANSPARENT**.

**linch-pin**, *n.* *axis fubula*.

**linden-tree**, *n.* *tilia*.

**line**, **I. n.** 1. *linea*; a straight —, *recta linea*; curved —, *curva linea*; the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrentis*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere* or *scribere*; 2, a boundary —, *finis, m. and f.*; 3, — (in poetry), *versus, -is, versiculus*; in letters, to write a few — in reply, *paucis rescribere*; 4, of soldiers, *acies* (in battle), *agmen* (on the march); the front —, *prima acies, hastati, principia, iorum*; the second —, *principes, -um*; the third —, *ir-arit*; — of skirmishers, *velites*; to advance in equal —, *aequali fronte procedere*; a soldier of the —, (*miles*) *legionarius*; to draw up the army in

three — *s*, *aciem triplicem instruire*; 5, in the father's —, *a patre*; 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.*, *munio* (= fortification), *agger*, *eris*, *m.* (= mound); 7, = a thin rope, *funis*, *funiculus*, *linea*; a carpenter's —, *amussis*, *-is*, *m.*, *linea*; a chalked —, *linea ordi descripta*; a fishing —, *linea*; a plumb —, *perpendiculum*; by —, *ad amussim*, *examussim* (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 s posteris alqis*). **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 pulchritudo quam corporis*); see **FEATURE**. **linear**, adj. *linearis* (Plin.).

**linen**, *n.* as the material, *linum* (Livov, *flax*; *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quocumq; in teld est*, Cic.), *linterum*, *lineta*, *-orum*, *n.* (properly of —, i.e. — cloth, e.g. *lineta vestie*, *vela*); clad in —, *linectus*.

**linger**, v. intr. *cessare*, *morari*, *contari* (cunct-); he — (i.e. dies slowly), perhaps *paul(l)atim moritur*. **lingerer**, *n.* *cessator*, *contator* (cunct-). **lingering**, *I.* *n.* *cessatio*, *contatio* (cunct-), *mora*. **II.** adj. *tardus*, *lentus*, *contubundus* (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.* *homo multarum linguarum sciens*. **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)n<sup>o</sup>nectere; see **UNIT**.

**lint**, *n.* *linamentum* (Cels.).

**lintel**, *n.* *limen* (*superum* or *superius*).

**lion**, *n.* 1, *leo*; of a —, *leontinus*; a —'s skin, *pellis leonina*; —'s claw, *unguis leontinus*; 2, fig. (e.g. the — of the season) *deliciae*, *-um*. **lion-hearted**, adj. *magnanimus*. **lioness**, *n.* *leoena*.

**lip**, *n.* *labrum*; the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (= the tip of the —) *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 lenus sapientia*.

**liquid**, *I.* adj. *liquidus*, *fluens*; to grow —, *liqueſcere*, *liqueſcere*; to make —, *liquefacere*. **II.** *n.* *liquor*, *humor*, + *latex*, *sucus* (= juice). **liquidate**, v. tr. see **PAY**. **liquefy**, v. tr. *liqueſcere*. **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. *sociors*, *deses*, *languidus*, *piger*. Adv. *torpide*, *stupidè*, *languide*. **listlessness**, *n.* *torpor* (Tac.), *socordia*, *desidia*.

**lists**, *n.* *campus*, *hippodromus*, *spatia*, *-orum*; to enter the — against (fig.), *cum alqo contendere*.

**litany**, *n.* \* *litanis* (Eccl.), or *proces*, *-um*, *f.* (= prayers).

**literal**, adj. to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpretes*; the — sense, *propria vis*. Adv. *lit(t)erati*, *proprie*, *ad lit(t)eram*, *ad verbum*. **literary**, adj. *lit(t)eratus* (= lettered or learned), *lit(t)erarius studiosus*; — leisure, *otium lit(t)eratum*; — monuments, *lit(t)erarium monumenta*. **literature**, *n.* *lit(t)eræ*, *lit(t)erarium 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 —, *abest historia lit(t)eris nostris*; the study of —, *lit(t)erarium studium*; the knowledge of —, *lit(t)erarium scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *lit(t)eris acire*; 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 alqd re* (noli pati fratres litigare) (Cic.), *lites equi*. **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 litum cupidus*).

**litter**, *I.* *n.* 1, *lectica*; a small —, *lecticula*; 2, *ſetura*, *ſetus*, *-is*, *suboles* (sob-) (= a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; 3, — for cattle, *stramentum*; = confusion, *turbas*; to make a —, *res turbare*. **II.** v. tr. 1, *parere*, *ſetus edere* = to bring forth; 2, see **STRAW**.

**little**, *I.* adj. *parrvus*, *parvulus* (dim.), *erignus*, *minutus*, *modicus*; often rendered by diminutives, as — (small) coins, *nummuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; — used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paul(l)um lucri*; also by *aliquid*, e.g. a — pride, *alqd superbia*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *divendere*; the — ones, *parvi*, *liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for a —, *parvum*, *paul(l)isper*; in a —, *brevis*; a — after, *paul(l)io 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 — trouble-some to me, *nonnihil molesta hæc sunt mihi*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; how —, *quantillus* (Plant.), *quantulus*; how — noever, *quantuluscunque*; so —, *tantulus*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum abſuit quin occideretur*. **II.** adv. *paul(l)um*, *aliquantulum*, *nonnihil* (= somewhat), *parum* (= too —). **III.** *n.* *aliquantum*, *nonnihil*, *parum* (= too —), *paul(l)um*, *paul(l)ulum*; see **LITTLE I.** **littleness**, *n.* *parrvitas*, *erignitas*. **less**, adj. *minor*. **least**, adj. *minimus*; *minimum*, at least.

**liturgy**, *n.* \* *liturgia* (Eccl.).

**live**, *I.* v. intr. 1, *vivere*, in *vita* esse; yet to —, in *vita* esse, *superstitem esse*; to let one —, *alqis vitæ 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, recti re, ali re, vitam sustentare alqd re*; 3, to — luxuriously, *laute vivere*; — poorly, *parce vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere, locum in loco habitare*; see **DWELL**; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere* or *degere*; — happily, etc., *bene, feliciter, misere, etc., vivere*. **II.** adj. or *living*, adj. *vivus*. **livelihood**, *n.* *victus*, *-is* (= provisions). **livelong**, adj. *totius*. **lively**, adj.

1, = active, strenuous, acer; see ACTIVE; 2, = sprightly, alacer, vegetus, hilaris, festivus, lepidus; see MERRY, WITTY; 3, of places, = frequented, ceteris; 4, = keen, vehement; 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 alique famuli gerunt. **liveryman**, n. sodalis, -is, m., or socius alicuius societatis. **livery-stables**, n. stabulum (mercenarium).

**livid**, adj. lividus; a — colour, livor.

**lizard**, n. lacerta, stellio.

**lo!** interj. ea, ecce.

**load**, I. 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. membra gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati); he —ed the people excessively, nimium oneris plebi imposuit; op —primere (= to press down or oppress); — with reproaches; see REPROACH; 2, of firearms, arma parare, instruere. **loaded**, adj. onustus, oneratus.

**loaf**, n. panis, -is, m.

**loam**, n. lutum. **loamy**, adj. lutosus (= muddy), cretosus, argilloeus (of chalk).

**loan**, n. res mutata or mutuo data or concessa; pecunia mutua or credita.

**loath**, adj. invitus; I am —, piget me (e.g. referre piget me, piget me dicere). **loathe**, v. tr. alqd fastidire, aversari, a re abhorrere. **loathing**, n. fastidium (for food, fig. = disdain), odium (= hatred), taedium (= disgust, mostly post class.). **loathsome**, adj. teter, foedus, obsecens (obsecen-), odiosus. **loathsomeness**, n. foeditas, obsecenitas (obsecen-).

**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 clavi; — in a river, piacina (Plin.) or emissarium (= outlet of a lake). II. v. tr. obsecrere, occludere; to — in, claustra includere; to — out, claustra 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, floccus.

**locomotion**, n. motus, -is. **locomotive**, adj. and 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 devertre; 2, = in, (in) alqd re haerere. III. v. tr. 1, hospitio excipere, tecto recipere; 2, — a complaint, alqm or women alqs deferre; — a spear, etc., adigere. **lodger**, n. daversor (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. caenaculum (coen-); hay —, fœnilia, tum (fœn-); corn —, horreum. **lofty**, adj. 1, = high, altus, (ex)celsum, editus (of places), sublimis (= aloft, mostly poet.); 2, fig. (ex)celsum, 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 nitor (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 LOO; 2, to be at — a, see QUARREL.

**logic**, n. logica, -orum, or dialectica (or dialectica), logica (or logice, or written in Greek, ὡς λογικῇ). **logical**, adj. logicus, dialecticus (= connected with logic); — questions, dialectica, -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.

**loil**, v. intr. and tr. recumbere, recubare; to — out the tongue, linguam exercere.

**lonely**, lonesome, lone, adj. solus, solitarius, avius, reductus (of situation). **loneliness**, n. solitudo.

**long**, I. adj. 1, = extension in space, longus, procerus (= tall), promissus (= 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, arere alqd or with infin., cupere alqd or with infin. or ut, gestire with infin., arere, cupere, gestire, desiderare (= to regret the loss or want of) alqd or alqm, alqd ab alqo, alqm in alqo; desiderio alqs rei teneri or flagrare, concupiscere (= to desire). **longevity**, n. by circumloc.; see OLD. **longing**, I. n. alqs rei desiderium (= desire), appetitus, -is, appetitio (= passionate desire). II. adj. — after anything, alqs 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 convertere in rem; — at a person, intueri, ad(d)ipicere alqm; 2, = appearance of the countenance, vultus, -is, a sœvere, vultus severus; in gen. species, facies. II. v. tr. to — at, ad(d)ipicere, intueri, contemplari. III. v. intr. speciem alqs (rei) praebere, videre; see SEEM; to — about, circumspicere; to — back, (alqd) respicere; to — down, despicere; to — down upon, alqm despicere; to — for, see SEEM; to expect, ex(s)pectare; to — out, = to be on the — out, speculari; to — out for, = to take

care of, *alci rei consulere*; to — towards, *in* or *ad alqm locum spectare*; to — up, *suspiciere*; to — up to, *alqm 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.** *annodare*; see **TIE**. **loophole**, *n.* *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra* (= in the wall of a tower for the discharge of missiles).

**loose**, *I. adj. 1.* = slack, *laxus, fluvius, remissus*; — reins, *laxae* or *fluviae habentiae*; with — hair, *passis crinibus*; **2.** of soil, *rurus* (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)soluta*. **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, illustris* or *nobilis 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, jacturam 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, *sperare*; to — a battle, *vinci*; to — patience, *patientiam rumpere*; to — time, *tempus perdere*; to — sight of one, *alqm e conspectu amittere*; to never — sight of, *alqd nunquam dimittere*; to be lost, *amitti, periri, perire, abeundi*; to give up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — colour, *evanescere, pallescere*; to be lost in thought, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; the mountain —s itself in the plain, *mons in planitiem se subducit*; I am lost, *perit*; the ships were lost at sea, *mercae sunt naves (in) mari*. **loser**, *n.* *qui damno afficitur*; he was a great —, *magno damno affectus est*. **losing**, *n.* *amissio*. **loss**, *n.* *damnum, detrimentum, jactura, dispendium*; to sustain a —, *damna pati, calamitates subire, incommodis affici*; to repair a —, *damnum resarcire*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum*; see **UNCERTAIN**.

**lot**, *n. 1.* *sors, -itis, f., sortitio, sortitus, -itis*; by —, *sorte, sortitio*; **2.** = fortune, *sors, fortuna*; casting of —s, *sortitio, sortitus, -us*. **lottery**, *n.* *sors, sortitio, alea* (= game of dice); 'tis all a —, *nihil incertius est*.

**loth**, adj. see **LOATH**.

**lotion**, *n.* *liquida quae alci illinuntur*.

**loud**, adj. *clarus* (= clear), *magnus* (= strong); — cry, *magnus clamor*; — voice, *vox clara, vox magna*. Adv. *clare, clarè voce, magnè* or *summè voce*. **loudness**, *n.* *magnitudo, vox clara*.

**lounge**, *v.intr.* *nihil agere, desidere*. **lounger**, *n.* *homo deses, iners, contator (cunct-), cessator, ambulator*.

**louse**, *n.* *pediculus* (Plin.). **lousy**, adj. *pediculosus* (Mart.).

**lout**, *n.* *homo rusticus, agrestis, stipes, caudea*

(cod-). **loutish**, adj. *rusticus, agrestis*; see **RUDZ**. Adv. *rustice*.

**love**, *I. n.* *amor, caritas* (= affection), *pictas* (= reverent devotion), *studium*; = a favourable disposition, *studium alci rei*; to have —, *alci rei amantem esse*; worthy of —, *amandus, amare dignus*; — affair, *amor*; — potion, + *phylitrum*; the god of —, *Cyprio, 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 alci, amore completi alqm, amore prosequi alqm, amore alci teneri, amore alci captum esse, alci amore deperire*; to — learning, *litterarum studiosum esse*. **loves**, *n.* *amores*.

**loved**, adj. *carus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis*. **loving**, adj. *alci 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, *amors dignus, amandus, amabilis*. **loveliness**, *n.* *venustas, amoenitas*. **lover**, *n.* *amator, f. amatrix*; a — of literature, *litterarum studiosus*.

**low**, *I. adj. 1.* of position, *humilis, demissus*; **2.** of voice, *gravis, submissus, suppressus*; **3.** of price, *vilis*; to buy at a — price, *parvo* or *vili* (pretio) *emere*; **4.** in regard to condition, *humilis* (= humble), *ignobilis, obscurus* (as to birth and ancestors), *tenuis* (as to property); lower, *inferior* (in position), *sordidus* (as to origin); of — birth, *humili* or *ignobili, obscuro* or *leavi loco ortus, humili fortune ortus*; of the lowest birth, *infimus conditio 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 antimus), *turpis*; 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 —, submisae, submissa voce dicere*.

**lowly**, adj. **1.** see **Low**; **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, *vilitas*; **4.** of the voice, *vox gravis*; **5.** of mind, *humilitas, animus humilis* or *abjectus, turpitudinis*; of expression, *verba ex triviti petita*. **low-born**, adj. *ignobili* or *obscuri loco natus*. **low-lands**, *n.* *loca (orum) plana*. **low-spirited**, adj. *animus demissus et oppressus, afflictus, maestus, tristis*; see **SAD**. **lower**, *I. adj. inferior*; the — world, *apud inferos, Tartarus* (-os), *Tartarus, -orum, pl.*; — orders, see **Low**; **4.** **II. v.tr.** *demittere*; to — the voice, *submittere* (Quit.) ; to — oneself, *se ab(j)icere*. **lowering**, adj. see **DARK, THREATENING**.

**low**, *v.tr.* of cattle, *mugire*. **lowing**, *n.* *mugitus, -us*.

**loyal**, adj. *fidelis, fidus*. Adv. *adulter*. **loyalty**, *n.* *fides, fidelitas*.

**lozenge**, *n.* *pastillus* (Plin.).

**lubber**, *n.* *lubberly*, adj. see **LOUT**.

**lubricate**, *v.tr.* *unguere*.

**lucid**, adj. *lucidus* (= bright, distinct of speech, etc.; in the latter sense, also *lucidus*). Adv. (dis)lucide. **lucidness**, **lucidity**, *n.* *perspicuitas* (Quit.), better use adj. or adv. (e.g.

he expressed himself with —, *dilucide rem explicavit*).

**Lucifer**, n. 1, the morning star, *Lucifer*, † *Phosphorus*, † *Eous*; 2, = Satan, *Lucifer* (Ecc.).

**luck**, n. *fortuna*, *fors*, *sors*, *casus*, -ūs; good —, *fortuna secunda*, *res secundae*; bad —, *adversa fortuna*, *res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat!* **lucky**, adj. *felix*, *fortunatus*, *fastuosus*, *auspiciatus*. Adv. *felicitate*, *ex animi sententia*, *auspiciato*.

**lucre**, n. *lucrum* (= gain), *quæstus*, -ūs (= acquirement); for —'s sake, *lucri causâ* (s). **lucrative**, adj. *lucrosus*, *quæstuosus*.

**lucubration**, n. *lucubratio*.

**ludicrous**, adj. (*de*) *ridiculus*, *perridiculus*, *ridendus*, *deridendus*. Adv. (*per*) *ridicule*. **ludicrousness**, n. *stultitia*, *insulitas* (= 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. *lugubris* (mostly poet., belonging to mourning), *sebilis*, *maestus*, *tristis* (= sad); see SAD. Adv. † *lugubre*, † *lugubriter*, *sebiliter*, *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*, † *somnum 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 alius lucem desiderant*. Adv. (*dilucide*, *perspicue*, *aperte*, *plane*, comb. *aperte* *aque* *dilucide*, *dilucide* *et* *perspicue*). **lunary**, n. 1, lit. sol, -is, m., luna (= sun, moon, etc.); 2, fig. *lumen*.

**lump**, n. *massa*, *gleba* (*gleba*). **lumpish**, adj. *hebes*, *stupidus* (= stupid). **lumpy**, adj. *glebosus* (Plin.).

**lunar**, adj. *lunaris* (with *cursor*, *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 STAB.

**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. *illecebra*. II. v.tr. *allicere*, *illicere*, *pellicere*.

**lurid**, adj. *obscurus*, *caliginosus* (*luridus* = pale yellow, ghastly).

**lurk**, v.intr. *latere*, *latitare* (intensive of *latere*).

**luscious**, adj. (*prae*) *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. *vigor*, *robur*.

**lustration**, n. *lustratio* (= a purifying, e.g. *municipiorum*). **lustral**, adj. *lustralis*.

**lustre**, n. 1, *nilor*, *fulgor*, *splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere alicui*; 2, = space of five years, *lustrum*. **lustrous**, adj. *splendens*, *splendens*, *clarus*, *lucidus*; see BRIGHT.

**lute**, n. *lyra*, † *barbitos*, m. and f. (only nom., voc. and accus.), *lides*, -ium, f. pl., *cithara*, *testudo*.

**luxuriant**, adj. *laetus*, *luzuriosus*. Adv. *laete*. **luxuriate**, v.intr. *luxuriare*. **luxurious**, adj. *luzuriosus*, *sumptuosus*, *mollis*, *delicatus*, *lautus* (lot-). Adv. *luzuriose*, *delicate*, *molliter*. **luxury**, n. *luzus*, -ūs, *luzuria* or *luzuries*, *lautitia*, *apparatus*, -ūs, *deliciae*.

**lye**, n. *lixivia* (Plin.).

**lynx**, n. *lynx*. **lynx-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

**lyre**, n. *lyra*, *cithara*, *lides*, -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*, *eonatus*, -ūs, *dolus*; to make —, *consilia conquirere*; to do a thing through anyone's —, *alio auctore facere alqd*. **machine**, n. *machina*, *machinatio*, *machinamentum* (= machinery); *compages*, -is, f. (= framework); the —, *fabrie* of the human body, *compages corporis*. **machinery**, n. *machinatio*, *machinamenta*, -orum, n., *machinae*.

**mackerel**, n. *scomber*.

**mad**, adj. 1, lit. *insanus*, *recors*, *furiosus*, *demens*, *mente captus*, † *rabidus* (usu. of animals). *phreneticus* (*phrenit*); 2, fig. *insanus*, *recors*, *oceanus*, *furiosus*, *amens*, *demens*. Adv. *insane*, *furiose*, *rabide*, *dementer*. **madcap**, n. *homo* or *juvenis ingenio praeceps*. **madden**, v.tr. 1, *mentem alienare*; 2, fig. *exacerbare*, *exasperare*, *incendere*; see EXCITE. **madhouse**, n. *domus publica* *quâ* *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 alius 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 JUGGLERY.

**magistracy**, n. *magistratus*, -ūs. **magistrate**, n. *magistratus*, -ūs. **magisterial**, adj. *ad magistratum pertinens*; in his — capacity, *quippe qui magistratus erat*.

**magnanimity**, n. see **GENEROSITY**. **magnanimous**, adj. see **GENEROUS**.

**magnet**, n. (*lapis*) **magnēs**, -*ētis*, m. **magnētic**, **magnētical**, adj. **magnētus** (e.g. *magnēsia saxa*, Lacret.); — power, *attrahendi quas dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), *mirā quaedam vis* (in a fig. sense). **magnetism**, n. \* **magnētisma** (t.t., not class.).

**magnificent**, adj. **magnificus** (= splendid), **splendidus**, comb. **splendidus et magnificus**; **præclarus** (= eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent), comb. **magnificus et præclarus**; **lautus** (lot-) (of banquets); **sumptuosus** (= expensive); **amplius** (e.g. *ampliusmaxima divitiarum*). Adv. **magnifice**, **splendide**, **præclare**, **laute**, **sumptuose**, **ample**. **magnificence**, n. **magnificētia**, **splendor** (= outward splendour, also inward excellency); **res magnificæ**, **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**, **prædicare alqd** or **de alqd re**, **magnify**, v.tr. **augere** (lit., e.g. the number of prætors, **numerus prætorum**; 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), **amplitudo**, -*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. **virginus** (= pertaining to virgins), **virginalis** (= 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 lili(feras) perferendas*); = the letters themselves, **liti(feras)**. **mail-coach**, n. **raeda** (*r(h)eda*) **curialis publica**. **mailed**, adj. **loricatus**.

**main**, 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* (*præcipue*) **sequitur** or **agitur** or **spectat**; — point, **summa** (sc. *res*), *res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis*, **caput alqjs rei** or **summa**; the — question is, *id maxime queritur*, *queritur de*, etc. (in a meta-physical question), *agitur de alqd re*, *cardo alqjs rei* (= hinge); to give, state only the — points of anything, **summam alqd 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*, *præ ceteris*

*alqd agere* or *spectare*; — road, *via*; — object, *finis*; to make anything one's — object, *omnis ad alqd refertur* or *revocatur*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; in the —, *si verum rei rationem exigit*, *vere* (= in reality). Adv. **præcipue**; 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. **navis**. **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); **tueri** (= to see that anything is in a good condition), comb. **tueri 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. **mutuus**, **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, **salutis 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), **alimētia**, -*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.) **præbere**; 2. = protection, continuance, **conversatio**, **tutio** (= the act), **salus**, -*utis*, 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 **lædere**; 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 — premises, **propositio**. **II**. n. 1. = a military rank, **centurio**, **præfectus**; **optio** (= assistant to and immediately under the **centurio**); 2. in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris*, *sane potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control), *sua tutela* (no 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); **plerique** (= a large number); the — of historical writers, **plures auctores**; Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimi valerent*; — 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 —, **sententia 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 sen-**

dem *sententiam ibat*; 2, = full age, *aetas quæ sui juris alicui 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, perficere*; 2, = to create, *creare* (of God and nature); made for, *ad aliquid factus, alicui rei* or *ad aliquid natus*, comb. *alici rei* or *ad aliquid natus factusque* (opp. as regards persons, *ad aliquid doctus* or *institutus*); a spot almost made for an ambuscade, *locus insidiis natus*; 3, in an arithmetical sense, *efficere*, or by esse, *feri*; 4, = to — by art, *arte imitari* or *efficere, aliquid fingere* (= to invent); 5, = to do, to perform, *facere, agere* (*agere*, the Greek *πάσχειν*, = to act without reference to the result); = to choose anyone as one's model, *auctores uti aliquid*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africanum maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam profectus maturavit*; 6, = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — *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 alicui 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 negligere* (*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. *amicitiâ*); 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 conciliare* (= to cause discord); *causam iurgii inferre, iurgia exorire* (= 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 gratiæ et auctoritatis sustinere* (= to get anyone forward); *alicui fortunæ auctorem esse*; 11, = to gain (e.g. to — money of), see MONEY, GAIN; 12, = to discover, to — land, *aspicere* (e.g. *insulam* or *portum*); see LAND; *ex alio 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. *te — verses*), *facere, scribere*, see COM-

POSE; 17, to — hay, *semen secare, caedere, succidere*; 18, = to contribute (e.g. this argument — *nothing in his favour*), *magni* (*parvi*, etc.) *momenti esse* (= to matter); *impers*. It — *nothing, nihil est ad rem*; 19, to — amends, *satisfacere alicui de aliquid re, aliquid expiare, aliquid (cum) aliquid re compensare*; 20, to — arrangements, (*appariere, comparare, praeapparere, aliorum aliquid, facere*, comb. *parare* et *facere, se comparare* or *praeapparere 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 —, *magni corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; see also SHAPE. **maker**, n. in gen. *qui facit*, etc., or *auctor* (e.g. *pacia*), *suasor* (= adviser), *factor*, *fabricator*. **making**, n. *factio, fabricatio*, but better use verb. **make-shift**, **make-weight**, 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 rerum administrationis*.

**malady**, n. see ILLNESS.

**malapert**, n. *petulans, procer, proterrus, parum reconditus* (= 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 eventandarum cupidus*.

**male**, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *mas, masculus, masculinus* (Plin.) (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *virilis sexus*, -is.

**malediction**, n. *exsecratio, dirae, -arum, f.* (= curses); see CURSE.

**malefactor**, n. *homo maleficus* (*malif*) (= perpetrator of a wicked act). **malefence**, n. *malitia* (= roguery), *improbitas* (= wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *maliginitas* (= malignity); see MALICE. **malefic**, adj. *maleficus* (*malif*), *malitiosus* (= roguish, esp. in law proceedings), *improbis* (= wicked, of persons, opp. *probus*), *malignus* (= evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*). **malevolent**, adj. see MALICE. **malicious**, **malformation**, n. *quod informe est*. **malice**, n. = envy, *maliginitas, invidia, malevolentia* (*malivo*); = 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, *iridus*); = saucy, *procer*. Adv. *malitiose* (not so strong as the English). **maliciousness**, n. see MALICE. **malig**, I. adj. see MALICIOUS and UNFAVOURABLE. II. v. tr. see SLANDER. **malignant**, adj. see MALICIOUS. **maligner**, n. *obstructor*. **malignity**, n. 1, *malevolentia* (*malivo*); 2, of a disease, *vis morbi*. **malpractice**, n. see MISDEED. **maltrait**, v. tr. *male tractare*; see INJURE. **maltraitment**, n. see INJURY. **malversation**, n. *peculatus*, -is.

**mallard**, n. *anas* (-*dis*) *mas* or *masculus*.

**malleability**, n. by *malleable*, adj. *quod malleis extendi potest, lentus* (= tough), *ductilis* (Plin.).

**mallet**, n. 1, *astuca* (for driving anything

with force), *pavica* (= a rammer), *fustis* (= a club), *malleus* (= a hammer), *pistillum* (= a pestle).

**mallow**, *n.* *malva*, *malache*, -es (Plin.).

**malt**, *n.* *hordeum aqua perfusum 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., *inveniantur* 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 —, *virūm* (= 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, *nostri*; men may also be expressed by *exercitus*, -ūs, *copiae*, *manus*, -ūs; newly recruited men, *thrones*; with commendation, *vir*; to march in a file three men together, three abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they marched thirty men abreast, *triginta armorum ordines ibant*; with — and horse, *viris equisque* (i.e. with infantry and cavalry); an army of ten thousand men, *exercitus decem mil(ia)rum*; 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, *lairo, lairunculus* (Sen.); *miles*; in draughts, *calculus*; — of money, *pecuniosus*; — of the world, *homo urbanus*, or *perpolitus*; merchant —, *navis* (mercatoratus), *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 *compleere*; to — sufficiently, *navem* or *classem armatis ornare*; to be sufficiently —, *ned, eum numerum habere*. **manful**, *adj.* see **MANLY**. **manhood**, *n. 1.* = adult age, *pubertas* (Plin.), *aetas adulta*; to reach —, *loqam virilem numerum*; **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*, -ūtis, *f.*, *animus virilis* or *fortis*; see **COURAGE**. **mannikin**, *n.* *hominuculus, hominulus, humulus*. **manservant**, *n.* *servus, famulus*. **manslaughter**, *n.* *hominis caedes*; guilty of —, *by hominem caedere, interficere*. **man-trap**, *n.* *stimulus* (Ces.).

**manacle**, *I. n.* *manica*. **II. v. tr.** *vincire catenis*.

**manage**, *v. tr.* = to conduct, *tractare* (= to treat, handle), *regere* (lit. = to conduct, e.g. *domesticum disciplinam regere*), *administrare* (= to have a thing under one's hands), *perfungi aliquid re* (= to discharge the duties of an office), *gerere* (= to hold a public office, with reference to the general conduct), *processus 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 negotia*), *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 **FLXIBLE**. **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), *(pro)curatio*; *dispensatio* (of a steward). **manager**, *n.* = one who has the direction of anything, *negotiorum (pro)curator* (of a business); to be the — of anyone's business, *aliquid rationes negotiaque procurare*, *aliquid rem* or *negotia gerere*, *praeficere* (= 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.* *mandragoras*, -as, *m.* (Plin.).

**mane**, *n.* *juba*, *coma* (*comas* cervicum, of lions' —s, Gell.); with a —, *jubatus, comatus*.

**mañes**, *n.* *Manas*, -ium, *m.*

**mange**, **maniginea**, *n.* *scabies, scabrities* or *scabritia* (Plin.). **mangy**, *adj.* *scaber*.

**manger**, *n.* *praesaepe, praesaeptis, praesaeptum (prosepe)*.

**mangle**, *I. n.* *machina quae lintea aut pannu 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 insanius*; see **MAD**.

**manifest**, *I. adj.* *apertus* (= open before one), *manifestus* (= apparent), *comb. apertus et manifestus*; *peripetitus* (= clear), *comb. apertus et peripetitus*; *evidens* (= evident), *testatus* (= shown, proved by witnesses), *notus*, *cognitus* (= known); a — crime, *facinus manifesto compertum et deprehensum* (when anyone is caught in the act); it is —, *pateo, apparet, manifestum est, peripetitum est omnibus*; to make —, *aperire* (= to open), *patefacere*. *Adv. aperte, manifesto, sine dubio, peripetice, evidenter, palam* (= openly), *scilicet* (ironically). **II. v. tr. aperire (= to open), *patefacere* (= to make clear), *manifestum facere* (= to make —), (*in medium*) *proferre* (= to make generally known), *comb. proferre et patefacere*; *enumerare, 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, *multiplex*

varietate doctrinæ esse; or it may be rendered by multi (= many), creder (= frequent); at the requests of, sæpe 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; *dicendi genus*, — of expressing one's sentiments); = custom, habitual practice, *ratio, consuetudo* (= custom according to which one is wont to act), *ritus, -is* (= 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 —, *eadem* or *pari modo*; = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in gen.), *mos* (= — in gen., distinct mode), *mores, -um, m.* (= the whole — of a person); = anybody's general way, *ingenium alius moreque* (= 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, tua, consuetudine mea*; *it* is not my —, *non est meus consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *suo more* or *suo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui istio more 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, hac ratione, ita* or *sic* (= thus); in an equal —, *pari modo*; = style, *stilus* (of a writer), *manus, -is* (of an artist, 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); *vilas 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 alius) more pingit*. **mannerly**, *adj.* *urbanus, humanus, perpolitus*; see **POLITE**. **adj.** *urbane, humane, humaniter, perpolit*; see **POLITELY**.

**manoeuvre**, *n.* *l.* *military, decursio, decursus, -us* (decursio always as the act of manoeuvring, *decursus* = the — itself); *multitibus decursionem* or, if for amusement, *certamen ludicrum inducere* (= to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —); *multis in decursionem* or in *certamen ludicrum educere* (= 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.* *l.* to —, in *decursionem exire* (= to march out to a —), in *armis decurrere*, or simply *decurrere* (= to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justas pugnas 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.* *vinea, pluteus, testudo*. **mantle**, *n.* *amiculum, palla* (for women), *pallium, palliolium* (= Greek —), *lacerna* (= thick —), *chlamys* (= light —), *paenula* (with a hood for travelling), *sagum, signum* (= soldier's or servant's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —). **mantel-piece**, *n.* by *mensa* (= table), *pluteus* or *tabula* (= shelf).

**manual**, *l.* *adj.* = performed by the hand, *manu mea, tua, 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**, *l.* *n.* = operation of manufacturing, *artis opus, -eris, opera fabrilis*; — is at a standstill, *op. jacet*; = the article —d, *opus quod arte* 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), *texor* (= a weaver). **manufacturing-town**, *n.* *urbs officinis nobilis* (= known by its manufactures).

**manumission**, *n.* *missio* (in gen.), *manumissio* (of a slave). **manumit**, *v. tr.* *aliquem manu mittere*, or as one word, *manumittere*.

**manure**, *l.* *n.* *stercus, -oris, fimus*. **II.** *v. tr.* *stercorare*.

**manuscript**, *n.* *l.* = 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 *nondum editus*.

**many**, *n.* *multi, haud pauci*; see **MUCH**; *creber* or *frequens* (= — together); an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia (hominum)*; a good —, *complures, plerique*; 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, *addno multos annos*; to make — words, *verba facere, longum esse*; — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententias* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum*; an oracle, *oraculum*); with — corners, *polygonus* (Vitruv.), in pure Latin, *multangulus* (Lucret.); to have — corners, *plurium angulorum formam exhibere*; with — feet, *multis pedibus, + multiplex, + multiformis*; — times, *sæpe, sæpe numero* (= often), *crebro* (= frequently, repeatedly), *sæpe, sæpe, sæpe* (= very often), *iterum atque iterum* (= again and again), *etiam atque etiam*; how — times, *quoties(n)*; so — times, *toties(n)*; as — times... as, *toties... quoties*; however — times, *quotiescumque, quotiescumque*; — times greater, *multiplex*. **many-coloured**, *adj.* *varis coloribus distinctus, multicolor* (Plin.). **many-headed**, *adj.* *multa capita habens*. **many-sided**, *lit.* *+ multangulus, polygonus*.

**map**, *l.* *n.* *tabula*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. in Germa-

*ndi* 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, praedandus.

**marble**, I. n. marmor; — cutter, (faber) marmorarius; statue, bust in —, signum marmoreum. **II.** adj. marmoris.

**march**, n. (mensis) Martius.

**march**, I. v.intr. 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, promoveri, or simply march; 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, profectio (= the marching off) on the —, iter faciens (e.g. he was killed on the —, occisus est in itinere), ex itinere (= from the —, i.e., whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, iter facere, conficere; to direct the — to a place, iter alio facere, contendere, convertere, intendere; to change the route of the —, iter commutare, iter or viam sectare; 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); proceed! (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 —, en, magis illecebris contendere (in gen.), dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (= day and night). **marches**, 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. navia, m. (= sailor), miles (-itis) classicus; the —, epibatae. **mariner**, n. navita. **maritime**, adj. maritimus (= situated near the sea), — state, civitas maritima (= situated near the sea), civitas or gens mari pollens, civitas or gens navius or classe mari 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 infinitive); to make one's —, clarum aliquid re fieri; 2, = thing aimed at, scopos, -i (Suet.); see AIM; = goal (fig.); to 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**, n. 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 conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi (of man and wife); to demand anyone in —, sibi aliam in matrimonium petere, also simply petere aliam; to be united to anyone in —, aliam 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 —, pactiorem 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 aliam (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 alqd, in matrimonium accipere or recipere; to — a woman (of a man), ducere aliam uxorem in matrimonium, or simply ducere aliam (uxorem), matrimonio aliam secum conjungere, aliam uxorem sibi adjungere; to — a man (of a woman), nubere alci; to — each other, matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi; to — again, novum matrimonium facere; to — to advantage, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man), in luculentam familiam collocare (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, m. (= the best part of anything). **marrow-bone**, n. os medullaceum (not class.).

**marry!** interj. medius fidius, mehercle.

**marsh**, n. palus, -udis, f. (= morass). **marshy**, adj. paluster (= swampy), caenogus (= miry), uliginosus (= swampy).

**marshal**, *I. n.* use *dux* for field — ; = one who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., *ductor pompæ*. **II. v. tr.** *instruere, dispoñere*.

**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, *jus 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 aliquo re mortem occurrere*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm pro aliquo 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. *miracula*), ingens, immanis. *Adv.* *mirum in modum, mire, mirifice*, (ad)mirabiliter, stupendum in modum (= in an astonishing manner), *valde* (= very), *vehementer* (= violently).

**masculine**, *adj.* *masculus, masculinus*.

**masih**, *I. n.* *farrago*. **II. v. tr.** (con)fundere, (con)terere.

**mask**, *I. n.* 1, = cover for the face, *persōna* (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, alcis capiti personam detrudere*; 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* (Ben.); 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 amicitiae prodere*. **II. v. tr.** 1, *lit.* *personam alci aptare, personam alcis 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 convitis personis celebratum*. **masquerader**, *n.* *homo personatus*.

**mass**, *I. n.* 1, *massa, moles, -is, f., summa* (= the whole); a great —, *magnus pondus, -eris, n., magna copia* or *vis alcis rei*; in the —, *per salutem*; — of people, *multitudo, frequentia*; see **CONCOURSE, ASSEMBLY**. **II. v. tr.** *colligere* (= collect), (con)gulari (= — together); see **COLLECT, ACCUMULATE**. **massive**, *adj.* 1, *solidus* (= dense), *magnus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy); 2, *fig.* of character (e.g. *simplicitas*), *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* (*tyrannos*, = ruler in the most absolute sense), *dynastes, -is, m.* (*δυναστης*, = potentate; then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or anybody, *imperare alci rei and alci, potestatem esse alcis rei* (both lit. and fig.); *praeesse 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 sua potestate habere, alqm locum tenere*; to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *alqd re, alqd, alcis 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 alcis 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 *aulas* (in gen.); — to audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under Roman emperors); — builder, *architectus*; — piece, *opus summo artificio factum*; — ship, = superior skill, *summa alcis rei peritia*; = office of a governor, *magisterium*. **II. v. tr.** 1, = to subdue, *domare, vincere, superare*; see **SUBDUCE, CONQUER**; to — all one's passions, *continere omnes cupiditates*; the fire (the flames) was —ed, *vis flammae oppressa* etc.; 2, to — a thing, = to understand, *intelligere* (*intelligi*), *discere* (= to learn), *consequi* (= to attain), *alqd cogniti* *habere, perspicere, alqa re instructum esse*. **masterful**, *adj.* *insolens, superbus, contumax, arrogans*. *Adv.* *insolenter, superbe, contumaciter, arrogant*. **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 *politissimam arte perfectus* (= made in a — manner, of things); a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*. **mastery**, *n.* 1, = victory, *victoria*; see also **POWER**; 2, = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perficere* (= to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly); see also **MASTER**, **I. 7**, and **II.**

**mastic**, **masticoh**, *n.* *mastiche* (Plin.), *resina lentissima* (Plin.).

**masticate**, *n.* *manducare, mandere*. **mastication**, *n.* use verb.

**mastiff**, *n.* perhaps *canis Molossus*.

**mat**, *I. n.* = texture of sedge, etc., *stora* or

*storia, teges, -tels, f., tegeticula.* II. v.tr. — together, implicate.

**match**, n. for getting a light, *sulphurata, -orem* (Mart.), *ignitium* (Plin.); a — box, *pyxis* or *thea* (*sulphuraturum*).

**match**, I. n. 1, = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . . , *par alci* or *alci rei* (opp. *impar*); to be a — for anyone, *alci parem esse* (e.g. *delo*), *non inferiorem esse alq;* to be a — for a thing, *alci rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotio*), *alqd sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); 2, = contest, *certamen*; 3, see **MARRIAGE**. II. v.tr. — oneself with, *cum alq;* in *certamen descendere*, *congradi cum alq;* (= to try one's strength against anyone, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci*, *non inferiorem esse alq;*; = to compare, *aequare alqm* and *alci rei* or *alqd*; = to suit, *adaequare*, *aequare alqd cum alqd re* or *alci rei*; = to join, (*conjungere*), *copulare cum alqd re*. III. v.intr. = to be like, *alci rei similem* or *parem esse*. **matchless**, adj. *singularis*, *incomparabilis* (Plin.). *unicus*, *praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see **EXCELLENT**. **match-maker**, n. *nuptiarum 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), *conjug(n)u(m)* (= husband or wife); 2, in a merchant ship or ship of war, (*sub magistro*) *navitis praepositus*. II. v.tr. 1, in chess, *alqm vincere* or *ad tactas redigere*; 2, in gen., see **MATCH** II.

**material**, I. adj. 1, = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni materiali concretione segregata est*; 2, = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia*, *argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum*, *quacvis*, — *vis*; — 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, *materialia* (*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 rampart, *agger, -eris*, m.; a stock of — and of words, *copia rerum et verborum*; to collect —, *silvum rerum comparare*; to leave — about anything historical, *in commentariis alqd relinquere*; — 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. *mathematicorum artium peritus*. **mathematics**, n. *mathematica, -ae* (Sen.).

**matins**, n. *matulinae preces, -um* (= morning prayer).

**matricide**, n. 1, *matricidium* (= the crime); 2, *matricida*, m. and f. (= the person).

**matriculate**, v.tr. (a student), *alqm civitatî academicæ* or *in civitatem academicam* (a) *scribere*. **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, -oris*, n., *res corporea, quae cerni tangique 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 prop. veniam*; but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus*; *ut eo unde egressi est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam, ut in pauca conferam, non longum fuit, non longum sim*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with infin. or with supine in -u); = material, *materialia* (*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 meddle with the — of other people, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do — 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 quidnam est? quid rei est? quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristic est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one who is ill); upon the whole —, *denique*; a small —, *pauci(m)ulum, aliquantum*. **it matters**, v.inp. *interest, refert*; 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. *mihi, tui, nostris, vestris*, e.g. to me it —, *mihi interest or refert*; 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 *magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil*, etc., or by the genit. of the value, e.g. *magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti*, etc., e.g. it — a great deal to me whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxime nostris interest te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *permagni nostris interest te esse Romae*.

**matting**, n. see **MAT**.

**mattock**, n. *dolabra*.

**mattress**, n. *stragulum*; a — of goat's hair, *cilicium*.

**mature**, I. adj. 1, *maturus* (= ripe, of full age), *tempestivus* (= seasonable); 2, of judgment, etc., *consideratus, sapiens, prudens, sagax, perspicax, intellegens* (intellig.). Adv. *mature* (= soon), *tempestive* (= seasonably), *considerate, sapienter, prudenter, sagaciter, intellegenter* (intellig.). II. v.tr. 1, = ripen, *maturare, coquere*; 2, fig. *parare, efflere, fingere*; see **DEVISE**, **PREPARE**. III. v.intr. *maturescere*. **matureness, maturity**, n. *maturitas* (= timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also

**fig.** = to be brought to a state of perfection, (Plin.).

**matutinal**, adj. *matutinus*.

**maudlin**, adj. see DRUNKEN, SILLY.

**maul**, v. tr. *lædere* (= injure).

**maunder**, v. intr. *rugari*.

**mausoleum**, n. *mausoleum* (Suet.); see TOMB.

**maw**, n. *ingluvies, venter*; see STOMACH.

**mawkish**, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

**mawkishness**, n. use adj.

**maxim**, n. *dogma* (*δῶγμα*), or in pure Latin decretum (= principle established by a philosopher, doctrine), *præceptum* (= 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 alcijs 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 quæ honestatis est regula*); *lex* (= law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historiarum legem*).

**maximum**, n. *quod maximum est*; the — gain, *quævis (-us) maximum*.

**May**, n. (*mensis*) *Maius*. **May-day**, n. *Kalendas 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 perperisse 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, etc.; somebody might say, *fortitan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis dicet* (= perhaps someone will say); however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *frément, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he — be, etc., *quicunque is est*; as fast as — be, *quam ceteris*; 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 præfectus, -us* (Suet.).

**mayorality**, n. *urbis præfectura*.

**maze**, n. *labyrinthus* (*qui iterum ambages occursumque ac recursum inexplicabilis continet*, Plin.).

**masary**, adj. *inexplicabilis* (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. *jejunè, exiliter*. **meagreness**, n. 1, see LEANNESS; 2, *exilitas*; 3, *jejunitas exilitas*.

**meal**, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see FLOUR. **meal**, adj. *fortisarius*.

**meal**, n. in gen. *cibus* (= food); *epulae* (= banquet); properly only two among the Romans, viz. the morning —, *prandium*; and the chief

— of the day, *cena* (*coen-*), 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, cenare, 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, sordis, -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 deductive*; ways and —, *viae atque ratio*; to select or take a —, *rationem (or viam)* (*intre* (or *nihil capere* or *sequi*); to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil inexpectum 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, plane*; concessively, (*ita*) *sane, vero, utique*; by no —, *neutiquam, haudquaquam, minime, nullo modo*; = resources (see the word), *opes, facultates, divitias*; 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*) *alcijs, 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, *præliis secundis usus*, = by — of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*; *mulieres per ætatem ad pugnam 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 tu curiam cenerant*, = 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, *bond 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* and (= to allude to anyone in one's speech, words); I — Hilarus, *Hilarum dico*; *intelligere* (*intelligi*, = to understand by), what does he —? *quid sibi vult?* what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult hæc oratio?* *quid sibi vult verba ista?* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare, declarare, sonare* (lit. to sound), *raltere* (= to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word

becco) — *s* the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum vald.* **meaning**, *n.* 1, = that which exists in the mind (e.g. yes, that is n<sup>y</sup> —, *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*, *-us* (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 exatendum est, quid sit CAREERE*; to give a — to a word, *verbo rim, 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, \**hydditis finna* (not t.t.).

**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 intrare*; 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, tali modo, etc.*; in some —, *aliquo modo, aliqua ratione, aliqd ex parte, aliqd, nonnihil* (= somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res aliqd subleat*); 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 intrare, 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 intrare*; 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 aliqd aliqd re*; 5, = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri*; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *aliqd dirigere ad alqm rem or aliqd 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, *ensor*. **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 eliza*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro sale conspersa or conditana*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (= food for the horses); — market, *macellum* (= general market).

**mechanic**, *n.* *saber, opifex*. **mechanical**, *adj.* *machinialis* (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Aul. Gell.), *organicus* (architectural term); to possess — skill, *manibus exercitatum esse*. *Adv. sine mente ac ratione*. **mechanics**, *n.* as a science, *scientia machinialis* (= knowledge of —, mechanical science, Plin.). **mechanism**, *n.* *machinatio*.

**medal**, *n.* *nummus in memoriam alci rei curus* (to commemorate an event). **medallion**, *n.* *cipeus or clipeus* (in the form of a shield); see also **MEDAL**.

**meddle**, *v. intr.* see **INTERFERE**. **meddler**, *n.* *ardello* (Phaedr., Mart.), *homo importunus, molestus*. **meddling**, *adj.* see **INQUISITIVE**.

**medieval**, *adj.* *ad medium aetrum or ad patrum tempora pertinens*.

**mediate**, *I. adj.* opp. to immediate; in philosophy, causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum alias sunt adjuvantes, alias proximae, of causes, some are mediate, others immediate*. *Adv. per causas adjuvantes*. **II. v. intr.** *se interponere ad aliqd faciendum*; see also **RECONCILE**. **III. v. tr.** — a peace, *pacem conciliare*. **mediation**, *n.* use deprecator (e.g. *me deprecator*, by way —). **mediator**, *n.* *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interponit, arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet, interpres*, *-tis* (= 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, medicamen(tum), remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra aliqd*); counteracting —, *antidotos* (*antidotum*); pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; 2, = medical science, *medicina, ars medicinalis, ars medendi*; to practise —, *medicinam exercere*. **medicine-bottle**, *n.* *poticulum* (= cup). **medicine-box**, *n.* *narthecium, pyxis*. **medicinal**, *adj.* *saluber, salutaris*. *Adv. remedio* (dat. = as 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 concessio, -orum, media constiti via*; to pursue a —, *medium consequi constiti viam, mediam quandam sequi viam*; see **MEANS**.

**medlar**, *n.* *mespilum*; — tree, *mespilus*, *f.* (Plin.).

**medley**, *n.* *farrago* (Juv.), *colluvio rerum*, *so too colluvio omnium scelerum*.

**meed**, *n.* *praemium*; see **REWARD**.

**meek**, *adj.* *demissus, modestus, reverendus*. *Adv. modeste, reverende*. **meekness**, *n.* *anims demissus, modestia, reverencia*.

**meet**, adj. see FIT, PROPER, USEFUL.

**meet**, I. v.tr. 1, *alci occurrere*, obviam venire, obvium se dare, obvium esse, obviam or obvium 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), *improvisio alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody — a me on the road, *se inter viam offert alq;* = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere*, *occurrere*, *obviam procedere*, *obviam venient* *procedere*, *obviam venire* or *progradi*, *obviam egredi* (all with dat.; in Plaut. and Ter.); = to come together in any place, *invenire*, *reperire alqm* (or *alqd.*) = 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 arbitrio*), *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 oppetere*, *mortem se offerre* or *se ob(j)icere*; = to receive with kindness (e.g. to — anyone's views), *consentire de alq re*; to — kindly, to — half-way, *urbanum or liberalem se praebere alci*. II. v.intr. 1, of two persons, *inter se obviam esse*, *inter se congradi* or *convenire*, *occurrere inter se* (accidentally); to — by appointment, *congradi cum alqo*, *convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *confuere* (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 infesta signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships). **meeting**, n. = assembly, *congressio*, *conventus*, -*us* (= a friendly —), *coetus*, -*us* (coit-) (= a gathering), *concurus*, -*us*, *concurio* (= any coming together); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas* (= a gathering of many persons at a place), *frequentia* (= 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. *Græci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quæ sunt furorem, μελαγχολίας illi vocant; quasi vero atra bile solum mens, ac non saepe vel trucidia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; = sorrowful disposition, *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

**mélée**, n. *concurus*, -*us* (= charge), or *pugna*, *prelium* (= battle).

**melliferous**, adj. † *mellifer*. **mellifluence**, n. *mel* (e.g. *Homericis senis mella*, = the — of Homer, Plin. Min.). **mellifluent**, **mellifluous**, adj. *mellifluis*.

**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. *aspiens*, *sagax*, *prudens*; see WISE, SAGACIOUS. II. v.tr. *coquere*. III. v.intr. *maturescere*.

**meledious**, adj. *canorus*, *sonorus*, *numerosus* (= harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the

speaker), *numerosæ cadens* (= with graceful periods, of a speech). Adv. *numerosæ*. **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, *vox modulatio*. **melodrama**, n. *drama musicum*. **melodramatic**, adj. *mirificus*; see WONDERFUL.

**melon**, n. *melo* (Plin.).

**melt**, I. v.tr. 1, = to make liquid, *liquidum facere*, *liquefactum*, *dissolvere*, *resolvere* (= to dissolve snow, pearls, nitre, margaritas, etc.), *diluire* (= to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *bacum aceto*); 2, = to soften to tenderness, *alcje mentem ad misericordiam revocare*, *alqm ad misericordiam vocare* or *adducere* (= to move to compassion). II. v.intr. 1, = to become liquid, to — away, *liquefacere*, *liquefactum*, *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 intervallo distinguuntur*, Cic.), *incisio*, *incisum* (*κόμμα* = part of a sentence), *membrum* (= a greater part of a sentence, *κόλον*, e.g. *quæ Græci κόμματα et μέλη appellant, nos recte incisæ et membra dicimus*); 3, = an individual of a community or society; a — of a council, senate, *vir* or *homo senatorius*, *senator*; — of a community, *civis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de alcje stirpis*; — of a society, *socius*, *socialis*, -*is*, m.; see PART. **membership**, n. *render* by circumloc. with *member*.

**membrane**, n. *membrana*.

**memoir**, n. a private —, *dicta factaque alcje*, *memoria* (= tradition, narrative), an historical —, *commentarii*; *Socrates* —, as Xenophon gives them, *ex quas a Socrate dicta Xenophon rexitit*. **memorable**, adj. = worth mentioning, (com-) *memorabilis* (rare), *memoratus dignus* = deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoria dignus*, *memorabilis*, *memorias prodendus*; *insignis* (= of special note); no — event occurred, *nihil memoria dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*. **memorandum**, n. = remark, see NOTE; = list of goods, *index*, -*icis*, 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, *lib(era)rum monumenta*, -*orum*, *lib(era)re*. II. adj. — coin, *nummus in memoriam alcje cusus*; — column, *cippus*. **memoirs**, n. *commentarii*. **memory**, n. *memoria*, *recordatio* (= recollection); to keep in —, *memoria tenere alqd*; to the — of, in *memoria alcje*; from —, *ex memoria*, *memoriter*; to commit to —, *alqd memoriae mandare*, *elicere*; in the — of man, *pot. hominum memoria*; to hand down to —, *memorias tradere*, or *prodere*.

**menace**, v. and n., and **menacing**, adj. and adv., see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

**menagerie**, n. *vivarium*, *leporarium* (both = preserve), or *ferre exceptis (sepi.) includæ*.

**mend.** *v. tr.* 1, = to repair, *reſcère, reparare, reconcinnare* (= to — again what was whole before), (*reſcicare* (= 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 it*).

**mendacious**, *adj.* *mendax*. *Adv.* *falso*, per mendacium. **mendacity**, *n.* *mendacium*; see **LIE**.

**mendicancy**, **mendicacy**, *n.* *mendicitas, egestas* (= neediness), *comb.* *egestas ac mendicitas* (all = beggary). **mendicant**, *adj.* *mendicus*; see **BEG**, **BEGGAR**.

**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 mendiendi*; 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, anime, 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 alicui rei*. **II.** *v. tr.* (*commemorare alicui 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 alicui rei* or *de alicui rei* (= to make — of); to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem alicui rei incidere*; or — frequently, *mentionem alicui rei agitare, crebro* or *crebris sermonibus alicui usurpare*; not to — that, etc., *ut omittam* or *ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; above — ed, *de quo (quod) supra commemoravimus, quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus* or *dictimus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi, qui (quae, quod) supra scripsi* (— a, — um) *est, de quo (quod) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra meminimus, also simply by illis*; as we have — ed above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripsi* or *scriptum est*; see **STATE**, **DECLARE**.

**mentor**, *n.* see **ADVISER**.

**mephitis**, *n.* *mephitis* (late), *foetidus*.

**mercantile**, *adj.* *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants); or by *commercium, mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturae facere*, = to be engaged in — transactions); see **COMMERCIAL**. **mercenary**, *adj.* *mercenarius* (= for hire, e.g. *testis* = a paid witness, *miles* = — soldier), (*mercede* or *pretio*) *conductus*; *questuosus* (= eager for gain), *avarus* (= avaricious), *venalis* (= readily bribed). **mercer**, *n.* = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (= shopkeepers in general), *qui pannos vendit* or *vendit* (= a hostler in a small way). **merchandize**, *n.* 1, = goods, *merc*, — *cis*, *f.*, *res venales*; 2, = commerce, *commercium, mercatura, negotia, -orum*. **merchant**, *n.* *mercator*. **merchantman**, *n.* *navis mercatoria* (Plaut.), or *oneraria*, also simply *oneraria*.

**mercurial**, *adj.* 1, by circuml. with *mercury*; 2, *fig. mobilis, levis*. **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, eorabilis* (= easily entreated), *lens, mitis*. *Adv.* *clementer, mansuete*. **merciless**, *adj.* *inmisericors, ineorabilis, immitis, inclemens, inhumanus, crudelis, durus, atrox, saevus, ferus*; see **CRUEL**. *Adv.* *inclementer, inhumane, crudeliter, duriter* (dure), *atrociter, saeve*. **mercilessness**, *n.* *inclementia, inhumanitas, duritia* (durities), *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, *ipso aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of things); — trifles, *merae nugae*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, *prae magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*. *Adv.* (*tantum*)-*modo, solum, tantum*; see **ONLY**.

**meretricious**, *adj.* 1, see **UNCHASTE**; 2, *fig.* of style, *fucatus*.

**merge**, *v. tr.* 1, see **DIP**; 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), *excellentia, praestantia*; see **EXCELLENCE**, **VALUE**, **WORTH**; 3, see **REWARD**; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere*. **II.** *v. tr.* see **DESERVE**. **merited**, *adj.* *meritus, debitus*, *comb.* *meritus ac debitus*. **meritorious**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. *laude dignus, laudabilis*, or, that is a very — act of yours, *hæc res optime meruit*); to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de alio*. *Adv.* *bene, optime*.

**merle**, *n.* *merula*.

**mermaid**, *n.* *nympha quae faciem mulieris et piscis caudam habet*.

**merriament**, *n.* *hilaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus hilaris* (= merry disposition, mood). **merry**, *adj.* *hilaris, hilaris, lascivus* (= frolicsome), *festivus*; see **GAY**. *Adv.* *hilariter, hilaris, festive*. **merry-andrew**, *n.* *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (= jester), *sannio* (= mimic, and in gen. sense), *acuta* (= droll). **merry-making**, *n.* *volutas*; see **PLEASURE**, **FEAST**.

**mesh**, *n.* *macula*. **meshy**, *adj.* *reticulatus*.

**mesmerise**, *v. tr.* *manuum contractions 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, -um*. **II.** *v. intr.* *cenare* (coen-). **messmate**, *n.* *conviva, in. and f., sodalis, in. and f.*

**mess**, *n.* 1, = dirt, squalor, *illuvies, paedor, sordes, -um, f.*; see **FILTH**; 2, *fig. res afflicta, perturbatio* or *confusio 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, caus-

(*9a millendi erat*); see ANSWER, REPORT; to send a —, *aliquem certiorum facere aliquid rei* or *de aliquid rei*. **messenger**, n. 1, *nuntius* (nunc-) (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuntia*), *labellarius* (= letter-carrier); to inform anyone by letter or by a —, *per litteras aut per nuntium certiorum 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.), *aer*, *aeris*, n. (= copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *aeri similis*. **metallo**, adj. *metallus* (Plin., in gen.), *aereus*, *a(h)eneus* (= of brass). **metalliferous**, adj. *metallifer*. **metallurgy**, n. *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 Metamorphosis 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 Graece dicitur*). **metaphoric**, adj. *translatus*. Adv. *by translatio verbi* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre*; see FIGURATIVE.

**metaphysic**, **metaphysical**, adj. *metaphysicus* (not class.). **metaphysica**, n. *metaphysica*, -ae (not class.); where possible use *philosophia*.

**mete**, v. tr. see MEASURE.

**metempsychosis**, n. *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alius transitio*.

**meteor**, n. *fax* (*aerestis*). **meteoric**, adj. *by circumloc.* **meteoric-stone**, **meteorolite**, **meteorite**, n. *lapis qui caelo cadit*.

**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. *rationis et via, via et ratione* (= according to a particular method), *artificio et via, via 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*, *intertigium*.

**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, *feror adolescentiae*, *feror juvenilis*; man of —, *homo acer*, *homo feracioris 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 *vagare* (used of young goats or hares).

**miasma**, n. *noxius terrae halitus*, -is (Plin.).

**mica**, n. *phengites (lapis)* (Plin., Suet.).

**microcosm**, n. \**microcosmus* (or in Greek *μικρόκοσμος*).

**microscope**, n. \**microscopium* (as t.t.). **microscopic**, adj. (i.e. very small), *minimus*, *mirā quiddam corporis exiguitate*.

**midday**, n. *meridies*, *tempus meridianum*; about —, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridie*, *tempore meridianum*, *meridians temporibus*; before —, *forenoon*, *dies antemeridianus*, *tempus antemeridianum*, *ante meridiem*, *tempore antemeridiano*; after —, *afternoon*, *dies postmeridianum* (or *postmeridianus*). **midland**, adj. *mediterraneus*.

**midnight**, n. *media nox*; at —, *media nocte*, *concordia nocte* (= at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de media nocte*. **midriff**, n. *diaphragma*, -itis, n. (very late), or written as Greek *διάφραγμα* (Cels.), *praecordia*, -ium.

**midst**, prep. *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. *media* or *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 acies*, the — of the army; the king was in the —, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the —, *medium 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. **midding**, adj. *melioris*.

**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., accus., and ablat., = physical means), *robur*, -oris, n., *nervi* (= inuscles, 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 cadendum est*. II. v. intr. *poteram*, *potuissim*, or *by imperf. subj.* (e.g. I — go, *irem*, = I was permitted, *licuit mihi* with *infinitive*, *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, *abire*, *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 *vertere* (= 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 *vulcris*.

**milch**, adj. *lac habens*; — cow, *vacca* (*quae lac praebet*); see MILK.

**mild**, adj. I. of the taste, *mollis* (= soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in gen.), *mitis* (= not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lentis* (= 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*); *mitis* (= not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words,

opp. asper), *lenis* (= gentle), *temperatus* (= not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus*, = cold, or *calidus*, = warm), *tepida*, = warm; — winter, *tepida bruma* (Hor.), *lenis* (= light, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); 3, of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *molis*; *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. *fervidus*, *tracundus*), *mansuetus* (= gentle, lit. tame), comb. *mitis et mansuetus*, *lenis et mansuetus*, *placidus et lenis*. 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 *mitis* (= — 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, *ro-bigo* (rub-), *mucor* (Plin.), = mouldiness, mustiness, *situs*, -us (= filth arising from mouldiness), *urdo* (= blasting of trees, herbs).

**mile**, n. of a Roman —, *mille* (passuum) (1,000 paces; in the pl. *milia* (passuum); — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distance, *miliarium*, or *lapis*, -idis, m.; he lies interred five —s from the city, *sepultus est ad quintum lapidem*. **mileage**, n. *rectigal quod in singula milia exigitur*. **milestone**, n. *miliarium*, *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*, -us, belli; — skill, *rei militaris peritua*, *usus*, -us, belli; — school, *ludus militaris*. II. n. the —, = soldiers, *militis*, or collect. *miles*, *copiae*, *militate*, v.intr., to — against, *alci adversari*. **militia**, n. perhaps *cives ad hostem propulandum 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. *lactatus*, -us (Var.). **milkmaid**, **milkman**, n. *puelia quae vaccae mulget*; (homo) qui lac vendit. **milk-pail**, n. *lactura*, *mulctura*. **milk-sop**, n. *homo effeminatus et molis*; 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. (*mola*)e agger. **millier**, 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 *meta*). **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 fecit*. **millinery**, n. *mundus* or *vestitus* (-us) muliebris.

**million**, n. *decies centena milia*; two, three millions, *vicies*, *trices centena milia*; a — times, *decies centies milia* (lit.), *secenties* (= our colloquial phrase, a — times). **millionaire**, n. *vir magnis opibus praeditus*; see RICH.

**mit**, n. 1, in anatomy, *splen*, *lien*; 2, = roe of fishes, *ova*, -orum. **miter**, n. *papae m.*

**mimic**, I. adj. *mimicus* (= belonging to mimes; post class. = imitative), *simulator*, *actus* (= 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*, *consecare*; 2, fig. *extenuare*, comb. *extenuare et diluere*; *mit* to — matters, *sine furore ac fallacis dicere*. II. v.intr. *mollius incedere*. III. n. *minuat* (Juv.). **mince meat**, n. 1, lit. *minuat*; 2, fig. to make — of, *concidere* (= cut up), *trucidare* (= slaughter). **mincing**, adj. *putidus*. 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*, -us (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*, -us; a philosophical —, *sapientia*, *agacitas*, *subtilitas* (in disputando), *vir subtilis*, *sagax* (of the person); = an inclination, *studium* (= inclination, zeal), *appetitus*, -us, *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* (Iub-); I have a —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *maio*; to have a — to do anything, *alci rei studio captem esse, teneri*, *alci rei studiosum, appetentem, cupidum esse, alqd appetere, concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *alci rei studio* or *cupidine ardere, flagrare*; *mihi 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 intently), *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, penitare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *alqd* (= to consider on all sides), *secum meditari* or *de alqd re* or *alqd*; only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *verantur animo meo multas et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to be of a —, *opinari*, *opinionem duci*, *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, (common), *admonere*, *commonefacere* *alqm* *de alqd re* (or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj.

mood); it comes into my —, in *mentem mihi alqd venit*, *mihi in opinionem alqd venit*, *subit animum cogitatio*, in *mentem* or in *cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= a thought comes into my —), *mihi* or *animus*, or in *mentem occurrit alqd*, *mihi occurrit alqd* (= a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio* or *recordor* or *reminscor* (= I remember); the thing had come into my —, *integer animus 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*, *alcjs rei rationem habere* (= to regard); *alqd agere*; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere*, *res tuas cura*; 2, = to obey, *alcjs obedire*, *parere*; 3, = to object to, *alqd recusare*; I do not —, *non recuso quia* or *quominus*; 4, = to remind, *alcjs alqd ad animum revocare*; see **REMINI**. **III.** v.intr. = to remember, *alcjs rei meminisse*, *alqd recordari*; see **REMEMBER**. **mindful**, adj. 1, *dhigens alcjs rei* and in *alqd re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in anything, opp. *neglegens*), *sedulus* (= earnest in anything, very attentive, opp. *piger*, e.g. *spectator*), *alcjs rei studiosus*, *amans* (e.g. *veritatis*); see **ATTENTIVE**, **CAREFUL**; 2, = remembering, *memor*, *hanc immemor* (both *alcjs 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), *scors* (= stupid, a simpleton), *amens*, *demens*; see **IRATIONAL**.

**mine**, possess. pron. *meus*, *mea*, *meum*.

**mine**, **I.** n. 1, *metallum*, or pl. *metalla*, -orum; a silver —, *fofina argenti* or *argentifodina*; a gold —, *aurofodina* (Plin.); 2, in fortification, *cuniculus*; to sap, *dig a —*, *cuniculum agere*; 3, fig. *fofna uberrima*, 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, *invidiam alcjs parare* or *instruere* or *ponere*, *perniciem alcjs moliri*; 3, milit. term, by *cuniculus agere*. **miner**, n. 1, *metallus* (Plin.); 2, in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*. **mineral**, **I.** n. *metallum*. **II.** adj. *fossilis*, *metallus*; — kingdom, *fossilia*, -ium, n.; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fofna medicas solubritatis*, *aque medicatas* (Sen.), *aque solubres*, in the context also simply *aque*. **mining**, n. use *metallum* (e.g. useful for —, *ad metalla excoquenda utilis*).

**mingle**, v.tr. and intr., see **MIX**.

**miniature**, n. *tabella* or *pictura*, fixing the sense by the context (e.g. *tabellae pinxit parvas*); in — (e.g. Rome in —, *quasi* or *tanquam* (tanq-) *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 *administer 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 **CLERGYMAN**, **PRIEST**. **II.** v.tr. to — an occasion, *alcjs occasionem dare*, *praebere*; see **GIVE**, **AFFORD**, **SUPPLY**. **III.** v.intr. 1, see **ATTEND**, **SERVE**; 2, to — to, *facillate* 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 — premises, *assumptio* (opp. *propositio* = the major). **II.** n. gen. *in/fans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adulta aetas* (= not yet of age); sons that are — *alii 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), *oitharadeus* (*κithαρῆς*, = 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*, *dhigens*, *accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *subtiliter*, *minute*, *accurate*, *dhigenter*. **II.** n. 1, of time, *horae sexagesima pars* (= 60th part of an hour); 2, fig. see **MOMENT**. **minutes**, n. pl. = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *brevarium* (= a summary, Suet.), *exemptum* (= 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 li(teris) consignare* (in gen. = to write down); see **NOTE**; — book, see **MEMORANDUM**. **III.** v.tr. *notare*, *annotare*, in *tabulas referre*, *li(teris) consignare*; see **DRAW UP**, **NOTE**, **WRITE**. **minute-ness**, n. 1, = smallness, *exiguitas*, *brevisitas* (of stature); 2, = carefulness, *subtilitas*, *accuratio* (rare), *dhigentia*. **minutiae**, n. by omnia, -ium, or *singula*, -orum; see **DETAIL**, **TRIFLE**, **PARTICULAR**.

**mix**, n. *puella putilla* (= an affected girl), *litola* (= 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*).

**mire**, **miriness**, n. *lutum*; see **MUD**.

**miry**, adj. *lutosus*, *lutulentus*; see **MUDDY**.

**mirror**, n. *speculum*.

**mirth**, n. *hilaritas*, *laetitia* (= gladness), *gaudium* (= joy), *laetitia* (= sportiveness), *risus*, -us (= laughter), *focus* (= jest), *lucus*, -us (= sport); see **GAIETY**, **JOY**. **mirthful**, adj. *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus*, *laetivus*, *jocundus*. Adv. *hilar*, *hilariter*, *laeta*, *laetive*, *jocose*.

**misappreciation**, n. *interpretatio perverra* or *perperam facta*; see **MISUNDERSTANDING**.

**misadventure**, *v.* *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 uniterum genus* *antisocialis*. **misanthropic**, *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.* *indecore*, *indigne se gerere*. **misbehaviour**, *n.* *rusticitas*, *mores rustici*; see RUDENESS, FAULT.

**misbelief**, *n.* see UNBELIEF. **misbelleve**, *v.tr.* *perperam judicare*, *falso sibi persuasum habere*.

**miscalculate**, *v.tr.* *1, male computare alqd* or *rationem alqis rei*, or *by ratio me fessit*; *2, fig. errare*, *decepti*. **miscalculation**, *n.* *1, mendum*, *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 eventus*, *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*; — *kinds*, *varia et diversa genera* (sc. *operum*). **miscellany**, *n.* *liber de diversis rebus scriptus*.

**mischance**, *n.* see MISFORTUNE.

**mischief**, *n.* *malum*, *incommodum*, *damnum*, *maleficium* (= intentional —), *calamitas*, *tristitia* (= noise and confusion). **mischievous**, *adj.* *1, = harmful*, *noxius*, *calamitosus*, *periculosus*; see HURTFUL; *2, = full of tricks*, *laetitia*. *Adv.* *calamitose*, *perniciose*, *laetive*. **mischievousness**, *n.* *1, = injuriousness*, *by circuml.* (e.g. who does not see the — of the thing? *quis non intelligit rem nocere* or *rem esse noxiam*); *2, laetitia*.

**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 sibilialis*, *sordidus* (= unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= disreputable).

**misdeal**, *v.intr.* perhaps *paginas male distribuire*.

**misdeed**, *n.* *factus*, -*ūs*, *n.* *scelus*, -*ūs*, *n.*, *maleficium*, *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*, -*ūs*, *n.* (= crime); *to be guilty of —*, *scelus suscipere*, *admittere*, *facere*.

**misdirect**, *v.tr.* *1, a letter*, *epistulam 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*, *miserendus* (= to be pitied, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (= unhappy), *afflictus*, *aerumnosus*; *calamitosus*; see UNHAPPY; = worthless, *aquam*, *nitili*, *improbus*, *turpis* (= wicked, of persons and things), *vilis* (= vile); *to lead a — life*, *in miseris casis* or *versari*; — food, *tenax victus*, -*ūs*; *to live in — circumstances*, *parce ad duriter vitam agere*, *tenuiter vivere*, *vitam in egestate deperire*. *Adv.* *miserabiliter*, *infelicitate*, *calamitose*, *improbe*, *aquiter*, *turpiter*; see MISER. **miserliness**, *n.* *avaritia*, *sordes*, -*ūs*, *f.* (or in pl.). **miserly**, *adj.* *avarus*, *tenax*, *sordidus*, *parvus*, *malignus*. **misery**, *n.* = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria*, *res miserae* or *afflictae* (= depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (= caused through losses), *aerumna*, *tristitia* (= trouble), *angor*, *maeror*, *tristitia* (= sorrow), *egestas* (= great poverty), *angustiae* (= bad times), *tempora luctuosa* (= 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), *adversitates*, -*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), *solicitude* (= anxiety), *praesensio* (= foreboding).

**misgovern**, *v.tr.* *male regnare*, *male rem gerere*. **misgovernment**, *n.* *mala reipublicae gubernatio* or *moderatio*, *mala alqis rei administratio*.

**misguidance**, *n.* *error*, or *by falso alqis consilio regi*. **misguide**, *v.tr.* *in errorem inducere*; see MISLEAD.

**mishap**, *n.* see ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

**misinform**, *v.tr.* *by alqm falsa docere*.

**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 alqis animum* et *mores*, *alqm ad negitum 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 mulieres odit*.

**misplace**, v. tr. (in) *alieno loco collocare*; to — confidence, etc., *alqd re falli*.

**misprint**, I. v. tr. *typis mendose exscribere*. II. n. *menidum 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 alqis haud accurate proferre*.

**misreckoning**, n. *falsae rationes*.

**misrepresent**, v. tr. *fig. alqd narrando depravare* (= to represent any fact in a wrong light), *perversa interpretari* (= to interpret wrongly, fig.), *verbum in pejus detorquere* (= 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 PAULT, 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); 3, — with regret, *desiderio alqis rei angli, magnd molestia desiderare alqd*; see LOSS; 3, = to fall of finding the right way, *deerrare*; 4, — to anyone on the road, *ad alqd deerrare* or *aberrare*; 4, = to fall in aim, *destinatum non ferre* (in shooting, etc.); 5, = to omit, *transire, omittere, praetermittere*; see OMIT. III. v. intr. 1, = to fail to hit, see II. 4; 2, = not to succeed; see FAIL. **missing**, adj. to be —, *desse, 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*.

**mispend**, 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 illorum temporum*); to be in a —, *attonitum, periculum 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 intelligere* (*intelligere* = 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 errore versari* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to deceive oneself), *peccare* (= to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *ambigui* or *incertum esse* (= to be uncertain); if I am not —n, *nisi fallor, nisi animus* (me) *fallit, nisi quid me fallit* or *sefellit*; 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, errore capium esse, errore ragari*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; 2, a — in writing, *menidum*; to correct a — in writing, *menidum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*. **mistaken**, adj. see WRONG. Adv. *per errorem, perperam*.

**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 = guide); 2, = head of a family, *waterfamilias* (*waterfamiliae*, 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, *praecipitrix, 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, deliciae mae*; 5, = a woman in keeping (i.e. a kept —), *amica, concubina, peller*.

**misunderstand**, v. tr. *non recte intelligere* (*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 pervertere* (*abuti*), *immodice* or *immoderate* or *imtemperanter* or *immoderate* or *immodice abuti* (e.g. *alqis indulgentia, alqis patientia*), *male uti re*; see ABUSE, USE.

**mite**, n. *minimus* in agreement with noun (e.g. a — of a thing, *res minima*).

**mitigate**, adj. *quod mitigari potest*. **mitigate**, v. tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare, mitiorem facere* (e.g. pain, fever, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire* (= to cause anything, e.g. anger, violence, tram, impetum, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *levare* (= to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *alqm curd 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 alqd 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, (*permiscere alqd rem alqd re, alqd alqd re* or *alqd alqd rei, temperare alqd alqd re*; to — a thing, *admiscere alqd alqd 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 COMBINE; 3, = to associate oneself with in company, *se (con)jungere cum alqo*, (*com)misceri, permisceri*. II. v. intr. 1, = to become blended promiscuously 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, *mixture* (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; *sarrago* (= a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *sarrago 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 opinionumque*); 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 memoriarum.

**moan**, I. v.intr. *gemere*. II. n. *gemitus*, -us; see **GROAN**, **LAMENT**.

**moat**, n. *fossa*; to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumdare*, *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), *saeus populi* (= the dogs of the people). II. v.tr. see **SURROUND**. III. v.intr. *concurrere*, *concurrare*.

**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 ingentis*), *agilitas* (= nimbleness, swiftness); 2. = tickleness, *levitas*, *ingenium 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*, *ludificari*, 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**. **mock**, n. = one who scorns, derisor, *irrisor*, *cavillator* (= who cavils). **mockery**, n. 1. *irrisio*, *irrisus*, -us, *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*, -us; see **DRESS**; — of speaking; see **EXPRESSION**.

**model**, I. n. *proplasma*, -atis, n. (Plin., or as Greek *πρόπλασμα*, = an artist's —); *exemplar*, -aria, *exemplum* (= a pattern in gen.); to give a — of anything, *alqs rei modum formaeque 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, *figere*; = to bring into a proper shape, *formare*, *comb. figere et formare*; = to copy, *exprimere imaginem alqs* (in gen. = to represent, express anyone's features); 2. fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege or ratione quoddam instituere alqd* (e.g. *republicam*). III. adj. *optimus*.

**moderate**, I. adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus*, *modicus* (opp. to *exrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling, opp. to *cupidus*, *petulans*), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *mediocris* (= mediocre), *sobrius*. Adv. *moderate*, *modeste*, *modico*, *temperate*, *mediocriter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni victu cunctoque*. II. v.tr. = *moderari* (= to impose a limit to, with dat.), = to direct (with accus.), *modum (or moderationem)* *adhibere alci rei*, *alqd continere*, *coerere* (= to restrain). **moderation**, **moderationes**, 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 alqs 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 fit*, *hujus 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*); — Capna, *Capna quae nunc est*; the —, our age, *haec aetas*; our — times, *haec tempora*.

**modest**, adj. *modicus* (= slight, middling), *modestus* (= moderate, under control, opp. *immodestus*), *prudens* (opp. *imprudens*), *verecundus* (= full of respect), *demissus* (= lowly, opp. *accerbus*). Adv. *modice*, *modeste*, *prudenter*, *verecunde*. **modesty**, n. *modestia* (opp. *superbia*), *pudor* (= a feeling of shame or respect), *verecundia* (bashfulness).

**modicum**, n. *pauculum*.

**modifiable**, adj. *res de quod alqd immutari potest*. **modification**, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum so ut*, etc., or by *ita definire*, *ut*, etc. **modify**, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alqd de alqd re* (= to make a change in anything), *temperare alqd* (= to moderate).

**modulate**, v.tr. *vocem per vices tollere atque remittere* (= to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), *vocem* or *cantum* *modulari*. **modulation**, n. *sexio* (*vox*), *numerus* (or in pl.).

**moisty**, n. see **HALE**.

**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*, -eris, m. **molecule**, n. see **PARTICLE**.

**mole**, n. = mark on the body, *macula*.

**mole**, n. = animal, *talpa*. **mole-hill**, n. 1. lit. perhaps (*talpa*) *grumus*; 2. fig. to make mountains out of —, *difficilia ex facillimis re. digere*.

**molest**, v.tr. *alqm sollicitare, vexare*, molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere, molestum esse alicui, alicui incommodum afferre, conciliare (= to give trouble), alicui negotium exhibere, succedere (= to cause unpleasantness to anyone). **molestation**, n. 1. molestia,onus, -eria, n. (= a burthen); 2. = trouble, molestia, onus, -eria, n., cura (= anxiety), incommodum (= adversity), vexatio.

**mollifiable**, adj. quod moliri potest. **mollification**, n., **mollify**, v.tr. (*emollire* (= 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 hardness of heartedness), *movere alqm or alicui aliquid* (= 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, -tytis, m. (= prince, sovereign, post Aug.), imperator, Caesar, Augustus (= emperor, Imperial Rome), dominus (= an absolute —), tyrannus (*τυραννος*), = 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 cura 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 statuitur or sub uno stat, principatus. -tis (= the government of him who is the head of the state), imperium regum or regium, imperium quod penes regem or reges est, potestas regia, tyrannus, -idis (*τυραννίς*, 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, argentiarius. **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 praesentem pecuniam solvere, repraesentare; praesentem pecuniam solvere; ready —, pecunia praesens or nummi praesentes or numeratum or pecunia; — transactions, negotium, more distinctly negotium nummarius, negotiatio (on a large scale), argentiaria (= banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, argentiariam facere. **money-bag**, n. see PURSE. **money-broker**, n. argentiarius. **money-making**, n. quaestus, -tis. **money-market**, n. res nummaria. **moneyed**, adj. dives, pecuniosus; see RICH. **moneyless**, adj. pauper; see POOR.

**mongrel**, I. adj. nothus. II. n. (h)ibrida (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 insans.

**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 μονωτονία.

**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). **monstrous**, n. 1. deformitas (= deformity); 2. see MONSTER. **monstrous**, adj. deformis (opp. formosus), immanis (e.g. belua, praeda, factus, etc.), portentosus, monstruosus, naturae repugnans. Adv. praeter naturam, monstruosae.

**month**, n. mensis, -is, m. **monthly**, adj. singulis mensibus, in singulos menses, mensstruus.

**monument**, n. monumentum (mont-); 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, -tis. **moonlight**, I. n. lunae lumen. II. adj. luna illustris.

**moor**, n., **moorland**, n. loca (-orum) palustris. **moor-hen**, n. fulica (fulx).

**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 SUCCOET, ARGUE. **moot-point**, n. it is a —, incertum or dubium est an.

**mop**, I. n. peticulus. II. v.tr. alqd peticulo detergere.

**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 moralis, or perhaps gravis; see UPRIGHT; 3. it is a — certainty, verisimillimum est with acc. and infin. Adv. honeste, probe = uprightly, verisimilliter; 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**. **morbidness**, n. 1, physical, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aegritudo*; see **HADNESS**.

**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 amare, diligere, amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. I am *ceditis*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum ceditis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*); if without comparison = increase, addition, = “*advantage*” of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* — than 6 hours, *amplius sex hore*; *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, *Uticas potius quam Romas esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminum*); “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 device 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, *avidus magis quam cautus et calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortior magis quam felicitas, fortius quam felicitas*); after negations — is rendered 1, when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra* (e.g. I demand nothing —, *nihil amplius* or *ultra flagito*); but 2, if = no longer, by *jam* (e.g. nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicet*); 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* (Indcl.), *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —); in the pl., the —s, *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 lux, ubi primum illuxit*,

*ad lucem, primo diluculo* (= with the — dawn); with subst. by *antelucanus* (e.g. working by candlelight early in the —, before daylight, *lucubratio antelucana*); until —, *ad lucem* (e.g. to watch, *vigilare*); this —, *hodie mane, hodierno mane*; yesterday —, *hesterno mane, hesterno die mane*; good —! *salve!* or (to several) *salve!* I to wish anyone a good —, *salvere alicui dicere*. **II**. adj. *matutinus*; see above. **morning-star**, n. *Lucifer, † Phosphorus*.

**morese**, adj. *morosus* (= never satisfied with oneself and with others), *acerbus* (= harsh with those around one), *stomachosus* (= churlish), *difficilis* (= ill-tempered). Adv. *morese, acerbe, morosissime*, n. *morositas, acerbitas*.

**morrow**, n. *die posterus or crastinus*. Adv. to —, *cras, crastino die*; in letters the writers express “to —” by *postriede ejus diei, qui erat tum 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 —, *perendie*.

**morsel**, n. *osca* (= mouthful), *pars exigua*; see **PARTICLE**.

**mortal**, adj. 1, *mortalis* (= subject to death, opp. *immortalis*), *humanus* (= of human, not of divine origin, opp. *divinus, divus*), *fragilis, caducus* (= fragile, perishable, opp. *firmus, stabilis*); —s, *homines, mortales*; all men are —, *omnibus morientibus est*; 2, = deadly, *mortifer*; see **FATAL**; 3, = complete, by superl. (e.g. — enemy, *homo infensissimus*). Adv. to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*; = very, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*. **mortality**, n. 1, *condictio mortalitatis, mortalitas*; 2, = number of deaths, by circumloc. (e.g. there was a great —, *plurimi morte assumpti 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. 1, 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. *tessellatus, 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**.

**note**, n. see **PARTICLE**.

**moth**, n. *inea, blatta* (= mite).

**mother**, n. 1, 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 —, *crasul or pignus Minerva* *aliquid facere* (= without art); *summo ingenio* (= cleverly).

**motion**, *I. n. 1.* (in gen.) *motus*, -*is*, *motio* (= the act of setting in —), *agitatō* (= 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. immotus.*

**motive**, *I. n. caus(a), ratio*; to act from any —, *alqd ratione adductus alqd facere*. *II. adj. qui (quae, quod) agitat 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**, *u. = soil, terra*; see **EARTH**.  **mould-er**, *v. intr. mucoescere, putrescere. mouldiness*, *n. mucoor.*  **mouldy**, *adj. mucidus* (Juv.).

**moult**, *v. intr. plumas ponere.*

**mound**, *n. tumulus, agger, -is, 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 impōnere*; —ed, *equo rectus*; 2, to — guard, by excubias in stationem procedunt, *milites in stationes succedunt*; = to ascend, *ascendere, adscendere, 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. circulatorix, pharmacopola circumforaneus* (= quack).

**mourn**, *I. v. intr. maerere, in maerore esse* or *facere* (= 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 atque maerore 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; maerens* (= sad), *lugubris, febilis, lamentabilis, acerbus, luctuosus* (= causing sorrow). *Adv. maeste, lugubriter, febiliter, acerbe, luctuose.*  **mournfulness**, *n. maeror, tristitia*; see **SADNESS**.  **mourning**, *n. maeror, maeritia* (= 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), *sorde, -tum* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, *in luctu esse, palliatum 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 —, *mans*; anything makes my — 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 orationem ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per orationem ora ferri*; 2, — of a river, etc., *os, oris, n., ostium* (in gen.); *caput* (= a single — of a river); = entrance, in gen. *aditus, -is.*

**move**, *I. v. tr. (com)movēre, cēre* (= to set in motion), *agitare* (= to — up and down), *versare* (= to turn round), *quātre* (= 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)movēre* (in gen.), *secūre* (= to persuade anyone who was of a different mind before), *vincere* or *expugnare praecibus, precibus lacrimisque* (= to persuade anyone to yield). *II. v. intr. 1.* as *(com)movēre, (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, -is*; to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ab hostibus agantur cognoscere*; see **MOTION**.

**mow**, *v. tr. demettere, secare* (= to cut).  **mower**, *n. faenitex* (Jen.).  **mowing**, *n. faenitium, faeniticia* (Jen.).

**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, *dilectissimus, carissimus*; as — as, *tantus, . . . quantum* (adv. *tantum . . . quantum*); — less, *nequum, tantum abest ut*.

**muck**, *n. see DIRT.*  **muck-heap**, *n. sterquilium.*

**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, obvolvere.*  **muffler**, *n. tegumentum, teg(mentum)*; wearing a —, *capite obvoluto.*

**mug**, *n. see CUP.*

**muggy**, *adj. humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

**mulberry**, *n. morum*; — tree, *morus, f.*

**mulct**, *v. tr. multare.*

**mule**, *n. mulus, mula.*

**mull**, *v. tr. —ed wine, vinum fervidum.*

**mullet**, *n. mulus.*

**multifarious**, *adj. multiplex, varius.* *Adv. varie, multis modis.*

**multiform**, *adj.* **multiformis**.

**multiplication**, *n.* **multiplicatio**. **multiply**, *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), *via, via, f.* (e.g. **magna vis hominum**), **vilgus**, *-i, n.* (= the —, in contemptuous sense), **trahit**, *-i, n.* (e.g. **multi homines, multas naves**), **frequentia coetus**, *-us* (= number of people together). **multitudinous**, *adj.* **creber**, **frequens**, **multus**, **numerosus**.

**mumble**, *v. intr.* see **MUTTER**.

**mummer**, *n.* **qui personam or partes agit**. **mummery**, *n.* **persona or partes**, *-ium*.

**mummy**, *n.* **homo mortuus arte medicatus** (Tac.).

**munch**, *v. tr.* **manducare**.

**mundane**, *n.* 1, **lit. mundanus**; 2, *fig.* = worldly, **alajs rei** (e.g. **divitiarum**), **studiosus**, **alci rei deditus**.

**municipal**, *adj.* **municipalis**. **municipality**, *n.* **municipium**.

**munificence**, *n.* **munificentia**, **largitas**, **liberalitas**; see **GENEROUSITY**. **munificent**, *adj.* **munificus**, **liberalis**; see **GENEROUS**. **Adv.** **munifice**, **large**, **liberaliter**.

**munition**, *n.* **munitionem**. **munition**, *n.* **instrumenta**, *-orum*, or **apparatus**, *-us*, **belli**.

**mural**, *adj.* **muralis**.

**murder**, *n.* 1, **caedes** (In gen.), **occisio**, **homicidium** (= homicide), **nox** (= violent death), **scelus alci allatum** (= crime committed upon anyone), **parricidium alci** (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); to commit a —, **caedem**, **homicidium facere**, **parricidium committere**, **parricidio se obstringere**; on anyone, **caedem alci facere** or **efflere** or **perpetrare**, **mortem per scelus alci inferre**, **nozem 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 **socius offensis** (as participating in the —). **II.** *v. tr.* **caedere**, **occidere**, **interficere**, **trucidare**, **jugulare**, **nozare**, **de ore 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), **scarius** (= 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), **tormentosus** (when much blood is shed, e.g. **bellum**, **dis**; also bloodthirsty, e.g. thought), **atrox** or (stronger) **atrocissimus** (= fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, pugna; bloodshed, slaughter, **caedes**).

**murmur**, *n.* 1, **murmur**, *-us*, **fremitus**, *-us* (especially of a seditious mob), **susurrus** (= whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, **sedate** or **quiete** or **aequo 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, **frémere** (also = to — at, with acous. and infin.); to — at with a hissing noise, **muscare**, **musitare**; 2, = to complain, **queri**; see **COMPLAIN**.

**muscle**, *n.* 1, in anatomy, **musculus** (Cels.); the — in the arm, **lacertus**; 2, a shell-fish, **mytilus** (Milt.). **muscular**, *adj.* **lacertus**; see **STRONG**.

**musé**, *n.* **Musae**.

**museum**, *n.* **musaeum** (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**, *-ae, f.* (**movetur**, *q*), **musica**, *-orum*, **res musica**; 2, of musical productions, = composed pieces, **modi** (**musici**); = made with instruments, **cantus**, *-us*, **concertus**, *-us*, **symphonia** (of several instruments); to make — with an instrument, **cantare** (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**, **aptus ad usus 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 **auris eruditus habere**, **aurium iudicio valere**; 3, = melodious, **cantorus**; of speech, **numerosus**; see **MELODIOUS**. **Adv.** by *adja.*; numerous. **musician**, *n.* 1, if he plays in public, **servus** or **puer symphoniacus** (= a slave), **fidicen**, **fidicen**, *m.* (= who plays the lyre), **tibicen**, **icicis** (= who plays the flute or clarinet), **cornicen** (= who plays the horn); 2, in a higher sense, **artis musicae peritus**.

**musket**, *n.* see **GUN**.

**muslin**, *n.* **sindon**, **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, **morendum est**; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, **confendum 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 cuiusque 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, **novenda 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* (*debeamus*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, **cum 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 miserid commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus?** *Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alci* and simply *est alci*, 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 accipere*. *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 pervertiturum putatis**; 5, by *opus est* (impersonal *dei*), 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, *ut quid erit, quod te scribere 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 *necesse est* (impersonal, ἀνάγκη ἐστι), 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 aliquo tempore perire necesse 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 qua 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 accusate*; 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 alius inire* (of a crowd), comb. *recensere et numerum inire* (of a mass of people); 2, fig. to — courage, *animum erigere*. *II. v. intr.* *congregari*, *coire*, *convenire*, *adesse*; see **ASSEMBLE**. *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 his 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, *statuaculum*). **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), *cursus* (= cut wrong, too small, too short, not

having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *corum omnium, multa praetermissionum, quasi curta sententia*). **mutilation**, *n.* by verb.

**mutiny**, *I. n.* *conspiratio* (= a plot against the superior), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *seditio*, *motus*, *-is* (= 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.* *muttare*, *mutillare*.

**mutten**, *n.* *care* (*carnis*) *ovilis*.

**mutual**, *adj.* *mutuus*. *Adv.* *mutuo*.

**murde**, *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 *nostrum* is used for *meus*, as *nos* for *ego*).

**myriad**, *n.* 1, = ten thousand, *decem mil(l)ia*; 2, = an indefinitely large number, *accenti*.

**myrindon**, *n.* *emissarius*, *satelles*, *-itis*, *m.* (et *administer*).

**myrrh**, *n.* *myrra* (*myrrha*); of —, *murrinus*; anointed with —, + *murreus*.

**myrtle**, *I. n.* *myrtus* (*myr.*). *II. adj.* † *myrteus*; — berry, *myrtum*; — grove, *myrtetum*.

**myself**, pron. see **I**, **SELF**.

**mysterious**, *adj.* *arcanus*; a — affair, *res arcanus*, *mysterium*; see **SECRET**. **mystery**, *n.* 1, in a religious sense, *mysteria*, *-orum*, *sacra*, *-orum* (= worship, e.g. *Cereria*); 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 **STRANGE**. *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.* *aliquem fraudare* (= to deceive).

**myth**, *n.* *fabula*. **mythical**, *adj.* † *fabulosus*. **mythology**, *n.* *fabulae*. **mythological**, *adj.* *quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

## N.

**nag**, *n.* *caballus*; see **HORSE**.

**naïad**, *n.* *naias*.

**nail**, *I. n.* 1, (on the fingers and toes) *unguis*, *-is*, *m.*; dirty —, *ungues sordidi* (e.g. and see that your —s be not dirty, *ut 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, *acut teigit*; a small tack, *clavulus*; head of a —, *clavi bulbula*. *II. v. tr.* = to fasten with —s on anything, (*clavis*) *affigere*, or *configere* *alci rei*, *suffigere* *in aliquid*; —ed, *fixus*.

**naïve**, *adj.* perhaps *simplex*. *Adv.* perhaps *sine furo ac fallacia*.

**naked**, *adj.* *nudus* (lit. and fig.); half —, *seminudus*; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g.

**corpus**. Adv. *aperte* (= openly), *sine fuce* (as fallacis (= 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 et meis verbis*; in the — of the state, *publicus* (opp. *privatus*); in — (or appearance) only, *verbo* (*laus*), *verbo non re* or *revera*; under the — of, *nominis alicui rei, sub titulo alicui rei, specie alicui 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), *nominati Romano inimici* or *inimici*; the terror of the Gallic —, *terror Gallicis nominis*. II. v. tr. *aliquem nominare, alicui nomen dare, induere, fuisse, alicui rei nomen imponere, aliquem appellare, dicere, nuncupare*; to — after a person, *ab nomine alicui appellare* (with the appellation in the accus.); see CALL, APOUR. **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 eius est tollenda, luxuries*); sometimes it may be rendered by *rel.* and *est* (e.g. *maxime illa movens eloquentia quas est naturalis*); more expressive is *dico* or *inquam*, = I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium, namesake, n. eodem nomine appellatur*.

**nap**, I. n. *somnus brevis, somnus meridians* (= sleep in the middle of the day). II. v. intr. *parvulum conquiescere*; 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 alicui afferre*. II. n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

**nard**, n. *nardus* (Plin.).

**narrate**, v. tr. (lit.) (e) *narrare, referre, memorare, exponere aliquid alicui*; 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 promuntiator*.

**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. *laxus*, generally expressing praise, hence also fig. = intimately connected, of friendship, etc.), *contractus* (= drawn together); 2, = not liberal, *angusti animi* at *parvi, pusilli animi* et *contracti*; 3, = difficult; to have a — escape, *vix* or *aegre periculum egessere*. Adv. = nearly, *aegre, vix* (= scarcely), *ferre, ferme* (= almost); = closely, accurately, *diligenter*. II. v. tr. (co)artare, *contrahere*. III. v. intr. *in artus coire, cogi*. IV. n. or **narrows**, *aditus, -is* (= 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. *nasium* (gen. of *nares*, = nose).

**nascent**, adj. *nascent*.

**nasty**, adj. 1, of taste, *amarus* (= bitter), *infuscatus, gravis* (= unpleasant); see UNPLEASANT; 2, = foul, *spurcus, soter, immundus, foedus, obscenus* (obscen-); see FOUL. Adv. *amare, graviter, spurce, tetra, 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 —, *civis 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), *totagus* (= 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 insula, ingenium, ingenium hominum, mores, mos alicui gentis*. **nationally**, n. *mores populi* or *civitatibus*, *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 servare*.

**native**, I. adj. *indigena*, or by circuml. *in et* or *in illa terra natus*; — land, *patria*. II. n. the —, *indigena*; the — of an island, in *insula nati*. **nativity**, n. in astrology, *thema, -dis, n.* (Suet.), *positus, -is, siderum et spatia* (= place of the stars at the time of anyone's birth), *sideris* (-*is, 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. *arceus* or *quasius*); *nature* (= 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. *quasius*), *naturaliter innatus* or *innatus*, also simply *innatus* or *innatus*, comb. *innatus atque innatus* (= innate by nature, only of qualities), *proprius et naturalis* (= peculiar by nature, to anyone, alicui), *simplex, sincerus* (= simple, without a mixture, of things outwardly seen; hence also = not artificial, of words, and sincere, not hypocritical, of man, opp. *fuscatus*), *verus* (= true, sincere, opp. *simulatus*, of words, etc.), comb. *sincerus atque verus* (opp. *fuscatus et simulatus*); *filius non legitimus*, a — son; *filius notus, filius e concubina natus, filius naturalis* (Jct.); a — death, *mors, -is, 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 naturae investigatione continentur, disciplinae quae in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirent*; — products, *quae terra gignit* or *parit, quae gignuntur in* or *e terra, res naturales*; — gift, *ingenium, indoles, -is*. Adv. *secundum naturam, naturaliter, naturae convenienter*; = unaffectedly, *simpliciter, sincere, sine fuce ac fallacis*; = clearly, *manifesto, necessario*. II. n. *stultus*; see FOOL, IDIOT. **naturalisation**, n. by *naturalize*, v. tr., to — someone, *alicui civitatem dare* (see CITIZEN); to be —d, *civem esse, in civitate* or *civitati adscriptum esse*; to — an animal or plant, *importare*. **naturalist**, n. *qui rerum naturalium exempla (undique conquisit, et) investigat*. **nature**, n. *natura, ingenium, indoles*,

**-is, f. proprietatis** (= peculiar to anyone or anything); **natura rerum, mundus** (= of things, world), **agri, campi, rus** (= open air, fields); by —, **naturā, naturaliter**; according to —, **secundum naturam** (= in the course of —, opp. **contra naturam**, i.e. contrary to —), **naturae convenienter** (= in accordance with —, both with **victu** = 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 naturā alienus**), **naturalis** (opp. **fucatus**); to be in conformity with —, **naturae convenire, secundum naturam esse**; law of —, **lex naturae** or **naturalis** (in gen.), **ratio perfecta** a rerum **naturā** (= law based upon the — of things); people living in a state of —, **populus nullo officio aut disciplina astrictus**.

**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. nautalis** (e.g. **pugna**), **nauticus** (= 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 alquo loco** or **per alqm locum** or simply **alqm locum**. **navigation, n. navigatio** (= the voyage itself), **ars navalis** (as art, skill). **navigator, n. navita**; see **SAILOR**. **navy, n. copiae navales, nares** (= ships), **† naves bellicae** (= men-of-war), **classis**.

**nay, adv. in(m)o (vero); quin etiam, atque etiam, utque adeo** (= — even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, **vivil, in(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, **amicitia**; **2.** see **NEARLY**. **nearly, adv. prope, paene, fere, ferme**; 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.** **nō 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 barbē et comā nitidus, totus de capillis** (Sen.); **2.** free from impure words and phrases, **nitidus, comptus** (of the style, the speaker, the writer), **comb. nitidus et comptus**. **Adv. nitide, compte, eleganter**; see **CLEAN, ELEGANT**. **neatness, n. nitior, 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 necessarias, usus vitae necessarii, quae sunt 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 alqm instruere**, or simply **ornare alqm 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), **necece 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, properas or festines necece 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, necece est me alqd facere** (= I must necessarily do a thing). **Adv. necessario, utique** (= at any rate); often by **necece** est with subjunctive mood (e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, **ex luxuria existat avaritia necece est**). **necessitarian, n. qui omnia fato fieri putat. necessitate, v.tr.** by **coegere**; 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. **Peloponnesi, 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.**

**necromancer, 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 inopia**), **egestas, indigentia** (= want), **inopia** (= want of what is necessary); see **POVERTY**.

**needle, n. acus, -is, f. needlework, n. opus acis factum.**

**nefarious, adj. nefarius**; see **ABOMINABLE, WICKED**. **Adv. nefarie.**

**negation**, I. n. *negatio*. II. adj. *negans*, *privans*.

**neglect**, I. v. tr. *neglegere* (*neglig-*), *desere* alci rei (= to — doing a thing), *intermittere* (= to intermit, discontinue for time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *omitte* (= to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (= to have nothing more to do with anyone). II. or **negligence**, n. *neglegentia* (*neglig-*) (= want of attention), *indigentia* (= 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 dimittite legatos, dimittite pacis internuntios*. **negotiator**, n. *internuntius conciliator* (e.g. *pacis*), *legatus* (= ambassador).

**negro**, n. *Aethiops*, *Afer*. **negress**, n. *femina Aethiops, Afra*.

**neigh**, v. intr. *hinnire*, *hinnitum edere*. **neighing**, n. *hinnitius*, *-us*.

**neighbour**, n. in gen. *vicinus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *finitimus*, *confinis* (= close to the boundary), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person); to be a —, *vicinum esse*. **neighbouring**, adj. *vicinus*, *propinquus*, *confinis* (of states), *proximus*; — country, *terra vicina* or *finitima* (= — territory), *civitas finitima* (= a — state). **neighbourhood**, n. *vicinia*, *vicinitas* (= the relation of neighbours to each other), *propinquitas* (opp. *longinquitas*); = neighbours, *vicini* (e.g. all the — sees him, *omnes vicini eum vident*). **neighbourly**, adj. *vicinis conventus* or *dignus*, *ut decet vicinum*.

**neither**, I. pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutrō*. II. conj. *ne* ... *ne*, *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*.

**nereld**, 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*, *imbecillus*, *debilis*; see WEAK; 3. = frightened, *timidus*; see TIMID. Adv. = vigorously, *nervose*, *infirmē*, *timide*. **nervousness**, n. 1. = strength (in speech, etc.), *nervi*; 2. see WEAKNESS; 3. *fig. perhaps animus infirmus, imbecillus*; 4. *timor*; see FEAR.

**nest**, n. *nidus*; a little —, *nidulus*; to build a —, *nidum facere*, (*con*)*struere*, *nidificare*. **nestle**, v. intr. *in gremio alci* 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 —, *rete* or *reticulum* *tegere*; = an ornament for the

head, *reticulum*; a — for catching fish, *rete*, *† fundus*, *jaculum*, *verriculum* (= a drag —); a — for catching birds, *rete*, *plaga*, or in pl. *plagae*; *cases*, *-ium* (for catching animals). II. v. tr. *reti capere*; see above.

**nettle**, n. *urtica* (= stinging —), *galoparis*, *lamium* (= dead —) (Plin.). **nettled**, adj. *iratus*.

**neuter**, adj. — gender, *neuter*, *neutralis* (Quint.). **neutral**, adj. *medius*, *neutrius partis*, comb. *medius et neutrius partis*, *qui est in neutris partibus*, *non in alterius*, *ullius partis inclinat* (in gen.), *otiosus* (= one who remains quiet); to be —, *medius esse*, *in neutris partibus esse*, *neutram partem sequi*, *non alterius, ullius partis esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medius se gerere*, *neutri parti se adungere*. **neutrality**, n. *neutrius partis* or *neutrarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (= the state of quietness). **neutralise**, v. tr. see COUNTERBALANCE; to — a state, *facere ut regio neutrius partis sit*.

**never**, adv. *numquam* (*numquam*), *non unquam*, *nullo tempore*; that he would either return home as a pontiff or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reversurum*; as a strong negation, *minime*, *minime vero*, *minime proutum*. **nevertheless**, adv. *nilominus*, *nililo setius*, (*at*) *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, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus 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 quidam novi?* **new-born**, adj. *recens natus* (Plaut.), *cutuli 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*, *novus res*, *nuntius*; what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *nihil novi aperi*. **news-paper**, n. *acta publica*, *-orum*; see JOURNAL.

**newt**, n. *lacertus*, *lacrta* (= 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*, *ambedire* (= to gnaw at), *gustare* (= to taste).

**nice**, adj. 1. = delicious, *suaris*, *dulcis*; 2. = fastidious, *by delicatus*; 3. of judgment, etc., *accuratus*, *diligens*, *subtilis*; see ACCURATE. Adv. *suaviter*, *delicate*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, *subtiliter*. **niceness**, **nicety**, n. 1. of taste, etc., *suaritas*, *dulcitas* (rare); 2. *fastidium*; 3. *diligentia*, *subtilitas*; to —, *ad unguem*.

**niche**, n. *aedicula* (for statues).

**nick**, n. in the — of time, *in (ipso) tempore*, *opportunissime*. **nickname**, I. n. *nomen* or *nomen per ludibrium datum*. II. v. tr. *nomen alci per ludibrium dare*.



**normal**, adj. see **REGULAR**.

**north**, or **northern**, or **northerly**, **I.** adj. *septentrionalis* (sep'tem-), *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*, -tum (= nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *nares*, if we speak of one nostril); to blow the —, *nares or se emungere*; to turn up the —, *naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere*; to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *aliqui suspendere naso* (Hor.).

**nosegay**, n. *fascioulus*.

**nostrils**, n. *nares*, -tum, 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, *notas strongas 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 audetis*); *fac* *ne*, with subjunctive mood (see **LESS**, 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. *veror 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 f*); 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 f*); 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? *videmus ut apud Homerum seipsum Nestor de virtutibus praedicet f*); 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 can — 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 disputatione*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit*); but also . . . —, *nec . . . 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 milites condemnatum arbitratr*); 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, *infucundus, ingratus*.

**notable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**.

**notary**, n. *scriba* (*publicus*).

**notation**, n. *inscriptio alcis 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 *vocis signum*; to play or sing from —, *ex libello canere* (not from memory); 2, = letter, *epistula* (*epistola*), *litterae*. **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.), *pugillares* (Plin.); see **JOURNAL**. **noted**, adj. see **FAMOUS**. **noteworthy**, **noticeable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notice**, **I.** n. *observatio, animadvertio, 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. *aliqui alcis rei certiores facere, aliquid (de)nuntiare*; see **INFORM**. **notification**, n. *promulgatio* (of laws), *denuntiatio* (in gen.). **note-of-hand**, n. *chirographum*.

**notch**, **I.** n. see **INDENT**, **INCISION**. **II.** v.tr. *atriare* (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 diuinare*; 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, *nihil*, e.g. — greater, *nihil maius*; — less, *nihil minus, nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); else but,

*nihi aliquid nisi, nihi aliquid quam* (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam*, so much, is to be understood); and —, *ne quidquam*; I have — to fear, *nihi est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihi est quod respondeam*; to care — for, *aliquid non flecti* or *parvi facere*, or *pro nihilo duere*; good for —, *inutilis* (= useless); *nequam* (of a good-for — follow).

**notice**, n., **notify**, v.tr., see under NOTIFICATION.

**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* *aliquid* 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. *nikilominus* (or in two words, *nikilo minus*), *tamen, attamen, verumtamen*, often not expressed after *et*, etc. = although.

**nought**, n. see NOTHING.

**noun**, n. *nomen* (Gram.); 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 aliquid re* (= a mere beginner in anything), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus aliquis hospes in aliquid re* (= inexperienced). **novitiate**, n. *tempus ad aliquid 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 —), *aliquid tempore, in praesentia, in hoc tempore, in praesenti*; *hodie* (= to-day); *nunc demum* (that is, — for the first time, — at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc prius*); — especially, (*nunc*) *cum maxime*; but —, *modo*; just —, *nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore*; from —, *jam inde, ubi 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 dicit*; you may — (or then) be present or not, *adde 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, *quatuor abhinc annis, ante hoc quatuor annos*; — and then, *aliquando, nonnunquam (nonnumquam)*. **nowadays**, adv. *hodie, hodierna tempore*; see NOW.

**nowhere**, adv. *nuquam*.

**nude**, adj., **nudity**, n., see NAKED.

**nudge**, v.tr. *alci latus fodicare* (Hor.).

**nugatory**, adj. *nugatorius*; see VAIN.

**nugget**, n. perhaps later, *-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*), *inutilis* (= futile, e.g. *sententia*, opinion), *nullus* (= as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est haec amicitia*), *fragilis* (= fragile), *caducus* (= perishable); to declare anything — and void, *aliquid irritum esse jubere, aliquid rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a will); fig. by *nikil valere, nihil auctoritatis habere* (= to have no authority), *nulla alicui 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. *aliquid torpere afficere*. **numbness**, n. *torpor*.

**number**, I. n. 1, *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng. = several people or things; mere — or cypher, grammatical —, musical measure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *numerus impar*; to be one of a —, *esse numero* or *in numero*; 2, = many, *copiam, multitudinem*, or by *multus* (e.g. a — of men, *multi homines*). II. v.tr. *numerum intrare*; *aliquid numerare, dinumerare, numerum aliquid rei intrare* or *aequum* 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, -is*; see CENSUS. **numberless**, adj. *innumerabilis, innumerabilis*. **numerable**, adj. *numeralis*. **numerical**, adj. — signa, *numeriorum 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*.

**numismatics**, n. and adj. *nummorum doctrina*.

**nun**, n. *monacha, nonna* (Eccl.).

**nuptial**, adj. *nuptialis, genialis* (e.g. *lectus*); see CONJUNIAL. **nuptials**, n. *nuptiae*; see WEDDING.

**nurse**, I. n. 1, *nutrix* (in gen. or = wet- —), *nutricula* (dimin.); a sick —, by verb *quae aliquid curat*; 2, fig. *altrix*. II. v.tr. 1, *nutrire* (= to suckle), *gestare* (= to carry in the arms), *fovere* (= to fondle); 2, in sickness, *aliquid curare, alci assidere*. **nursery**, n. *parvulorum diaeta*; — in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium*, Plin.); — of vines, *vitiarium*. **nursery-gardener**, n. *qui seminarium habet*. **nursling**, n. *alumnus* (= adopted son); *alumna* (= adopted daughter); see DARLING.

**nurture**, n. see EDUCATION.

**nut**, n. *nutz*; to crack a —, *nutem frangere*; you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculeanus* (Sen.). **nutshell**, n. lit. *putamen*; fig. to put the thing in a —, *ne multa dicam*.

**nutrition**, **nutrition**, n. see FOOD, NUTRITION.

**nymph**, n. *nympha, Nereis, -idis*, f. (= sea —), *Oreas, -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), *oh!* 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, *aliqui jam factus est*.

**oak**, *n.* *quercus*, -*us*, *f.* (= the common —); of —, *oaken*, *quercuous* or *quernus*, *quercuous* (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, *n.* *galla* (Plin.).

**oakum**, *n.* *stappa*; made of —, *stappens*.

**oar**, *n.* *remus* (in gen., = — of a ship, boat), *scalvus* (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself, *nullum scalvum vidi*, he saw no —, i.e. boat; † *palma* (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, *transstrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *columbarium* (late); stroke of the —, *pulsus*, -*us*, *remorum*.

**oath**, *n.* *jusjurandum*, gen. *jurisjurandi* (= 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 alio exigere*, *jusjurandum alicui deferre*; to swear or take an —, *jusjurandum dare* or *jurare*, *sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere* (Liv.); to swear a false —, *falsum jurare*, *perjurare* 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 *perjurare*); to swear allegiance, *in verba alius* (to his dictation) *jurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud alqm*, *sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alicui* (of soldiers); to administer the — of fidelity, *alqm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrudere* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *jusjurandum alqm adstringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare*; to bind oneself by an —, *se jusjurandum obstringere*.

**oats**, *n.* *avena*. **oatmeal** — porridge, *u. avenae puls*. **oatmeal** — gruel, *n.* *cremor avenae*.

**obdurate**, *adj.* see **OBSTINATE**.

**obedient**, *adj.* *obediens*, *dicto* \**audiens*, *dicto audiens* *audiens*, *obtemperans*, *obsequens* (all with *dat.*). *Adv.* *obedienter*. **obedience**, *n.* *obedientia* (= submission to masters, etc.), *obtemperatio* (to anything, *alci 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.* *alci parere*, *obedire* (obed-), *dicto audientem esse* (= to — anyone's commands), *obtemperare* (= to comply with anyone's wishes), *obsequi* (= to yield to anyone's advice), *alqm audire*, *alci acqualare* (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), *alci morem gerere*, *mori gerari* (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, *parere et obedire*, *obedire et parere*, *obtemperare et obedire*, *obsequi et obedire*, *dicto audientem atque obediens esse*.

**obedience**, *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**, *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, *alci esse curae*, *odio*, *contemptus*), by *esse* and *in* (e.g. to be an — of hatred with anyone, *in odio esse apud alqm*; 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 alio amari*, *diligere*); 2, = ultimate purpose, *finis*, -*is*, *m.* (and *f.* mostly poet. or ante and post class.), *conellum*, or by circumloc. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (= the design); *propositum*, or by circumloc. with *quod spectro* or *sequor* or *pelo* (= 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 alci rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causa* (or *alqd facimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum alqd consilium proponere* (of persons), *agere*, *petere* (= to seek), *vells* or *spectare alqd* (= 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 volumus*; to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make anything one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; 3, in metaphysics, *quod sub sensus cadit*. **II.** *v.tr.* *contra dicere*, *in contrariam partem afferre* (= to have something to say on the other side), *respondere* (= to answer); I have nothing to — against it, *nilhil impedit*, *non repugno* (with *quominus* and subj.); also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj. *non recusabo quin* or *quominus*; but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit*, *dicat alqd forte*; but one might —, simply *ad (enim)*. **objection**, *n.* *quod contra dicitur*, *excusatio* (= excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (= exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine mori*, *sine ulla dubitatione*, *haud contanter* (cunct-), *non dubitantes*; to raise an —, *contra dicere*; I'll hear no —! *nilhil audio!* (Com.); see also **HINDRANCE**. **objectionable**, *adj.* *malus* (= evil); see **BAD**. **objective**, *adj.* *sub sensus cadere* or *res externae*; = case, *casus accusativus* (direct), *casus datus* (indirect). *Adv.* *res externae* (e.g. the world); — considered, *res externas dico*. **objector**, *n.* *qui alqd alci 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 alqm alci rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare*, *obstringere* (strictly), *devincere* (so that we cannot escape it); also by *cogi* (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut videret se ipse privare*; the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egredi*; 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 coegit voluntas*); 2, = to do anyone a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstrin-*

*giere* or *devincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficere*; by acts of kindness, *officere*); to be very much — to anyone, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*; I am very much — to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud michi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *denigne*. **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 alicui officium, obligare* or *obstringere alicui*; see **DUTY**. **obligatory**, *adj.* render by **OBLIGE**. **obliging**, *adj.* *humanius, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *litteras humaniter scriptas* 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. — cases, *casus 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, obliviosus*; 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*), *caecus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermo, carmen*), *incertus* (= vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (= rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); 3, = not noted, *obscurus*. **Adv.** *obscure, perperze, ambiguus, dubie*; — born, *obscuri 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, asserere* (= 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 — a duty); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (*opp. of. praetermittere*); to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, iurjurandum* (*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, -odis, m.* and *f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadvertor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiorum, 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 —, *homoc 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 usu 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.* *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicius* (= resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*. **Adv.** *perstinaciter, pervicaciter*, *obstinatè, obstinato animo, affirmatè voluntate*. **obstinacy**, *n.* *perstinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmatoria*.

**obstreperous**, *adj.* *tumultuosus*.

**obstruct**, *v.tr.* 1, = to block up, *obstruere, obstrare, offuscare* (with *dat.*), *obscipere* (*obsep.*), *intercipere*; to — the light, *obstruere* or *offuscare luminibus alicui*; 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 alicui rei, potiri alicui re* (= to get possession of, *adipecti* (= to — what one desires), *aliquid assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinerè* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *exferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nummus alicui*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (anything from anyone, *aliquid 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**.

**obtusè**, *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 *obviare* (= to prevent), *praevenire alicui* (= to prevent by precaution); see **HINDER**.

**obvious**, *adj.* *apertus, manifestus, clarus, perspicuus*; see **CLEAR**, **EVIDENT**. **Adv.** *apertè, manifestè, clare, perspicue*.

**occasion**, *I. n.* 1, see **TIME**, **OPPORTUNITY**; 2, = incidental cause, *occasio, causa(a), auctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *causam*

*dare* or *praebere alcis rei* or with *ad alqd faciendum* (= to afford a handle for), *occasione dare* or *praebere alcis rei* (e.g. *sui opprimendi*, of suppressing him), *locum dare* or *facere alci rei* (= to give room for); on every —, *quotiescumque* (*cunque*) *potestas data est*. **II.** v.tr. *audire esse alcis rei* (= to be the author of, e.g. a war, belli; anyone's return, *alcis reditus*), *creare* (= to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*), *moerere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war, *bellum*), *causam alcis rei inferre* (= to cause the first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*); see **CAUSE**. **occasional**, adj. *render by occasione data* or *oblata*, *si occasio fuit* or *tulerit*, or by *per occasionem*; see **ACCIDENTAL**, **CASUAL**. Adv. *raro* (= seldom), *subinde*, *aliquando* (= now and then).

**occident**, n. see **WEST**.

**occiput**, n. *occipitium* (Plin., opp. *sternum*), *averea pars capitis*.

**occulit**, adj. *ocultus*; see **ABSTRUSE**, **OBSCURE**.

**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 alcis rei teneri* or *trahi, studio* or *amore alcis rei captum esse*. **occupancy**, n. *possessio*. **occupation**, n. 1, (of a place) *occupatio*, *expugnatio* (= storming); 2, (in business) *negotium*; see **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPYER**, **POSSESSOR**.

**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 animi cognitio*, *in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= the thought comes into my mind), *mihi* or *animi* or *in mentem occurrit alqd*, *mihi succurrit* (= it just strikes me), *subit recordatio*, *recordor* or *reminiscor alcis rei*; 2, of passages in books, *reperi* (= to be found), *legi*; 3, = to happen, *feri* (= to become), *accidere, evenire* (= to happen). **occurrences**, n. *casus, -is, res gesta* (= thing that has happened), in context also *res, eventum* (= event).

**ocean**, n. *oceanus*.

**ochre**, n. *ochra* (Plin.).

**octagon**, n. *octogonus* (oclag-). **octagonal**, adj. *octogonus, -on*.

**octave**, n. (in music) 1, = an interval of an eighth, *diapason*; 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 — evidence of, *alci 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 subsitiva* (subsec-); see **SURPLUS**; 3, see **SINGULAR**, **STRANGE**, **EXTRAORDINARY**. **oddity**, n. 1, = **ODDNESS**; 2, = queer fellow, *homo mirabiliter moratus*. **oddness**, n. see **SINGULARITY**, etc. **odds**, n. see **ADVANTAGE**, **SUPERIORITY**.

**ode**, n. *ods* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see **SONG**, **POEM**.

**odious**, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *invidius* (= detested), *invidiosus* (= exciting envy and dislike), *offensus* (of what has given offence and is therefore hated); to be —, *odium* or *invidiam habere* (of things); not to be —, *odii* or *invidiae*

*nil habere* (of persons and things); to be — to anyone, *alci esse odiosum* or *invidium* or *offensum*; *alci esse odio* or in *odio*, *apud alqm esse in odio*, *alci esse invidiae*. Adv. *odiose*, *invidiose*. **odiousness**, n. *odium*, or *render by ODIOUS*, *odium*, n. *invidia*.

**odour**, n. = smell, *odor*; see **SMELL**. **odorous**, **odorous**, adj. † *suaevoleus*, † *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 participle words, including comparatives and superlatives, by the genitive. according to the rules of syntax; by an adjective (e.g. a basin — marble, *labrum marmoreum*); this preposition is sometimes used for others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of) marble, *aedes ex marmore constructa*; I have heard nothing — (about) that affair, *ed de re nihil audivi*).

**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), *adiacere alci loco*; far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe abesse*.

**offal**, n. of meat, perhaps *caro ad vescendum non apta*.

**offend**, v.tr. *offendere* (= to put a stumbling-block in a person's way), *laedere* (= to wound the feelings), *violare* (= to outrage), *pungere* (= to sting), *moerere* (= to bite); without —ing you, *pace tui dixerim*; to be —ed, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to have in it something which —s, *habere alqd offensivum*. **offence**, n. 1, = anger, etc., *offensio, ira*; to take —, *truci*; to give —, *laedere*; see **ANGER**; 2, = a fault, *peccatum, delictum, culpa*; see **FAULT**. **offender**, n. *res* (= accused person); see **CULPABLE**. **offensive**, adj. 1, *quod offensum alci avertit, odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= — to good manners); that is more — to me, *id aegrius patior*; see **LOATHSOME**, **ODIOUS**; 2, of war, *bellum* alone, except where opposition to defensive is strongly expressed, then by verb (e.g. *bellum ardebat magis quam inferrebat* = they waged a defensive rather than an — war). Adv. *putide*, or by adj. **offensiveness**, n. by adj.

**offer**, I. v.tr. *offerre, proferri* (= to propose voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alci alqd*), *porrigere* (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assem*), *praebere* (= to hold out, e.g. *manum*, etc.; then fig. = to proffer), *praeferre* (= to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *esse leviores cibum praestant*), *dare* (= to give); to — violence to, *vim alci offerre*; to — one's services to anyone, *alci operam suam offerre*; to — one's services in, at anything, *ad rem* or in *alqd re operam suam proferri*; to — one's goodwill, *studium proferri*; to — anything to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alci ultro offerre* or *polliceri*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pugnam 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), *obijci* (accidentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand). **III.** n. *condictio* (also = an — of marriage); to make an — to anyone, *condictionem alci ferre, deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*. **offering**, n. see **SACRIFICE**.

**office**, n. 1, *munus, -erie*, n. (= function), *officium* (= what one has to do), *paries, -tem* (= particular sphere); *provincia* (duty imposed upon

one), *sors*, -tis, f. (= duty allotted to one), *locus* (= appointment), *magistratus*, -us (= magisterial —, opp. *imperium*, a military command during war, *honor* (honor); that is my —, *honor me est*; 2, = a kindness, *beneficium*, *officium*; see *KINDNESS*, *DUTY*; 3, = place of business, *domus*, -us (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*); naval —, *praefectus classis* or *navis*; 2, = civil —, rendered by *magistratus*, -us; for particular —s, see their titles. **official**, 1, adj. = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *litteras publicae*; to make an — report, *referre de alqre re*, *deferre de alqre re*. **II**, n. = officer, render by *OFFICE*, or a special title. **Adv.** *publice*, *publicè auctoritate* **officialate**, v. intr. render by *OFFICE*, e.g. to — instead of another, *alqis officio fungi*; see *OFFICE*. **officious**, adj. *molestus*, *alqis studiosus* (= desirous of serving one). **Adv.** *molestè*. **officiousness**, n. *studium* (towards one, *erga* or *in alqm*).

**offing**, n. (mare) *altum*.

**offscourings**, n. *purgantia*, -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 alqd facere*; also by the *clj.s.* *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*); more —, *saepius*, *crebrius*; very —, *saepissime*, *persaepe*, *creberrime*, *frequentissime*.

**ogle**, v. tr. *oculis limis intueri* or *ad(s)picere* (= to look sideways).

**ogre**, n. *umbra quaedam teterrima*.

**oil**, 1, n. *oleum* (in gen., but lit. = olive —), *olivum* (= 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), *oleosus* (= 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*), *vetula* (*vetulus* = weighed down with years), *grandaevus*, *vetulus* (contemptuous term); an — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus*, *ancula*, *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*, -tutis. **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 quae paucorum potestate regitur* (as a state). **oligarchical**, adj. e.g. to become —, *in paucorum ius ac dicionem cedere*.

**olive**, 1, n. *oliva*, *olea*; — tree, *olea*, *oliva*; the wild — tree, *oleastris*; — grove, *olivetum*; — season, harvest, *oleitus*, *olivitas*. **II**, adj. *oleaginitus*.

**Olympiad**, n. *Olympias*, -tadis, f. **Olympic**, adj. *Olympicus*; the — games, *Olympia*, -orum.

**omelet**, n. *laganum*.

**omen**, n. *omen* (in gen. = a prognostic token), *ostentum* (= a portentous prodigy), *auspicium*, *augurium* (= augury), *portentum*, *monstrum*, *prodigium* (= prodigy). **ominous**, adj. *ominosus*. **Adv.** *ominose*.

**omit**, v. tr. 1, = to neglect, *mittere* or *omittere alqd*, or with *infin.*; see *NELECT*; 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 notitia 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**, 1, prep. of place, *in* with *ablat.* (e.g. *in saxo* — the rock; *in terrâ* — the ground, e.g. *fructus in terrâ est*); *in ascenda* (scen.), — 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 ab 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 alqd re loqui*; — account of, *propter*, *ob*, *per alqd*, *de*, *pro*, *prae alqd re*; *causâ*, *gratiâ*, *ergo* (*alqis rei*, the two former also with *pers. pron.*, e.g. *med gratiâ*, 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; *amicitiâ 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 causâ(s)*; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *prae strepitu vix audiri potest*. **II**, adv. or **onwards**, *porro*. **onward**! interj. *perge*, *pergitte*.

**one**, adj. as a numeral, *unus*, -a, -um; a certain —, *quidam*; some —, *aliquis*; some — of you, *aliquis ex vobis*; any —, *quispiam* (e.g. *fortitan quispiam dixit*), 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, et 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. *iam sum amicis reipublicis 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, *illi nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (= both together); some —, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alio*; — after the other, *alius post alium*, *alius ex alio*; *singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *utroque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — the other, *alter . . . alter*; *hio . . . ille*; *prior . . . posterior*; *alii . . . alii*; *alii . . . pars (or partem)*; *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. *timet inter se*, = they fear — another); if "the 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, *alias . . . alias* (e.g. *alias 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, *nilil differre, nilil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest aliud inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *me nilil interest*; — might have thought, *caedores, pateres*; — 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 iterumque*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (= not —, but often, e.g. *pall aliquid*); — 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*, *illidico 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? *num ex eo audistis aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque benefici 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* (craepe).

**only**, 1. adj. *unus, solus, unicuique, solus, singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) he was the — person, etc., *who, unum se ex omni civitate Aeduerum qui*. **IL** adv. *solum, tantum*

(modo); not — . . . , but also, *non tantum (solum) . . . , sed etiam*.

**onset, onslaught**, n. *incuratio*; see **ATTACK**, **ASSAULT**.

**ontology**, n. \* *ontologia* (t.t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se est*) *istis*.

**ontological**, adj. \* *ontologicus* (technical).

**onward**, adv. see **ON**.

**onyx**, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

**ooze**, v.intr. *manare*, † (*de*) *stillare*, † *sudare*, emanare (also fig.). **oozy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

**opal**, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

**opaque**, adj. *haud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

**open**, 1. 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*; (*pro*) *patulus* (= 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, in 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* aliquid (e.g. a post of honour); 3, = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus* (e.g. to catch anyone in the — act, in *manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifeste tenere*); see **CLEAR**; 4, = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*; see **CANDID**. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, simpliciter, candidè, palam, propalium*. **IL** v.tr. 1, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclose); *patrefacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *aperire*, *reavere* (= to unbolt, opp. to ob-serrare), *recludere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*; all these of a door, gate, etc.), (*expandere* (= to expand, — wide), *evolvere, revoltere* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); to — a letter, *ligatas aperire, resignare, solvere*; *inscere, incidere* (= to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, lit. *oculos aperire*; fig. *meliora aliquid docere*, = to teach anyone better; to — one's ears to flatterers (fig.), *aures patrefacere assensatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam scire, incidere*; to — the entrance to anything, *aditum ad aliquid patrefacere* (lit. and fig.); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro*; to — one's heart to anyone, *se sensus suos alicui aperire, se alicui patrefacere*; 2, = to explain, etc., *aperire, delegere, relegere* (e.g. *con-jurationem*), *explicare, interpretari* (= to expound); see **EXPLAIN**; 3, med. t.t., to — the bowels, *aditum deficere, purgare*; 4, to — a church, etc., *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; 5, = to begin, *exordiri*; see **BEGIN**. **III** v.intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in gen.), *patescere* (of a gate), *pauidi, se pandere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself; also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehisce* (= to burst —, of the earth); to — again (of wounds), *recre-scere*; to — out, *patescere* (e.g. *campus*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriorum partem*. **opening**, n. 1, as an act, *apertio* (*patrefactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum correctio* (opp. *digitorum con-tractio*); also rendered by verbs (e.g. at the — of the body, in *apertendo corpore*); 2, = *aper-tura, 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 —, *palere* (= to stand open), *hiare* (= to yawn); see **HOLE**, **BREACH**, **FISURE**; **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, *irrigatio* (alvi). **openness**, *n. simplicitas* (rare in class. period), *† candor, animus 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 secure alqm or alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *scalpulum admo-vere, adhibere alci 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 *ab* (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 —, *omnis* or *totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —, *rei agendas ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; **3**, in surgery, see **OPERATE**. **operative**, *1. adj.* see **PRACTICAL**. **II. n.** see **WORKMAN**, **LABOURER**.

**ophthalmia**, *n. oculorum inflammatio* (Cels.), *lippitudo*.

**opiate**, *n. medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

**opinion**, *n. opinio, sententia, existimatio, iudicium* (= decision), *dogma, -diti, n., præceptum* or *decretum* or *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.; see **MAXIM**); a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio* or *alqd re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meum quidem opinio, (ex or de) me sententia, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum equidem iudicare possum* (= as far as I can judge); to have a correct — of anything, *vere* or *recte iudicare* or *alqd re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqd re conjecturâ iudicare*; to have a good — of anyone, *bens de alqo existimare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnam de alqo habere opinionem, magna est alci de alqd re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuere, as alqm esse putare, magnifico de se statueri*; 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), *dicere quod sentio, sententiam meam aperire, expono quas mihi videtur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *querere quid alqs sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alci 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 trahuco*; 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); *tempestivus*. *Adv.* *opportune, commode, tempestive*. **opportuneness**, *n. opportunitas, commoditas* (= advantage). **opportunity**, *n. opportunitas* (in gen.), *ocasio* (= unexpected —; *opp. existit* 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, -ds* (= a casual —), *potestas, facultas, copia* (all three = suitability for carrying out anything), *arsa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *arsam præbere* or *dare alci rei* or *ad alqd*; all these nouns are construed with gen. of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda* or *idonea, occasio bona* or *opata, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum*, also simply *ocasio, opportunitas, tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasionem, occasione data* or *oblata, si occasio fuerit* or *tulerit*; at the first —, *ut primum occasio* or *potestas data est* (erit), *primo quæque tempore dato, ubi primum opportunum* (Sall.); to seek an —, *occasionem querere* or *circumspicere*; to find an — for anything, *alci 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 —, *occasioni deesse, occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere*.

**oppose**, *v. tr.* *alqd alci (rei) obficeri* (lit. and fig. = to oppose anything to anyone or anything), *adversari alci, repugnare alci rei* or *contra alqd* (= to fight against a thing), *comb. adversari et repugnare, resistere* (= to resist), *obestare* (= to place oneself against), *obviti* (= to strive against with all one's might), *obesse, obstare* (= to stand in the way); (all the above with dat.); *† obducari, † reluctari*; I don't — it, *per me licet, nihil impedit*; to be — to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtrahere inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario respondere*. **opposer**, *n.* see **OPONENT**. **opposite**, *adj.* **1**, *adversus, oppositus, obiectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula obiecta Alexandria*; — to, *e regione* (in 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*, *-tines*, pl. = the *Tory* —).

**oppress**, *v. tr.* *premire, opprimere, vexare, agitare*. **oppression**, *n. vexatio, 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, *frigoris vis*; to be burdened with an — debt, *aere alieno premi*; — government, *dominatus (-ds) crudelis*. *Adv.* *molestè, graviter, iniquè*. **oppressor**, *n. qui dominatum crudeliter exercet, tyrannus* (= sole ruler, may at times serve).

**opprobrium**, *n. (op)probrium*; see **IGNOMINY**. **opprobrious**, *adj. probrosus* (= disgraceful); see **IGNOMINIOUS**.

**optative**, *adj.*, the — mood, *modus optativus* (Gram.).

**optics**, *n. optice, -æ, f. optical*, *adj.* in gen. by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervus ocularum*). **optician**, *n. optices gnarus*, *zed by Google*

**option**, n. *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas, potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (= free-will); see **CHOICE**. **optional**, adj. render by *alcijs rei eligendae optionem alci dare, alci permittere arbitrium alcijs rei, facere alci potestatem optionemque ut eligat, facere alci 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, militis, 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*), *ve* (*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 quintive*), *sive*, *sic* (arising from *vel* and *si*, 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 nonvera*; 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, *nihil loci est segnitias neque accordiae*); — 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* (= may 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 sive vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi 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 Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, laboribus erudiunt juventutem*; respecting "—" in double questions, see **WHETHER**.

**oraculo**, 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 —, *alqd 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 sermonem 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*

(Cic.), *ratio dicendi, ars oratoria* (Quint.); see **RHETORIC**; 2, = house for prayer, *caedes sacra*.

**orb**, n. *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orbed**, adj. *in orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, n. in astronomy, *orbis*, -is, m., or less exactly *curvus*, -is, *circulus*, *ambitus*, -is, comb. *circulus et orbis*.

**orchard**, n. *pomarium*.

**orchestra**, n. 1, = the place, *suggestus* (-is) *canentium*; 2, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphonacti*; 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 *accordum numerum recipere, ordinare* (Eccl.). **ordinance**, n. see **DECREE**, **EDICT**, **RULE**. **ordination**, n. *ritus quo alci in sacerdotum numerum recipitur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

**ordain**, 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, digerere*; 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, *certaini vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vitalis institutum* or *rationem servare, a vitae ratione non discedere*; — in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to keep anyone in —, under strict discipline, *alqm severa disciplina coherere, alqm in officio continere* (in submission); 2, = division, class; — in architecture, *columnarum genus*, -is, 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, *alqd emere*. "In — to or that" is rendered by *ut* or *qui* 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(a)*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenes mortuum propinquis eius sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi caus(a) 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, praecorari* (= to direct, present), *edictum ut* (= to decree); to

— the army to any place, *exercitum in aliquem locum inducere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (cenam) alicui imperare*; he —ed his soldiers not to, etc., *mililibus suis fuisse*, 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. *sermo, 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, animals, —ium, or nascentia, —ium; — disease, *vitiū naturae, or insitum*); see **NATURAL**. Adv. *naturā, 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, naturae* (= 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, -ntis, m.* (= source), *principium* (= first beginning), *caus(a), figura* (= cause), *unde fit alqd* (= whence a thing arises); to derive its — from, *ortum or natum esse ab alqd 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, *caus(a), meaning, significatio*; *primigenius*, ante and post class.), *pristinus* (= former), *nativus* (= natural, e.g. barrenness, sterility); **2.** = one's own, *proprius* or (*mi*) *ipsius*; = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (= wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipsi 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 *ἀρχέτυπον*, 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. *repperit in gen. by ORIGINAL*; — of genius, *proprietas* (= peculiarity), *indoles, -is* (= natura

talent); see **ORIGINAL, I. originare, I. v.tr.** see **CREATE, PRODUCE, BEGIN**. **II.** v.intr. to — in or from a thing, (*ex*)*oriri ab alqd re, emanare or fluere de or ex alqd re, proficisci ab alqd re* (= to proceed, spring from), *fieri or effici or sequi or consequi ex alqd re* (= to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem acceptionis ab alqd*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

**orisons**, n. *præces, -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 fanorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lumina 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 alicui rei decori or ornamento esse, decus afferre alci or alicui rei*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*ornare, decorare*; see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj., *render by verba*. **ornate**, adj. (*per*)*ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddam verborum genus et laetum*; or *genus orationis pictum et expolitum*. Adv. *ornate*.

**ornithology**, n. by aves, —ium, f. (= birds, e.g. a book on —, *liber de avibus scriptus*).

**orphan**, **I.** n. *orbus, fein. orba* (= bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (orba) patre, matre*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbati parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphanotrophium* (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 conueniens* (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. *osifragus* (Plin.).

**osseous**, adj. *osseus* (Plin.).

**ossify**, **I.** v.tr. *in os mutare*. **II.** v.intr. *in os mutari or transire*. **ossification**, n. use verb.

**ostensible**, adj. *simulatus, fictus* (= feigned). Adv. *simulate, fecte, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentatious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *gloriosae*.

**ostler**, n. *agao*; see **GROOM**.

**ostracism**, n. *testarum suffragia, -orum*; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *exploti*.

**ostrich**, n. *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

**other**, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *utroque*; = 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 *reliqui*, 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*; the — *s, ceteri, reliqui*. 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), *alioquin* (= in other respects), *cetera, ceteroquin* (= in other respects), *quod nisi ita est or sit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not; in hypothetical sentences); see **EISZ**.

**etter**, n. *lutra* (lyt., Plin.).

**ottoman**, n. *lectus*; see **COUCH**.

**ought**, v. aux. *debere*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = virtue — 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 licebat 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 patri 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, sextans*; three — *s, triens*; four — *s, quadrans*; five — *s, quinarius*; six — *s, semis*; seven — *s, septunx*; eight — *s, bes*; nine — *s, dodrans*; ten — *s, decians*; eleven — *s, deunx*; twelve — *s, as*.

**our**, pron. adj. *nostrus*; — people, *nostri* (= 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, *nostra*. **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, *contumachum, iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risum* (or *cachinnos effundit*); to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumelliam descendere*; in comp. by *(e)* (e.g. *excoquiare*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, (*expandere*. II. (*off*), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), e or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; *ex urbe, e villa*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *efflorescere aliquid e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), extra (properly = aside of, opp. *intra*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen, ordinem, noxiam, tell factum* (= = of range), *consuetudinem, numerum*, etc.). Sometimes “ — of ” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *navi epydi*, = 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 *prae* (e.g. — of fear, *prae metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *puerum adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *sui or mentis non compotem esse*, *non apud se esse* (Ter.); to be — of one's mind for joy, *laetitia exsultare, efferi*; from anger, *prae iracundia non esse apud se*; from fright, *metu examinatum 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, voces*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*.

**outdo**, v. tr. *superare, vincere aliquid*.

**outer**, adj. *exterus* (*externe nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.); so *externa*, — *orum*, = outer things, opp. *interna*; see **EXTERIOR**, **EXTERNAL**.

**outface**, v. tr. *impudentia vincere*.

**outflank**, v. tr. *circumire, circumvenire*.

**outgrow**, v. tr. *use circumloc.* (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, a jure et igni alci interdicere*. **outlawry**, n. *proscriptio, aquae et ignis interdictio*.

**outlay**, n. *sumptus, -us*; see **EXPENSE**.

**outlet**, n. *exitus, -us, egressus, -us* (in gen.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.); rare), *emissarium*, *os, oris, ostium, caput* (of rivers).

**outline**, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *in operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the — of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris multaque vel lineamenta*, Liv.); compare *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*; *adumbratio* (= sketch). II. v. tr. *describere, adumbrare* (lit. and fig.); see **SKETCH**.

**outlive**, v. tr. *alci supersedere*.

**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 quas circa aliquid 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. *injuria, contumelia* (= affront). II. v. tr. *alci afferre injuriam, aliquid injuriis, probris conficere*. **outrageous**, adj. *immanis, contumeliosus, immoderatus, indignus*; see **MONSTROUS**. Adv. *indigne, immoderate*.

**outride**, v. tr. *equitando aliquid superare*. **outridera**, n. *qui alci equitando praecedunt or aliquid equitando deducunt*.

**outright**, adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino*.

**outrun**, v. tr. *aliquid cursu superare or vincere*.

**outsail**, v. tr. *navigando superare aliquid*.

**outset**, n. *initium*; see **BEGINNING**.

**outside**, I. adj. *externus*; as a noun, the —, *externa, -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*.

**outakirts**, n. see SUBURA.

**outsoken**, adj. see FRANK.

**outspread**, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passus* 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* † *praevētere*; 2, fig. see EXCEL.

**outtalk**, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.

**outvote**, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.

**outwalk**, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevētere*.

**outward**, I. adj. *exterius, externus*; an — show, *species*. **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis vel externas nationes destinata*; see OUTSIDE, II.

**outweigh**, v.tr. *graviores esse alqd re* (lit.); *vincere* (fig. of opinions); Cato alone — in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mihi pro centum millibus est*; *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare).

**outwit**, v.tr. *circumvenire* (= to deceive); see DECEIVE.

**outworks**, n. *munimenta (exteriora)*.

**oval**, I. adj. *ovatus* (= like an egg, Plin.). **II.** n. *figura ovata*.

**ovation**, n. *oratio* (= 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 atque 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* (coena) — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*.

**overawe**, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, terrere, coëtere, comprimere*.

**overbalance**, v.tr. *praeponderare*; see OUTWEIGH.

**overbear**, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, comprimere, coëtere*. **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus*.

**overbid**, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.

**overboard**, adj. to throw anything —, *alqis rei iacturum facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.

**overboiled**, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.

**overbold**, adj. *temerarius, audax*.

**overburdened**, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.

**overcast**, adj. † (*ob*)*mutilis* (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. *amiculum*; see CLOAK.

**overcome**, v.tr. (*de*)*vincere, 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, *nimium 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 conficere* (= to incur debt).

**overdress**, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.

**overdrink**, v.intr. *vino se obruere*.

**overdrive**, v.tr. (*de*)*fatigare*.

**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-)lurio; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffudit, flumen altum 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. *praepropereus*. Adv. *praepropere*.

**overhaul**, v.tr. see EXAMINE, INSPECT.

**overhead**, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see OVER, I.

**overhear**, v.tr. *excipere, subanscultare*.

**overheat**, v.tr. *alqd nimis cal(e)facere*; to — oneself, by *sudare* (= to perspire).

**overjoyed**, adj. *laetitia affectus or ex)sultans*.

**overland**, adj. *terrá (opp. mari)*.

**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, *inaurare*.

**overload**, v.tr. *nimis or nimium onerare, onus nimis grave alci (rei) imponere*. **overloaded**, adj. *nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus*; to be — with business, *negotiis obrutum esse*; see OVERCHARGE.

**overlong**, adj. *praelongus*.

**overlook**, v.tr. 1. = to oversee, *serare, observare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *praesecere*; *alci or alci rei* (= to superintend), *inspicere 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, con(n)itēre 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, -alis, m. and f., curator, praeses, idem, m. and f., praefectus, ex-actor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator flarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome, = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

**overmuch**, I. adj. *nimius*. **II.** adv. *nimis, nimium*.

**overnight**, adv. *vesperi* (= in the evening).

**overpay**, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvere*.

**overpeopled**, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. *tanta erat multitudo hominum quantus victus non suppedilabat*). Digitized by Google

**overplus**, n. see **SURPLUS**.

**overpower**, v.tr. *opprimere*, *frangere*, *profigare*, *vincere*, *debellare*. **overpowering**, adj. see **OVERWHELMING**.

**overprise**, v.tr. *pluris quam par est aestimare*.

**overrate**, v.tr. *nintum alci rei tribuere*; to — oneself, *immodicum sibi esse aestimantem*.

**overreach**, v.tr. *circumvenire*, *circumscribere*, *fraude capere alqm*; see **CHSAT**.

**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 praeferre*; 2, = to swarm over, (*per*)*vagari*; 3, to be — with (of plants), *alqd re oblitum esse*.

**overscrupulous**, adj. use 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. *factu* or *agilitate 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. *asequi*, *consequi*; = to surprise, *opprimere*, *deprehendere alqm*, *supervenire alci*. **overtaken**, adj. *praeventus*; to be — with sleep, *somno opprimi*.

**overtask**, v.tr. *majus justo pensum alci injungere*.

**overtax**, v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.

**overthrow**, I. v.tr. 1, = to cast down, *profigare*, *de*(*st*)*ruere*; 2, = to demolish, *diruere*, *subverttere*, *demoliri*; 3, = to defeat, (*de*)*vincere*, *prostrare*, *opprimere*. II. n. *clades*, *-is*, *strages*, *-is*.

**overtop**, v.tr. *eminere*, *†supereminere*.

**overture**, n. 1, *condiciones alqd agendum propositae*; — of peace, *pacis condiciones*; to make —s, *condiciones ferre* or *proponere*; 2, to an opera, (*dramatis musicis*) *exordium*.

**overturn**, v.tr. *evertere*, *subverttere 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**.

**overworn**, 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, *misericordiam*); to — much money, *alci alieno demerum* 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 alqd acceptum refero*, or by propter with accus. or *alci* *beneficio*. **owing**, adj. see **DUE**.

**owl**, n. *ulula*, *noctua*, *strix*, *-pis*, *f*, *lubo*; like an —, *nocturnus* (e.g. *oculi*, *Plaut.*).

**own**, I. adj. 1, = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus*, *tuus*, *sus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus ipsius*, etc. (e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipsius* (or *sud ipsius*) *manu scriptum erat*, *ipse scripsit*; I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi*, *hinc oculis epomet 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 everything 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), *manicium* (= right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

**ox**, n. *bos*, *bovis*, m. and f.; a young —, *javencus*; a driver of —en, *bulbus*. **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 anyone); at a quick —, *pleno* or *citato gradu*; at a slow —, *lente*, *lenite*; see **STEP**. II. v.intr. *gradi* (= to walk with an equal and bold step), *radere* (quickly and easily), *incedere*, *ingredi*, *ambulare*, *spatiari* (= to walk about); see **MARCH**, **WALK**. III. v.tr. *passibus metiri alqd*. **pacer**, n. perhaps *Asturco* (= an Asturian horse).

**pacify**, adj. by *pacis* (e.g. — propositions, *pacis condiciones*), *pacificus*, *†pacifer*; see **PEACEABLE**. **pacification**, n. *pacificatio*, *compositio*, *pax*. **pacifier**, n. *pacificator*, *pacis auctor* (Liv.), *pacis reconciliator* (Liv.). **pacify**, v.tr. *placare* (= a man when angry); to — a country, *pacare*; to — restore peace (e.g. to a province), *sedare*, *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 do — up, *vasa condicere iubere*; 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 fasces colligare*; to — into a small compass, to crowd, *stipare*, (*coartare*, *compleere* (= to fill)); 2, to — a jury, a meeting, etc., *suos inter iudices coartum 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 **ONWARD**; 3, of dogs, *canes*, -um. **pack-asm.** n. *asinus ciellarius* (lit.), *homo ciellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge). **pack-horse**, n. *equus ciellarius*. **pack-saddle**, n. *ciellae*. **pack-thread**, n. *linea*. **package**, n. *sarcina*, *sarcinula*, *fasciculus*; see **PARCEL**, **BAGGAGE**, **LUGGAGE**. **packer**, n. *qui aliquas res in sarcinam colligit*. **packet**, n. *fasciculus*; = a ship, *navis*; see **PARCEL**.

**pact**, 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 nobilitis ex regis 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*, *exaltare* 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 quisque 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 expers*, *doloris 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. = toll, *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 —, *agerime*, *vix* (= hardly); with great —, *multis operis, magno labore, multo labore et sudore, multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virium contentione, omni ope atque operis*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully, and with great —, *fide et operis*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare*, *nili, enili, contendere*, *ut*, etc.; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque operis* or *omni virium contentione nisi* (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 alci imaginem reddere*; to — anything in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate colorum alqd adumbrare*; 2, = to besmear with colour, *illinare alqd 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 Britannii vitro tingunt*; 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.), *binus* (= two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos scyphos habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a — [of glasses]; I want this —); *utrique* (= this —, the — mentioned); see **COUPLE**, **BRACE**. **II** v.tr. (*conjungere*). **III** v.intr. *jugi*, *conjungi*, (*conjungere*, *coire* (= to copulate)).

**palace**, n. *domus*, -is, *regia*, or simply *regia* (= royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *domus*, -is, 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 singularissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); see **TASTE**, **RELISH**. **palatable**, adj. *jucundi saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *jucundus*, *suaavis*, *dulcis* (= sweet, pleasant); see **SAVOURY**, **RELISH**. **palatal**, adj. *palatilis* (Gram. t.t.).

**palatinated**, n. \**palatinatus*.

**palaver**, n. *nugae*; see **NONSENSE**.

**pale**, I. adj. *pallidus*, *turidus* (= black and

blue), *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. *pallescere*; see above; to — before, *alqd re* or *ab alqd vinci*. **paleness**, *n.* *pallor*, *pallidus color*, *maculaalba* (= a white spot).

**pale**, *paling*, *I. n.* *palus*, *-udis*, *f.* (in gen.), *ruides*, *-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., *pallisade*); see **STAKE**, **POST**. **II.** v.tr. *ad palum alligare* (trees); to — the vine, *vites palis adjungere*; = to surround, *palis cingere*; see **SURROUND**. **pallisade**, *n.* *vallus*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vallu munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*. **pallisading**, *n.* *vallum*, *valli*; see **PALE**.

**palette**, *n.* *patella* or *discus colorum*.

**palfrey**, *n.* *equus* or *caballus*.

**palimpsest**, *n.* *palimpsestus*.

**palinodia**, *n.* *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινωδία*).

**pall**, *n.* 1, *pallium*; see **MANTLE**; 2, = covering thrown over the dead, *tegumentum* or *involucrum feretri*.

**pall**, v.intr., to — upon anyone, *alqm alcjs rei laedet*.

**palladium**, *n.* *palladium*.

**pallet**, *n.* = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

**pallasse**, *n.* *lectus stramenticius*.

**palliate**, v.tr. *alqd excusare*, *extenuare*; to — anything with, *praedendere alqd alcjs rei*, *tegere* or *occulare alqd alqd re*, *excusations alcjs rei tegere alqd* (= to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *alqd in alcjs rei simulationem conferrere* (= to hide under pretence, Cæsar); see **EXCUSE**. **palliation**, *n.* use verb (e.g. the — of his fault, *culpam excusare*).

**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 alcjs palmam*; adorned with —, *palmatus*. **II.** v.tr. to — off upon anyone, *centonem alcjs arceire* (Com.), *imponere alcjs* (absolute), *alqd alcjs supponere*; he has —ed anything upon him, *verba illi dedit*; see **IMPOSE**. **palmary**, adj. *palmaris*. **palmer**, *n.* see **PILORIM**. **palistry**, *n.* either use *χαρπομαρτεία* in Greek characters, or *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*. **palmy**, adj. *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

**palpable**, adj. 1, lit. *quod sentire possumus*, *adspiciabilis* (= 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. *alcjs nimis indulgere*; see **FED**, **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. *panchræstum 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. *alcjs inservire*, or perhaps *blandiri*; see **FLATTER**.

**pane**, *n.* *vitrum quadratum* (square).

**panegyric**, *n.* *laudatio*, upon anyone, *alcjs* (of a speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *lausque*, upon anyone, *alcjs*; — 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), *intertignum*, *intercolumnium* (= square compartment on the ceilings of rooms); a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, *laquear*.

**pang**, *n.* *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*; see **STING**, **ANGUISE**, **AOONY**.

**panic**, *n.* *pavor*, *terror*.

**pannier**, *n.* *citellæ*.

**panoply**, *n.* see **ARMOUR**.

**panorama**, *n.* perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*; see also **PERSPECT**.

**pant**, v.intr. of the heart; see **PALPITATE**, **BEAT**; to — for breath, *aegre ducere spiritum*, *anhelare*; to — for, fig. *sitire*, *concupiscere alqd*. **panting**, *n.* *anhelitus*, *-ûs*.

**pantaloon**, *n.* perhaps *sannio*, *scutra*, *ur*.

**pantheism**, *n.* *ratio eorum qui deum in universis rerum naturâ situm esse putant*. **pantheist**, *n.* *qui deum*, etc., *putat*; see above.

**panther**, *n.* *panthêra* (Plin.), *pardus* (Plin.).

**pantomime**, *n.* *mimus*, *pantomimus* (Suet.).

**pantry**, *n.* *cella penaria*, *promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

**pap**, *n.* 1, *papilla*, *uber*, *-ûris*, *n.*; see **BREAST**; 2, = soft food for infants, *puls*, *pulicula* (= 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*; *papers* (i.e. written —), *scripta*, *-orum*, *libellæ*, *epistolæ* (epistol.), *libelli*, *tabellæ*; public —s, *tabulæ publicæ*; — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea*, or *syngrapha publicæ*; — hanging, *tapete*, *-is* (*tapetum*, = *tapetum*); = newspaper, *acta* (diurna), *-orum*. **II.** v.tr. to — a room, *conclavus parietes tapetibus ornare*. **III.** adj. *chartaceus* (Jct.). **paper-hanger**, *n.* *qui conclavum parietes tapetibus ornât*.

**papyrus**, *n.* *papyrus*, *f.* (*papyrum*).

**par**, *n.* (in gen.) see **EQUALITY** (in commerce) by *æqualis*; — of exchange, *ricissitudines rei argentariæ æquales*, *pecuniæ permutandæ pretium æquale*.

**parable**, *n.* *parabola* (class. = a comparison), or in pure Latin *collatio*, *tractatio*, *similitudo*; see **ALLEGORY**, **SIMILE**. **paraboli**, adj. *per similitudinem*, or *tractationem* or *collationem*; to speak —ly, *ut similitudine utar*.

**parade**, *I. n.* 1, in military affairs, *decursus*, *-ûs*, *decurso*; 2, = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus*, *-ûs*; see **SHOW**, **DISPLAY**. **II.** v.intr. (of troops), *decurrere*. **III.** v.tr. *ostendere*; see **DISPLAY**.

**paradigm**, *n.* in Gram., *paradigma*.

**Paradise**, *n.* 1, *parædisus* (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. capitulum (= section).

**parallel**, I. adj. 1, parallêlos; 2, fig. (con-)similis; a — passage, locus congruus verbis et sententiis. II. n. 1, linea parallela; 2, fig., perhaps similitudo; to draw a —, aliquid cum aliquid conferre; see COMPARE, COMPARISON. III. v.tr. aliquid cum aliquid re aequare, comparare, conferre; see COMPARE. **parallelogram**, n. \*parallelogrammum.

**paralogism**, n. (in logic) falsa ratio; to make a —, vitiōse concludere; see SOPHISM.

**paralysis**, n. 1, paralysis (Plin.), in puro Latin nervorum 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 LAME; 2, fig. invalidum redde, agitare, percellere (Cels.).

**paramount**, adj. and n. see CHIEF, SUPERIOR.

**paramour**, n. see LOVER, MISTRESS.

**parapet**, n. pluteus, lorica (milit. term.).

**paraphernalia**, n. apparatus, -ia; see DRESS, ORNAMENT.

**paraphrase**, I. n. circūscriptio, circūscriptus, -us, eloquendi, circūscriptus plurium verborum, circūscriptio (all = circumlocution rather than verbal —), paraphrasis, -is, f. (Quint.). II. v.tr. and intr. pluribus aliquid exponere et explicare (Cic., Quint.), pluribus vocibus et per ambiguum verborum aliquid enuntiare (Suet.), circūscriptus plurium verborum ostendere aliquid (Quint.).

**parasite**, n. 1, parasitus, fem. parasita (= a trencher friend), assecutula, parasitaster (= a wretched —); 2, = a plant, planta parasitica. **parasitic**, **parasitical**, adj. parasiticus (παράσιτος). **parasitism**, n. parasitatio, ars parasitica (Com.).

**parasol**, n. umbella (Juv.), umbraculum.

**parboiled**, adj. semicocctus (Plin.).

**parcel**, I. n. 1, see PART, PORTION; 2, see QUANTITY, MASS; 3, = package, fuscis, -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), dividere, distribuere, metiri (= to measure); see DIVIDE.

**paroh**, I. v.tr. (ex)siccare, arefocere, torreficere, (ex)siccare. II. v.intr. (ex)siccari, stoccare, areferi, arefoceri (the latter two = to become dry); see BURN, DRY. **parohed**, adj. aridus; see DRY.

**parohment**, n. membrana.

**pardon**, I. v.tr. ignoscere alicui rei or alicui aliquid, veniam alicui rei dare alicui; to — an oath, fursiurandi gratiam alicui facere, solvere aliquem sacramentum (= to free from the obligation); to — a debt, pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alicui. II. n. venia, remissio (e.g. the foregoing of a payment, remissio tributii); to ask —, remissionem petere, veniam propter aliquid precari; see FORGIVE, INDULGENCE, OVERLOOK. **pardonable**, adj. excusabilis, cui aliquid veniam dare potest.

**pare**, v.tr. (de)secare, rescare, circumsecare (= to cut off in gen.), subsecare (= to cut off a

little), circumcidere (= to cut off all round). **parings**, n. praeaequina, -um (ante and post class.).

**parent**, n. see FATHER, MOTHER; parens (in gen.), procreator (= creator), genitor. **parentage**, n. stirps, genus, -tris, n.; see EXTRACTION, BIRTH. **parental**, adj., by the genit. parentum, e.g. — love, parentum amor. Adv. parentum mora. **parentless**, adj. orbatus or orbis (parentibus).

**parenthesis**, n. interpositio, interclusio (quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Graeci *παρεθεσις* vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius aliquis sensus intervenit, Quint.); to put anything in —, aliquid continuationi sermonis medium interponere. **parenthetical**, adj. a — remark, verba (orationi) interposita.

**parellion**, n. parellion, sol alter or imago solis (Sen.).

**pariah**, n. unus e faece populi.

**parietal**, adj. by circuml. with paries; see WALL.

**parish**, n. paroecia (paroecia) (Eccl.).

**parishioner**, n. paroecianus (Eccl.).

**parity**, n. see EQUALITY.

**park**, n. 1, vivarium (= preserve, Plin.), saeptum (sep-) venationis (Var.) or perhaps saeptum alone (= enclosure); 2, horti (= gardens), viridarium (= garden planted with trees).

**parley**, I. v.intr. colloqui aliquid cum aliquo, gen. colloqui de aliquid re (= to speak with another about anything), conferre aliquid, consilia conferre de aliquid re, communicare cum aliquo de aliquid re (= to communicate about anything), appropriately agere, disceptare cum aliquo de aliquid re (= to confer on some point of mutual concern), coram conferre aliquid; (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, -us; 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) poetas verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta, or Greek *rapodia*. II. v.tr. (a poem) poetas verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque.

**parole**, n. (in military affairs) fides (data); see WORD.

**paroxysm**, n. 1, febris accessio (Cels.), or accessus, -us; 2, fig. vis or impetus, or by part. (e.g. ira impulsus, = under a — of anger).

**parricide**, n. 1, parricida, m. and f., the person (parentis rufi); 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, cavere, cavere et propulsare, also simply cavere, vitare (with the sword), ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore efigere, also simply ictum efigere (by a movement of the body); to — well, recte cavere; to try to —, or to — anyone's thrust with the shield, ad aliquid conatum acutum tollere; to — and strike again, cavere et repellere; —ing, ictus propulsio; 2, fig. to — an evil blow, etc., amovere (= 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, *quas sint singula verba explicare*. **paring**, n. use verb.

**parsimonious**, adj. (gen. in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parvus* (= who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimius*, who goes too far in anything, *Plin.*), *restriclus* (= who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parvus* et *restriclus*, *tenax* (= tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parvus* et *tenax*, *restriclus* et *tenax*; *malignus* (= niggard, who grudges everything); see *MEAN*. Adv. *parce*, *maligne* (= too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, *Hor.*), *restricte*. **parsimony**, n. *parsimonia* *alcis rei* (= being careful with anything, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis*); too great —, *tenaculus* (= being close, never coming out with anything, *Liv.*), *malignitas* (= niggardliness); see *MEANNESS*.

**paraley**, n. *apium*, *oreocellinum* or *petroselinum* (*Plin.*).

**paranip**, n. \* *pastinaca* (*Plin.*).

**parson**, n. \* *presbyter*, \* *clericus*, or by *sacerdos*. **parsonage**, n. *aedes presbyterii*.

**part**, l.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., *bifariam*, *trifariam*, *quadrifariam*, etc.; the greater —, *aliquantum* with *genit.* (e.g. *viae*); 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), *quid . . . quid* (= on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et*, *cum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (= both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *quidem* (= if I must give my own opinion, etc.); for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*, *pro mea parte* (= according to my power); to divide into —s, *in partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of anything, *partem alcis rei accipere*; to have a — in anything, *alcis rei participem* or *in parte* or *in societate alcis rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem* *in alqd re habere* (in some good act), *alcis rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alcis rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad); to take — in anything, *partem alcis rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandae reipublicae*), *in partem alcis rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (= to be present at anything, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnare*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of anything); to have no — in anything, *alcis rei expertem esse*, *partem alcis 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* [concentrately] *mallent*, *Liv.*); *ex parte*, *alqd 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*

*capere*; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *alqd 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 alcis partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alqm defendere*, *pro alcis salute propugnare* (the latter two = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against anyone, *stare cum alqd adversus alqm*; to take in good —, *in bonam partem accipere*; to act a —, *agere alqm* or *alcis partes*, *alcis personam tuere*; on the — of . . ., *ab alqd* (e.g. on his — nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil agitur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alcis verba*, *alcis nomine*, in anyone's name; see *NAME*); a — (music), *modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, *complurium vocum cantus*; in these —s, *hac regione*, *hic*; good —s; see *ABILITY*, *SPEECH*. **part**, l.vtr. *dividere*, *partiri*; see *DIVIDE*, *SEPARATE*. **part**, l.vtr. *dividere*, *partiri*; see *DIVIDE*, *SEPARATE*. **parting**, n. *digressio*, *digressus*, *-us*, *discessus*, *-us*. **partly**, adv. *partim*, (*alqd*) *ex parte*; see *PART*, l.

**partake**, v.tr. — to —, *participem esse alcis rei*; of food, see *EAT*; also *PART*, l. **partaker**, n. *socius*; — of or in anything, *particeps* or *socius alcis rei*, *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei*; *fenn. socia*, in anything, *particeps* or *socia alcis rei*, *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei*.

**parterre**, n. perhaps *area florilis consilia*.

**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 inhumanate oneself), *iniquus* (= unfair); 2, — *partly*, *ex (alqd) parte*; see *PARTLY*. Adv. *cupide*, *iniquus*, *ex (alqd) parte*. **partiality**, n. *studium* (= the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (= favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimen gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (= bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidius agere*; to approve anything through —, *studio quodam comprobare alqd*.

**participate**, v.intr. and tr., by *participes alcis rei* (= anyone who receives a share of anything or takes part in anything, e.g. *eiusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratio*; in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *consors*, *socius alcis rei* (= who has joined with others, e.g. *socius xleris*), *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei* (in anything, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *affinis facinorae*, *noxae*, *culpae*), *compos alcis rei* (= who possesses anything, is in the possession of, e.g. anything pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise), *alcis rei potens* (= who possesses a thing and is the master over it); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *comitem fieri alcis rei*; to — in a crime, *ad obstruendum alqd re*. **participation**, n. *societas*, *communicatio*; in anything, *societas alcis rei* (= joint — in, e.g. *belli*). **participator**, n. *socius*, *affinis*, *consors*; see *PARTICIPATE*.

**participle**, n. *participium* (Gram.).

**particle**, n. 1, *particula* (in gen.), *frustum* (= 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, *separatim 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), *praeceps* (= 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. **particulariarius**, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare*. **particularity**, n. *diligentia*. **particularise**, 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), *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*. **partisanhip**, n. *studium, favor*.

**partisan**, n. a weapon, *bipennis*.

**partition**, n. 1, see DIVISION, SEPARATION; 2, a — in a house, *paries, lit.*, m. (= wall), *paries intergerinus* (intergerinus, Plin.), = common wall between neighbouring houses, *septum* (sep., = fence or place fenced off), *loculamentum* (used of the — 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, *coniunx, iugis*, 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 adiungere*.

**partridge**, n. *perdix*.

**parturition**, n. *partus, -lis*.

**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 —, *aliqui partis* or *partium esse*, *aliqui partes sequi*, *aliqui sectam sequi*, *cum aliquo facere*, *ab* or *cum aliquo stare*, *aliqui rebus studere* or *favere*, *aliqui esse studiosum*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrius partis* or *nullius partis esse* (see NEUTRAL); to favour different parties (of several), *aliorum (aliqui) 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), *complices* (= a large number); a large —, *copia, multitudo*, also by *aliqui*; pleasure —, into the country, by *currere*; 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 *adiungere*; a card —, *lusus, -lis* (= game); see

GAUSE, COMPANY. **party-wall**, n. see PARTITION.

**parvenu**, n. *novus homo*.

**paschal**, adj. *paschalis* (Eccl.).

**pasha**, n. *sarapes, -ae* and *-is*, m.

**pasquinade**, n. *libellus famosus* (= a libel); see LIBEL; if a poem, *carmen probrosum, famosum, carmen maledictum, elogium* (= verses written at anyone's door, Plant.); a — upon anyone's volupitousness, *verius in alius cupiditatem facit*.

**pass**, I. v.intr. 1, *transire, transgredi* (= to go past), *ire* or *venire per aliquem locum* (= to — through a place), *aliquem locum intrare* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (= to enter into a place, of persons), *importari, intrahi* (= to be imported, of things), *aliquo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari, exehi* (= 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 *trans(f)lere* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across a river, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen trans(f)lere*; not to allow anyone to —, *aliquem aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *aliquem egressione prohibere, aliquem egressu arctare* (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 —s quickly, *tempus fugit, actus 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 ditalem* (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 1 — ed along, in —ing, *in transitu, transiens, praeteriens* (also fig. = by-the-by; 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), *transvahi, 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 aliquod* or *extra aliquod* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *aliqui 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 *actatem*); with anything or with a person, *ducere aliquod re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *contare aliquod re* or in *aliquod re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere aliqui re* (= to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*); *extrahere aliquod re* (when we talk instead of act-

ling), *fallere alqd re*; to — whole days by the fireside, *totos dies juxta focum atque 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, *pulcherrime 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, *traficere, 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 fuisse* (of the people); see ENACT. — **away**, v.intr. 1, see PASS; 1, 3; 2, see DIE. — **by**, v.tr. 1, see PASS, 1, 10; 2, see PASS OVER. — **off**, l. 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, *fulsum nuntium mortis alqo afferre*; 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 famæ ferre*; to — oneself for, *se ferre alqm* (= to report up and down), *se profiteri 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. *abire* (used by Cic. of sea-sickness); see CEASE. — **on**, v.intr. *pergere*; let us — (in speaking), *pergimus* (ad alqd). — **over**, l. v.tr. any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praeterire* with or without *silentio, relinquere, comit. praeterire ac relinquere, mittere, omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omitto jurisdictionem contra leges; relinquio caedes; libidines praeterire*); 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. *fradere*. **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, *Thermopylarum*); 2, see PASSAGE, ROAD; 3, = an order to —, *libellus, -us, qui alio aditum aperiat*; 4, = condition, *eo ventum est ut*; see CONDITION. **passable**, adj. 1, *pervius, brevis* (= much frequented); or *transitu facilis*; 2, = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocriter*. Adv. *mediocriter*. **passage**, n. 1, = the act of passing, *transitus, -us, transitio, transvectio* (= transit of goods); *transgressio, transgressus, -us, tra(n)smisso, tra(n)smisus, -us, tractio, tractus, -us* (the substa. in -to express the act, those in -us the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*; in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantâ pecuniâ regis in Italiam trajiciendâ*; = to grant a — to anyone, *dare alci transitum* or *iter per agros urbemque, alqm per fines suos ire pati, alqm per fines*

*regni transire sinere* (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, capitulum* (= chapter); bird of —, *avis aëreâ*; 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 *facillus* (alqs loci *adeundi*) *dala*. **password**, n. *tesera* (= a token). **past**, l. adj. and n., *praeteritus, ante actus* (or as one word, *anteactus*, = done before), *prior, superior* (= last, e.g. last week); the —, *praeterita, -orum*; the — time, *tense, tempus praeteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia praeteritorum, rerum praeteritarum* or *ante actuum obivio*; 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, *nocte priore* or *superiore*. **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. *praetervehere* or *transvehere*, anything, *praeter alqd*; v.intr. *praetertrahi* or *transvehi*, 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, *praetermittere* (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, *tempestatem*), *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 fortunâ datam*), *amittere* (= 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. **passtime**, n. *ludus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio, delectamentum* (rare).

**passion**, n. 1, = suffering, *perpassio, tolerantio* (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.), *cupiditas, cupido* (= longing), *libido* (lud., chiefly = sensual desire), *temeritas* (= rashness), *intemperantia* (= want of moderation, licentiousness, opp. *aequitas*); = anger, *ira, iracundia*; = fondness for, *alqis rei studium*; violent —, *acerimus animi motus, -us, rehems animi impetus, -us*; disorderly, unruly —, *libidines, -um*; without —, *aequo animo*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatos animi motus cohibere, cupiditates coherere, cupiditibus imperare, continentem esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione*

*vacare*, omni animi perturbatione liberum et liberatum esse; to act under the influence of —, *cupido agere*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic efferri*. **passionate**, adj. *cupidus* (= greedy, eager), *concitatus*, *incitatus* (= excited), *impotens* (of one who cannot master his passion, always with the genit., e.g. *irae, laetitiae*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *laetitia, postulatium*), *vehemens*, *ardens*, *flagrans* (= eager, ardent), *iracundus*, *cerebrosus* (= hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus alicui rei* (= very much given to anything), *Adv. cupidissime* (= eagerly), *studiose* (= with zeal), *vehementer*, *ardenter*, *studio flagranti* (= with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (= hastily), *effusus* or stronger *effusissime* (= beyond all bounds); to be — fond of anything, *alci rei effusus indulgere* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, convivia), *alci rei esse studiosissimum, magno alci rei studio teneri* (= to be a great admirer of anything), *alqd re maxime delectari* (= to be quite delighted in); to love anyone —, *effusissime alqm deligere* (as a friend, etc.). **passionateness**, n. *animi ardor, furor* (in a high degree); — in contending for anything, *ira et studium*. **passionless**, adj. *cupidalitatis expers*, omni animi perturbatione vacuus or liber. **passive**, adj. 1. *passi* (e.g. *affectus*), *accipendi et quasi patienti vim habere* (= to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habere et efficiendi*, Cic.); to remain —, *quiescere*; in anything, *alqd patienter ferre*; under an insult, *acceptis injuriis alci ignoscere*; one who remains —, *quietus*; 2. — verb, *verbum patienti* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aut. Geil.), *patientis 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 quod chartae glutinantis* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *farinā 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 pistorum*, *crustum*; = meat-pie, *artocroas* (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. *pasuum*, *locus pasuus* (in gen.), *ager pasuus* (= — land); common — land, *ager compascuus*. II. v.tr. *pasce* (lit. and fig.). III. v.intr. *pastum ire*, *pabulari* (= to graze), *pasce* (= to feed).

**pat**, I. n. *plaga livida*. II. v.tr. perhaps *permutare* (= to soothe, of patting a horse). III. adv. *in tempore*, *opportune*; see **FIT**, **CONVENIENCE**.

**patch**, I. n. *pannus*. II. v.tr. (re)accire, *pannum alci rei asserere*. **patchwork**, n. *cento* (= a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

**patent**, I. adj. 1. *manifestus*, *apertus*, *clarus*, *certus*; see **OPEN**; 2. *res cui diploma datum est*. II. n. 1. a letter —, *edictum* or *edictum proponere*, with *ut* or *ne* (when anything is prohibited); 2. for some new invention, *use diploma*, *dis*, or *libellus quo beneficium alqd datur* (e.g. *dare alci beneficium salis vendendi*), or *potestas alci rei faciendae* or *vendendae*. III. v.tr. *by n.* with *dare*; see above.

**paternal**, adj. *paternus*, *patrius* (= fatherly); — property, *res paterna*, *bona (-orum) paterna*, *patrimonium*; — disposition, *animus paternus* in *alqm* (so *animus maternus*, *fraternus*); — love, *amor paternus* or *patrius*.

**path**, n. *via* (= way in gen.), *semita*, *trames*, *-itis*, 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*, *virtutis operam dare*; to lead anyone away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in gen.), *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (= to lead to extravagances). **pathless**, adj. *invius*; see **WAY**, **PASSAGE**.

**pathetic**, **pathetical**, adj. *misericors* (= pitiful), *flebilis*, *maestus*, *tristis* (= sad). Adv. *flebiliter*, *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*, *aegritas animi* (= a quiet mind not disturbed by anything); to have — with anyone, *alqm* and *alci mores* or *naturam patienter ferre*, or simply *alqm 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, *alci 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 alqd*; to endure —, *patienter* or *toleranter ferre alqd*, *patienter alque aequo animo ferre*, and with *pati* ac *ferre*, *pati et perferre*, *perferre ac pati*, *perferre patique alqd*. II. n. *aeger* (= the sick person).

**patois**, n. *sermo rusticus*.

**patriarch**, n. *patriarcha* (Eccl.). **patriarchal**, adj. 1. *patriarchalis* (Eccl.); 2. fig. \* *grandaeus*; see **OLD**.

**patrioian**, adj. and n. *patricius* (opp. *plebeius*); the —s, *patriicii*.

**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*, *bens de reipublica sentire*. **patriotic**, adj. *patriae* or *reipublicae amans*. Adv. *patriae causa* (s). **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 scelustum est patriam amare*, *peritit patriarum satis*; to possess —, *patriam amare*, *bens de reipublica sentire*.

**patriistic**, adj. *patrium* or *quod ad patres pertinet*.

**patrol**, I. n. *circitores*, *circuitoires* (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, *patrōnus*, *fautor*, *ultor*, *amator*, *praeses*, *-dis*, m. and f. (= guardian); — of the learned, *doctus ultor*; 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 alius 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. crepare, crepitare, crepitum dare (= to clatter), strepere, strepitum dare (= to rattle). II. n. crepitus, -us, strepitus, -us.

**pattern**, n. 1, = example, exemplum, exemplar, specimen, documentum, proplasma, -ædis, n. (of a sculptor, Plin.); to set a —, exemplum proponere ad imitandum; a — of excellence, excellentiae specimen; 2, = sample, exemplum.

**pauity**, n. paucitas, or by adj. pauci.

**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 delectant, Cic.; but as regards music = stop), intermissio (when anything stops for a while), intercapdo (= interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, intercapdinem scribendi facere). II. v.intr. moram facere (= to make a delay), interrèdre (= to stop for a while, during a speech, etc., Quint.); to — in anything, moram facere in alqd re (in paying, in solvendo), interrèdre alqd (= to discontinue for a time), alqd faciendi intercapdinem facere; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem interrèditur; see CRASE, INTERMIT.

**pave**, v.tr. lapide or silice (con)sternere or persternere (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 ferre.

**pawn**, I. n. pignus, -ædis, 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), pensitare, numerare, numerato solvere (in ready money); not to be able to —, non esse solvendo or ad solvendum; to — cash, praesenti pecunia solvere, repraesentare; 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 ARONE. II. v.intr. fructum ferre, quaestuosum, fructuosum esse. III. n. merces, -ædis, f. (= wages), stipendium (of a soldier), quaestus, -us (= gain). **payable**, adj. solvendus; a bill is — at sight, pecunia ex syngrapha solvenda est. **pay-day**, n. dies quo merces solvitur — dies alone if fixed by con-

text. **paymaster**, n. 1, in gen. qui alqd solvit; see STEWARD; 2, in the army, tribunus aerarius. **payment**, n. solutio, representatio (= ready-money —).

**pea**, n. pisum (Plin.), cicer, -ædis, n. (= chick-pea).

**peace**, I. n. pax, otium (= leisure), concordia (= agreement); in —, in pace; to treat for —, agere de pacis conditionibus; to enter on —, inire pacem; to make —, facere pacem; to keep or preserve —, pacis fidem servare; to break —, pacem frangere, violare; to have no —, turbare, cessare, from someone, ab alqd; to leave a person in —, alqm non turbare; to dismiss in —, alqm cum pace dimittre; 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 cavere. II. interj. tace, tacete! Pax! **peaceable**, adj. placidus, placabilis, concors. Adv. placide, concorditer, congruenter. **peaceful**, adj. pacatus, placidus, quietus, tranquillus. Adv. placide, quiete, tranquille, cum (bond) pace. **peacefulness**, n., **peacemaker**, n. see PEACE. **peace-offering**, n. piaculum, placamen; see TREATY, TRUCE.

**peacock**, n. pavo.

**peak**, n. 1, generally by summus or extremus (= the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, summus montis jugus); see SUMMIT, TOP; 2, = the end of anything that terminates in a point, apex; see POINT.

**peal**, I. n. sonitus, -us, comparsarum (of bells); — of laughter, cachinnus; — of applause, plausus clamores; — of thunder, tonitrus, -us, fragor (mostly poet.). II. v.tr. percupe comparsas 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), rusticanus (= brought up in the country), paganus, vicanius (= 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, vellicare.

**pectoral**, adj. pectoralis (Cels.).

**peculation**, n. peculatus, -us (publicus); to commit —, pecuniam auferre, peculati; to be accused of —, peculatus accusari; see EMBEZZLE.

**peculiar**, adj. 1, = 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, priusatus (= 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

*senectutis est vitium*; it is — to man, etc., *est naturā sic generata hominis vitē*, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *cujusvis hominis est* (e.g. to err, errare, Cic.); see PARTICULAE, SPECIAL; 2. = singular, mirus, notus; see STRANGE. Adv. praesertim, maxime, imprimis (in primis), mirum in modum, mire. **peculiarity**, n. proprietates (= peculiar nature of anything), natura (= natural state, characteristic feature); what is a noble — in his style, *quod orationis ejus crimum inest*; everyone should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quicquid maxime decet quod est ejusque maxime suum*.

**pecuniary**, adj. pecuniarius, praemium pecuniae or rei pecuniariae; to make large — rewards to anyone, *munera pecuniae magna alci dare*, praemia rei pecuniariae 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, EDUCATE, SCHOOL.

**pedant**, n. homo ineptus (qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, rei dignitatis rei commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinne aut multus 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 —, nihil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum; see AFFECTED. Adv. inepte, putide, moleste.

**pedantry**, n. ineptias (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 aro atque avato proferre.

**pedlar**, n. institor.

**peel**, I. n. cutis (Plin.), corium (Plin.), tunica, crusta (e.g. glands, Plin.), putamen (= shell of nuts, etc.). II. v.tr. putamen, cutem, etc., alci rei detrahēre (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, corticem arbori in orbem (all round) detrahēre, detrahēre arborem or delibrare arborem. III. v.intr. cutem (paulatim) deponere. **peeling**, n. decorticatio.

**peep**, I. v.intr. prospicere; to — forth, elidēre, 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. I. aspectus, -us, conspectus, -us; to take a — at, alqd oculis percurrere, oculos in alqd con- (jicere; see LOOK; 2. = beginning at — of day, diluculo, primā luce.

**peep**, v.intr., of chickens, pipare, pipire.

**peer**, n. I. = equal, par; 2. = noble, unus e patriciis or nobilibus; house of —, senatus, -us. **peerage**, n. by grades, -us (e.g. to raise to the —, alqm ad amplissimum gradum producere. **peerless**, adj. cui par inveniri non potest, unicus. Adv. unico.

**peer**, v.intr. (per)scrutari alqd; see EXAMINE.

**peevish**, adj. stomachosus, morosus, difficultis, tracundus; see ILL-TEMPER. Adv. stomachosus, morosus, tracunde; see SENSITIVE, IRRITABLE. **peevishness**, n. stomachus, morositas, difficultas, ira, tracundia.

**peg**, I. n. pavillus (small, for driving into the ground), cullellus ligneus. II. v.tr. see FASTEN.

**pelf**, n. lucrum.

**pellase**, n. pallium or pallium ex pellibus factum.

**pell-mell**, adv. promiscue (= promiscuously), confusae, permixtae (= without order), passim (= in all directions); lying there —, promiscua, confusae, permixtae; 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. I. \*penna (scriptoria) (not in use till the 7th century), calamus, stilus (of metal); to dip a — in ink, calamus intingere (Quint.); 2. = fold, saeptum (sep-). II. v.tr. I. 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, damnum, multa (multa) (the two latter = the — inflicted upon anyone, damnus 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), piaculum (= atonement); to order anyone to do —, piaculum 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 viz a se abstinuit, tanta vis erat paenitendi. **penitential**, adj. (quod) paenitentiam declarat. **penitentiary**, n. carcer, -eris, m. (= prison), defining further sense by context.

**pence**, n., see PENNY.

**pend**, n. I. of painter, penicillus (or -um); see PAINTER; 2. for writing, stilus (see PEN).

**pendant**, n. stalagmum (Plaut.), tawrea, -um, f. (= ear-ring).

**pending**, I. adj. I. in law, res delata est ad judicem; the matter is still —, adhuc sub iudicio 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 judicata), dum, donec (= until, e.g. — his return, dum redeat).

**pendulous**, adj. pendulus.

**pendulum**, n., perhaps perpendicularum (not class.).

**penetrability**, n., by penetrable, adj. penetrabilis, pervius (where there is a road through, opp. intrius). **penetrate**, I. v.tr. penetrare, permanere in with accus., pervadere per or simply with accus. (to — all parts of the body; poison — every limb of the body, vene-

*num cunctos artus pervadit* or in omnes partes perveniat; the draught — the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); —d (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus, iclus, percussus, perusus*. **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*), *translucere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perferri in alqm locum* (= to spread as far as), with force, *irruere, irrumpere in alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqd* (= to descend down to —, of persons and things); the cry — into their ears, *clamorem exaudiri*; the cry — into the camp, *clamor in castra perferitur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarum esse*; to — into a country, *progređi, procedere, prorumpere* (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, acutus, acer, marinus, gravis*; 2, fig. *agax, acutus, astutus, callidus, solutus, perspicax*; see **SAGACIOUS**, **ACUTE**. **penetration**, n. *acies, acumen* (e.g. *ingenii*), *sagacitas, solertia, perspicacitas*. **penetrative**, adj. *gravis, vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see **IMPRESSIVE**. **penetrativeness**, n., the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratoris ac forenses* (Cic.).

**peninsula**, n. *peninsula*. **peninsular**, adj., by circuml. with *peninsula*.

**penny**, n. *as, nummus* (*sestertius*); not a — (I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, convenire); to pay to the last —, *ad assem solvere*.

**pension**, I. n. *annuum* (= yearly payment, Plin. Min., Suet., more usual in pl.). **II.** v. tr. *annua*, etc., *alci praebere*. **pensioner**, n. *qui annua praebentur*.

**pensive**, adj. in cogitatione (or cogitationibus) *defixus, subtritus* (= somewhat sad, auto and poet class.); see **THOUGHTFUL**. Adv. use adj. **pensiveness**, n. *cogitatio* (= thought), *tristitia* (= sadness).

**pentagon**, n. *pentagonium* (or *pentagonion*, late). **pentagonal**, adj. *quinquangulus* (Gram.).

**pentameter**, n. (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

**pentateuch**, n. *pentateuchus* (Eocl.).

**Pentecost**, n. *dies pentecostes, pentecoste* (Eocl.).

**penthouse**, n. *tugurium parietis affixum*, as in lit. term, *vinea*.

**penultima**, n. by penultima (opp. *ultima*), Aut. Gell.; *penultima*, sc. *syllaba*).

**penurious**, adj. *parcus, sordidus, avarus, tenax*; see **NIPOARDLY**. Adv. *sordide, avarice, parce, parcos ac tenuiter*. **penuriousness**, n. *sordes, -is, f.* (usu. in pl.), *tenacitas, tenuitas victus* (in one's mode of living); see **NIPOARDLYNESS**, **MEANNESS**, **PARSIMONY**. **penury**, n. *inopia, egestas* (*victus* or *rerum necessariorum penuria*); see **POVERTY**.

**peony**, n. *paeonia* (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), *cives* (= citizens); 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 dicant*; there are — who believe, *sunt qui existant*; 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., *alcis familia* (= anyone's servants, etc., all together, *Caes.*), *alcis famuli, ministri* (= servants), *alcis comitas, qui alqm comitantur* (= those who accompany anyone, attendants), *alcis milites* (= soldiers); my, your, etc., —, *mei, tui*; *plebeus* (contemptuous), in the name of the —, *publice*; a man of the lower orders, of the —, *homo plebeus* (according to his descent), *homo de plebs* (according to his rank); the language of the common —, *sermo plebeus*; a number of — forming one body as it were, *gens, natio* (e.g. *exterae 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 Hergetum gentem cum infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsi omnibus, Athanagiam urbem, quae caput ejus populi erat, circumsegit*, Liv.; where *gentem* = 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 goes 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 —, nation, *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 jussum* (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 jussumque*; the power of the —, *populi or popularis potestas* (see **POWER**). **II.** v. tr. 1, *coloniam* or *colonus* deducere or *mittere alqd* (= to send out a colony), or *locum incolis frequentare* (in sense of filling a place with inhabitants); 2, fig. *compleri* (= to fill); 3, = **INHABIT**; see **POPULATE**, **PEOPLED**, adj. see **PEOULOUS**. **populace**, n. *plebs* (= common), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= mob); degree of the —, *populi fies 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 posse*; to become —, *gratiam ab alqd* or *in* or *apud alqm intrare*; 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 —, *faveura popularis*; to gain —, *gratiam ab alqd*, *ad* or *apud alqm intrare*. **populate**, v. tr. *frequentare* (*incolis*); to — a place with settlers, *coloniam* or *colonus* deducere, *mittere alqd* (the former if the

person himself lead a colony anywhere); see PEOPLE II. **population**, n. 1, *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 —, *urbis 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*, *-ëris*, n. — *cruct*, — *box*, *pyxis piperis*. II. v.tr. *piperis condire*.

**per**, a Latin prep., which, as a prefix in English, means I. = THOROUGH, THOROUGHLY, which see; 2, = by; *per annum*, a year, see ANNUAL; — week; see WEEKLY.

**peradventure**, adv. *forte, fortasse, fortitan*; see PERHAPS.

**perambulate**, v.tr. *transire, iter facere per alqm locum* (= to travel through, *peragere* (= to wander through, in gen.), *obire* (= through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), *perlustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrere* (quickly, also *percurrere celeriter*), *pervolare* (in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *peragari* (in a place). **perambulation**, n. *lustratio, peragatio, transitus*, — *is* (= 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* (*intelligere*) (= 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; *peritios* (very late); 2, for *hens*, *peritios* (*gallinaria*). II. v.intr. *alci rei insidere* (= 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 KNOCK.

**perdition**, n. *exilium, interitum*, — *us*, *peralties*.

**peremptory**, adj. 1, *confidens, arrogans*; to give — orders, *definitè præcipere* or *dirigenter mandare alqd*, or in a stronger sense, *arroganter præcipere*; 2, a — judgment, *iudicium plenum arrogantis*; to judge in a — manner, *arrogantius iudicare*. Adv. *confidenter, arrogantè*; see ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, DECISIVE.

**perennial**, adj. *perennis*. Adv. by adj. or *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*, comb. *absolutus et perfectus, perfectus aique absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatusque, perfectus completusque* (= having the highest perfection, completed), *verus, germanus* (= real, genuine); to make anything —, *alqd absolvere* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium, kindness*), *cumulare alqd* (= to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*). Adv. *plena, absoluta, 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, *oratoriam*), *conscribere, perficere*; to — anyone in knowledge, *augere alqm scientia*. 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 absolvere* or *perficere*.

**perfidious**, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (= faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*). Adv. *perfide, perfidiosè*; see TREACHEROUS. **perfidy**, n. *perfidia* (= faithlessness, with which anyone breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (= want of faith); to show —, *perfide* or *fraudulenter agere*.

**perforate**, v.tr. = to bore through, *terebere* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebere* (with the borer), *perforare* (= to make holes in, in gen.).

**perforce**, adv. *vi, per vim, necessario*, or by *invitus* or *compulsus, coactus*.

**perform**, v.tr. (*peragere*) (= 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), *assuere* (= to carry out, all these, *negotium, munus*), *conscribere* (= to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua assuere*; to — a business for anyone (at anyone's request), *negotium alci procurare*; to — a part, *partes agere, in scena (scenae) 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), *perfectio*; — 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 mysticae peritus*, or, in gen. *alci rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alci rei peritissimus* (e.g. *canandi*), *acrobata, -itis*, n. (lit. = a concert, then also the person who gives it, singer, minstrel, player).

**perfume**, I. n. *odor (odoe), unguentum* (= ointment). II. v.tr. *odoribus perfundere* (with sweet smells); *† suffragere* (by burning —). **perfumer**, n. 1, who perfumes, by verbs; 2, *qui merces odorum vendit, myropola*, — *ae*, m. (Plur.), *unguentarius*.

**perfunctory**, adj. *neglegens (neglig-)*; see NEGLECT.

**perhaps**, adv. *fortasse, fortitan, † forte*

(*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forſan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortassis* in gen., as *forte* can in gen. only be used after *ſi*, *niſi*, *ne* [not after num.], in which case we could not say *forte fortasse*, *haud ſcio an*, *necſcio an* (= I don't know whether, etc.), to expreſs a mo-deſt aſſertion, with which we muſt uſe *nullus*, *nemo*, *numquam* (nunq-), whiſt according to the Engliſh "— ſomeone, etc., or I don't know whether anyone, etc.," we might be led to ſay, *uſtius*, *quiſquam*, *umquam*; whether — ſome-one, ſomebody, after the verbs "to aſk (*quaere*)" and "to ſearch, explore (*percontari*)," by *aequis* (or *aequus*), *aequas* (or *aequa*), *aequid*; you aſk whether — there be any hope? *quaeris aequa ſpes eſt* ? — ſomeone, — anyone, *forſitan* *quicquam*, *algs forte*; — may alſo be rendered by *aliquando* (ſome time, or *quando* after *ſi* or *ne*), *circliter*, *ſere*, or *ſerme* (in approximate eſtimations as regards time and numbers; ſee *ALMOER*); *ſere* and *ſerme* alſo in gen. when we ſpeak in an un-certain manner, e.g. he ſpoke — in this way, in *hanc ſere 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 claa.).

**peril**, n. ſee *DANGER*, *RISK*. **perilous**, adj. ſee *DANGEROUS*.

**period**, n. 1. in aſtronomy, *ambitus*, *ſis*, *circuitus*, *-ſis*; 2. = a portion of time, *tempus* (= time, ſpace of time in gen.), or *tempora*, *tempus* (= a time with regard to certain ſigns, circumſtances, epoch), *aeſus* (= age), *ſpatium temporis* (= ſpace of time); no — of my life, *nullum meoſis meoſis tempus*; 3. in chronology; ſee *TIME*, *EPOCH*; 4. in gram. *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. only in Greek, *periodos*, rendered by him by (*verborum*) *ambitus*, or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus*, or (*verborum*) *comprehenſio* or *circumſcriptio* or *continuatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis* *orbis*, or *circuitus* et *quasi orbis verborum*; a well-flowing and rounded — *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; ſtructure of the —, (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.). **peri-odical**, adj. what returns at ſtated intervals, *ſollemnis* (*ſollemn-*), e.g. — diſeaſes, *morbi tempore certo et ſtato recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides*, — *um*; ſee *JOURNAL*; — winds, *venit qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare conſueverunt*. Adv. *certis temporibus*.

**peripatetic**, adj. *peripateticus*; the —, *Peripatetic*.

**periphery**, n. *perimetros* (Vitr.).

**periphrasis**, n. ſee *PARAPHRASE*.

**perish**, v.intr. *perire* (e.g. by illneſs, morbo), *interire* (ſtronger than *perire*, = complete anni-hilation), *cadere* (= to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (= to die in the preſence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfici*, *neari* (= to be killed; ſee *KILL*); to — in the war, bello *cadere*, in bello *occidere*; *absumi alqd re* (= to be ſwept away through, etc., e.g. ſume, veneno; through illneſs, through peſtilence, morbo, *peſtilentia*); more — from hunger than by the ſword, *plures fames quam ſerram absumpti*. **perishable**, adj. *quod corrumpi poteſt*, *ſcruſus* (= inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (= frail), comb. *ſcruſus* et (or *atque*) *fragilis*, *adducere*, *infirmus* (= weak), comb. *caducus* et *infirmus*, *breviſ* (= ſhort, e.g. *omnisa* *gentes habent ſpeciem gloriæ conſpicere, brevis, fu-gacia, caduca* *ſcientia*, Cic.). **perishable**.

*ſens*, n. *fragilitas*, *brevitas* (= ſhortneſs, e.g. of life), *infirmiſ* (= weakneſs).

**peristyle**, n. *peristylum*.

**periwinkle**, n. a plant, *vinca perivinea* (or as one word, *vincapervinea*, Plin.).

**perjure**, v.tr. *ſalſum jurare* (in gen.), *pejorare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. **perjured**, adj. *perjurus*. **perjury**, n. *ſalſum iuramentum* (in gen.), *perjurium*.

**perky**, adj. *protervus*; ſee *SAUCY*.

**permanency**, n. *perpetuitas* (= without interruption), *perennitas*, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas* (= for a length of time), *ſtabilitas*. **perma-nent**, adj. by *permanere*, or by *perpetuus*, *perennis*, *diuturnus*, *longinquus*, *ſtabilis*; ſee *CON-STANT*. Adv. *perpetuo*.

**permeability**, n. **permeable**, adj. † *penetrabilis*; ſee *PENETRATE*.

**permissible**, adj. *licitus* (= allowed), *con-census* (= granted); to be —, *licitum eſſe*, *licere*. **permission**, n. *conſeſſio* (= con-celſion), *permilſio* (very rare; the ſubſt. *conſeſſus* and *permilſus* only in the ablat. ſing.); *potestas*, *copia* (= power given anyone); *arbitrium* (= free will to do a thing), *licentia* (= entire liberty to do what one likes); to give anyone —, *veniam*, *potestatem*, *licentiam alci dare*, for or to, *alci rei faciendae*, *potestatem alci facere*, *concedere*, *licentiam alci concedere*, *licentiam alci permittere ut*, etc., *alci alqd permittere*, *concedere* (ſee *PERMIT*); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*; to have the —, *mihi licet*, *permilſum*, *conſeſſum eſt*; with your —, *permilſus et conſeſſus tuo*, *ſi per te licitum erit*, *pax tua*; without anyone's — (to do a thing, etc.), *injuncto alci*; contrary to my —, *me invito*. **permissive**, adj. by verbs. **permit**, v.tr. *ſinere* (with infin.), *concedere alqd alci 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 alci rei*, *alci rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (= to ſhow indulgence in anything); ſee *ALLOW*.

**permutation**, n. (*permutatio*).

**pernicious**, adj. *perniciolus* (= ruinous), *ex-tioſus* (= leading to a tragical end, e.g. conſpi-racy), *extitialis*, *extitabilis* (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. tri-buneſhip), *damnoſus*, to anyone, *alci* (= cauſing injury, e.g. *bellum*). Adv. *pernicioſe*, *extitioſe*, *funestis*. **perniciouſneſs**, n. *ſis* *noceandi*, alſo by circumloc. with *noce*; who does not ſee the — of this thing? *quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere*?

**peroration**, n. *peroratio*, *epilogus*, *concluſio*.

**perpendicular**, adj. *directus* (ad *perpen-diculum*).

**perpetrate**, v.tr. *alqd committere* or *in 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 *ſagittum* or *ſcelus committit*; *qui, quae facinus in ſe admittit*.

**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, *algiſ mentem animuſque pertur-bare*, *percutere*, *diſtrahere*, *ſollicitare*, in per-turbationem *conſiſcere*; with talking, *oratione*

**differre, perplexing**, adj. *difficilis, perplexus, impeditus, anceps, dubius*. **perplexity**, *n.* *solicitude* (= anxiety), *dubitatio* (= doubt); see **DOUBT**.

**perquisite**, *n.* by *reditus extraordinarii, 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 piris factum*.

**persecute**, *v. tr.* *insectari* (= to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (= to pursue close at one's heels), *vezare* (= to vex, to tease unceasingly); violently, *vehementius premere* or *vezare* *alqm*; to — with insults, *alqm verbis contumeliosis prosequi, alqm maledictis* or *contumeliosis insectari, alqm probris et maledictis vezare*. **persecution**, *n.* *insectatio* (= pressure), *vezatio* (= vexation). **persecutor**, *n.* *vezator* (= who teases), *insector*.

**perseverance**, *n.* *perseverantia* (= not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permanens* (in *sententiâ*), *constantia* (= consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (= assiduity), *pertinacia* (= pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *perpervacia* (= utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain a victory), *obstinatio, obstinator 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, fides* (= in undergoing trouble in gen.). **persevere**, *v. intr.* *perseverare* (proper term), *constare* (with and without *sibi*, = to be always the same), *perstare, consistere, persistere* (= to insist upon), *permanere* (= to remain firm in); all these generally in *alqd rei*, *perstare*. **persevering**, adj. *perseverans, constans, assiduus* (= who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alqis rei* (= clinging fast to anything), *pertinax, perpervax, obstinatus*. Adv. with *pers.*, *perseveranter, constanter, firmiter, affirmato animo, pertinaciter, perpervacius, obstinate, obstinato animo*.

**persist**, *v. intr.* see **PERSEVERE**. **persistency**, *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 appellatur* (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 adesse*; — of higher rank, *homines nobiles; handsome* — (= woman), *muller formosa*; 2, = body, *corpus, oris, n.*, *species* (= exterior in gen.), *forma, facies*; 3, = a — represented on the stage, *persona* (lit. = mask), *partes, -tum* (= part); to appear in the — of, *alqis personam ferre* or *sustinere* or *tuere* (not *agere*), *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.*, *personaliter, personaliter* (Imperial Rome, t.t.); 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 *propius* (= not in common with others, opp. *com-*

*mune*), 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 ipse dignitas et maiorum ejus amplitudo postulabat*; to know anyone —, *alqm ipsum nosse, alqm de facie nosse*; not to know anyone —, *alqm non nosse, alqm* or *alqis faciem ignorare*; not to mind — offences, *omittere privatae 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, *recentiores diabolum esse negant*; he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper praedicat*); 2, = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *contumeliae, privatae offensiones* (= personal offences, insults), *maledicta, -orum*. **personality**, *n.* (*bona sua*). **personate**, *v. tr.* *alqis partes agere*, or *personam gerere, tuere* or *sustinere*; see **REPRESENT**, **COUNTERFEIT**, **FEIGN**, **RESEMBLE**. **personification**, *n.* *prosopopoeia* (Quint.); pure Lat. *conformatio*, or *personarum factio* 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 (ascribere)*; 2, to represent as a human being, *alqd humanam specie induere, alqd alci rei tanquam vitam (ascribere)*.

**perspective**, *n.* (= the science) *scenographia* (= theatrical drawing, Vitruv.); pleasing —, *ea res pictoria quâ efficit ut quaedam emineat in opera, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

**perspicacious**, adj. lit. *perspicius* (= who can see everything at one glance), *sagax* (= sagacious), *acutus* (= sharp), comb. *acutus et perspicax, acer* (= keen). **perspicacity**, *n.* (with regard to the understanding) *perspicacitas, acies* or *acumen ingenii, ingentium acris* or *acutum*. **perspicuous**, *n.* by adj. **perspicuous**, adj. (*difficulus, luculentus, clarus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus, apertus, distinctus, planus*; see **CLEAR**, **INTELLIGIBLE**. Adv. (*difficiliter, 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 alqd rei*, 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 delentire, ut, etc.* (= to talk over), *persuadere* (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 pati*; to — anyone to believe a thing, *alqm 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 CONVINCE. **persuasion**, n. persuasio; — was not difficult, non difficilis persuasio fuit; gift of —, virtus ad persuadendum accommodata, vis persuadendi; see CONVICTION, BELIEF. **persuasive**, adj., **persuasive-ness**, n., by circumloc. with the verb (e.g. a — speech, oratio ad persuadendum accommodata).

**pert**, adj. protervus, procaz. Adv. proterve, procacter. **pertness**, n. protervitas, procaclitas.

**pertain**, v.intr. = to belong or relate to, pertinere ad alqd, spectare ad alqd, referri, alqis 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, pervertoz, pertinax. Adv. obstinate, pertinaciter; to act — in anything, obstinato animo agere alqd. **pertinacity**, n. animi obstinatio, in a thing, alqis rei (= obstinacy, contumacy), pervertoz, animus pervertoz (= 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, evoltere, pervolvère, pervolvare.

**pervade**, v.tr. 1, lit. permanere, alqd re perfundi; 2, fig. permanere, perfundere; to — the mind, ad animum descendere, in animum penetrare.

**perverse**, adj. pervertus (lit. = diverted; fig., not as it ought to be), pravius (= contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, mens, opinio). Adv., fig. perverse, perperam (= not right, opposite); see OBSTINATE, STUBBORN. **perverse-ness**, n. pervertitas (e.g. hominum, opinionum, morum). **perversion**, n. corruptio (= spoiling), depravatio; — of meaning, error depravatio, verbum in sensu delortum (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, ætri expositus.

**pest**, n. 1, lit., see PESTILENCE; 2, fig., of anything or person very obnoxious, pestis, pernicies, comb. pestis ac pernicies; — house, ædificium ad pestilentiae contagia prohibenda ædificium. **pester**, v.tr. see TROUBLE, DISTURB, ANNOY.

**pestilence**, n. lit. pestilentia (as an epidemic disease), lues, -is (as an obnoxious matter likely to spread disease), morbus perniciosus (= dangerous illness; also fig.). **pestilential**, adj. pestilens (lit., opp. saluber), foedus (fig. = abominable, horrible, e.g. smell, opp. suavis).

**pestle**, n. pilum, pestillum (Plin.).

**pet**, I. n. deliciae, amores, -um; see FAVOURITE. II. v.tr. forere, in deliciis habere.

**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, alqis rei), quas alqis petit, lit(er)as (supplices) libellum (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, alqo or ab alqo (= to demand anything as a favour), in an urgent manner, implorare et copiose alqd, contendere ab alqo ut, flagitare or efflagitare alqd 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(er)as. **petitioner**, n. qui libellum offert, qui libello petit oblato, qui supplicat.

**petrify**, v.tr. 1, in lapideum (con)vertère, mutare; to be petrified, lapidescere (Plin., rare); 2, fig. alqo obdurecere; to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), obdurecere, attonitum esse.

**petticoat**, n. tunica interior, corporis rementum interius (the Romans had no equivalent); — government, imperium uxoris or mulieris. **pettifogger**, n. rabelia, caudicus rabulosus et ineptus. **pettifogging**, adj. a — attorney, caudicus (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 quas est in aede sacrd.

**pewter**, n. see TIN.

**phaeton**, n. see CARRIAGE.

**phantom**, n. 1, somnium, opinionis commenta, orum; they are mere —s, et falsa et insania sunt; 2, see GHOST.

**Pharisee**, n. Phariseus (Eccl.); fig., see HYPOCRITE. **Pharisaical**, adj., lit. by the gen. Phariseorum (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).

**phasant**, n. (avis) Phasianus (Plin.); Phasianus (Fas., Suet.).

**phenomenon**, n. in gen. ostentum, 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 nova (= 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 alqo habita.

**Philistine**, n. 1, lit. Philistinus; 2, fig. homo humanitatis expertus.

**philologist**, n. grammaticus, philologus. **philology**, n. grammatica (or grammatica), philologia (= literary studies). **philological**, adj. grammaticus.

**philosopher**, n. philosophus, fem. philosopha; the true —, sapiens (i.e. a wise man); theoretical —, qui in rerum contemplationibus 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. philosophum more, sapienter, prudenter. **philosophise**, v.intr. philosophari (lit.), argumentari, ratiocinari (= to argue), disputare (= to expound).

**philtre**, n. philtum, amatoris poculum, virus amatorium, or amatorium alone (Plin.).

**phlegm**, n. 1, pituita (t.t.); 2, = dulness, tarditas ingenii or animi, also merely in the

context *arditas, patientia* (= indolence), *inertia* (= inertness), *lentitudo* (= indifference). **phlegmatic**, adj. *tardus, patiens, iners, lentus*. Adv. *patienter, lente*, or perhaps *aequo animo*.

**phoenix**, n. *phoenix*.

**phonetic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *sonum verbi ipsum libenter 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 lucens* 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 —, *verba sunt*. **phraseology**, n. *locutio, dicendi genus, -eris, n*.

**phthisis**, n. *phthisis* (Cels.). **phthisical**, adj. *phthisicus* (Plin.).

**physic**, I. n. see MEDICINE. II. v.tr. see PUNGE, 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 valetudine uti boni*; 2. referring to science, *physicus*; — science, *physica* or *physice*, *physiologia* (the theory); see PHYSICS. Adv. *naturè, physice*. **physician**, n. see DOCTOR. **physics**, n. *physica, -orum*. **physiognomist**, n. *physiognomon*, by *qui se profectur hominum mores naturaeque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernioctre* (Cic.). **physiognomy**, n. *oris habitus, -is, 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 naturae rerum quae Graece φυσιολογία dicitur, or simply physiologia*. **physiological**, adj. ad *naturae rationem pertinens*. Adv. *e rerum naturè*.

**piacular**, adj. *piacularis*.

**piano**, n. use some known instrument, *lyra, cithara*.

**pick**, I. v.tr. and intr. *restro tundere* or *caedere alqd* (of birds); to — a bone, by *rodere alqd*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spinâ perfodere* (with a tooth— of wood, silver, etc., Petron.); = to gather, *carpere*; see FLOCK; to — wool, *lanam carpere* 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, *dolabra*; a — pocket, *sector zonarius* (Plaut.), or by *fur* = thief. **picked**, adj. *electus* (of troops), *eximius, praestans*, etc.; see EXCELLENT. **picking**, n. see CHOICE; in the pl. see REMAINS.

**pickle**, I. n. *salsura*. II. v.tr. to — fish, *pices murâ condire*.

**piano**, n. and v.intr. *symphala* (ante class.) = a contribution to a common feast (e.g. aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem ut de symboli essemus, = we went to a —, Ter.), or excurrere 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*.

**pictura**, I. n. *pictura, tabula (picta)*; = likeness, *imago (picta)*; word —, by circumloc. (e.g. *ita rem verbis exprimit ut paucis od oculos posita esse videatur*). II. v.tr. to — in the mind, *alqd mente, animo* or *cogitatione fingere* or *conspicere*; in words, *depingere, exprimere, exprimere*; see EXPRESS, PAINT. **picture-frame**, n. *forma in qua includitur pictura*. **picture-gallery**, n. *pinacotheca*. **picturesque**, adj. *graphicus* (= very beautiful, as if it had been painted, rare), *amoenus* (= delightful); to be —, *graphicam in aspectu effigere delectationem* (Vitr. = to present a most beautiful aspect); see BEAUTIFUL. Adv. *graphice, amoenè*. **picturesqueness**, n. see BEAUTY.

**pie**, n. see PASTRY.

**piebald**, adj. † *bicolor*.

**piece**, I. n. 1. part of a whole, *pars* (= part in gen.), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragmen* = a — broken off), *semen* (= 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 loquitur 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, din. 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, *inter ex unda arbore excavatus*; = an artificial production, *opus, -eris, n* (in gen.), *tela* (= a — of woven cloth), *pictura, tabula* (= a picture), *fabula* (= a theatrical —), *canus, -is* (= a — of music), *tormentum* (= a field —); in —s, —meal, *minutatum* (lit. in small —s, then also fig. = by degrees), *membratum* (lit. = limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carpim* (= by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedentim* (*pedetenti*) (= 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 quatuor confecta est, solvere*). II. v.tr. *consuere*; to — a garment, by *assuere alqd alci rei*; see PATCH, MEND.

**pidot**, 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, *transfingere*; 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). **piens**, 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. *sulle* (Col.), *kara*. **piggish**, adj. 1. *enullus, porcinus*; 2. fig. see

**GREEDY.** **piggishness**, *n.* *spureitia*, *spureitias* (= foulness); see also **GREEDINESS**. **pig-headed**, *adj.* see **OBSTINATE**.

**pigeon**, *n.* *columba* (a cock —, *columbus*), *palumbus*, -*is* (*palumba*); see **DOVE**; — house, *columbarium*; *turris*, *turricula* (= — tower).

**pigment**, *n.* see **PAINT**.

**pigmy**, *n.* see **DWARF**; the **Pigmies**, *Pigmaei* (Plin.).

**pike**, *n.* *hasta*; see **LANCE**.

**pilaster**, *n.* *parastila* or *paradas*, -*adis*, *f.*

**pile**, *I. n.* *strues*, -*is*, *f.* (of things collected in an elevated form), *cumulus*, *aeruus* (= heap of things, in gen.); *rogus* (= funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *aeruus librorum*; a — of buildings, see **EDIFICES**; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *sulcia*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sulcicus*; to drive down —s, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes* *demittere*, *defigere*; see **HEAP**, **STAKE**. **II. v. tr.** (*co*)*aerare*, *cumulare*, *congerere*; see **ACCUMULATE**; to — up, *facere struem alcie rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *extruere* (e.g. *rogum*); see **HEAP**.

**pilfer**, *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 concocit*.

**pillage**, *I. n.* *rayna*, *direptio* (implying destruction of property), *expiatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (= laying waste). **II. v. tr.** *diripere*, *populati* (= to lay waste), *compiare*, *expiare*, *spoliare*. **III. v. intr.** *praedari*; see **PLUNDER**. **pillager**, *n.* *praedator*, *direptor*, *populator*; see **PLUNDER**.

**pillar**, *n.* *columna* (*fig.* = foundation, e.g. *columna reipublicae*), *pila* (= support of a bridge, etc.), *columna* (= column); see **COLUMN**, **POST**. **pillared**, *adj.* *columnatus*, *columnis instructus*.

**pillory**, *n.* *numella* (= fetter for criminals); to punish with the —, *alqm ad palam in aliorum exemplum alligare*; *fig.* *alqm cruciare*; see **TORMENT**.

**pillow**, *I. n.* *cervical* (Juv.), *pulvinus*. **II. v. tr.** (*sup*)*fulcire*; see **SUPPORT**.

**pilot**, *I. n.* *gubernator* (lit. and *fig.*) **II. v. tr.** *gubernare* (lit. and *fig.*).

**pimp**, *n.* *leno*.

**pimple**, *n.* *varus* (Plin., on the face, Greek *ῥοφός*), *pustula* (in gen., Plin.). **pimpled**, **pimply**, *adj.* *pustulosus* (Cels.).

**pin**, *I. n.* *acus*, -*ūs*, *f.* **II. v. tr.** *alqd acu* (*a*)*(agere)*. **pin-cushion**, *n.* *theca* (= case). **pin-money**, *n.* *peculium* (Jct.), or *pecunia uxorii data*.

**pinceers**, *n. pl.* *forceps*. **pinch**, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to nip, perhaps *alqd* or *alqm digitis comprimere*, *vellicare* (Quint.); 2, *fig.* (*co*)*artare* = to crowd, to — for room, *urere* (of a shoe, frost, etc.); to — oneself, *fraudare se victim suo*; to —, of poverty, *urpere*. **II. n. 1, lit. use verb; 2, *fig.* *aculeus* (= sting), *morosus*, -*ūs* (= bite); see **STING**; at a —, by circumloc. (e.g. he would only do it at a —, *eoactus modo hoc fecerit*). **pinching**, *adj.* of poverty, etc., by extremus, *summus*, etc.; see **EXTREME**.**

**pinchbeck**, *n.* 1, *aes facticium*; 2, *fig.*, see **SHAM**.

**pine**, *n.* *pinus*, *f.*

**pine**, *v. intr.* *tubescere*, *confici alqd re*; to — for anything, *alqd desiderare*, or more strongly, *alcie desiderio tubescere*. **pinning**, *n.* *tubescere* (= wasting away); see also **BORROW**.

**pinion**, *I. n.* 1, of a bird, *penna* (*pinna*): see **WING**; 2, *compes*, -*edis*, *f.*; see **FETTER**. **II. v. tr.** *manus post ierum religare*, *alci compedes in*(*ficere*, *alqm* (*re*)*vincire*).

**pink**, *adj.* *puniceus*; — colour, *color puniceus*.

**pinnae**, *n.* *navis actuaria* or *lembus*.

**pinnae**, *n.* *fastigium* (lit. and *fig.*).

**pint**, *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*, *sancus*; see **PIETY**.

**pip**, *n.* *pituita* (= disease of chickens, Plin.).

**pip**, *v. intr.* *pipare*, *pipere* (Col.).

**pip**, *n.* of fruit, *semen*, *granum*, *nucleus* (Plin.), *actinus* (esp. of the grape).

**pipe**, *I. n.* 1, for water, etc., *tubus*, *tubulus*, *canalis*, *stula*; 2, = a musical instrument, *stula*, *tibia*, *† arundo*, *† calamus*, *† aena*; 3, for smoking, perhaps, if context is clear, *stula* or *tubulus*, or adding *fumum edens*. **II. v. intr.** *stulid* or *tibid canere* or *canare*. **pipe-clay**, *n.* *creta figulina*. **pipecr**, *n.* *tibicen*.

**pipkin**, *n.* *olla* (old form *aula*).

**piquant**, *adj.* *acutus* (lit. = stimulating to the senses; then also *fig.*, e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit. = seasoned with salt, — in taste; then *fig.* pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); *facetus* (= facetious). Adv. *acute*, *salse*. **piquancy**, *n.* *sal*, *vis*. **pique**, *I. n.* *simulacris*; see **ANGER**, **IRBITATION**. **II. v. tr.** see **OFFEND**, **IRBITATE**, **EXASPERATE**; to — oneself, *gloriari alqd re*, *jactare se de alqd re*.

**piracy**, *n.* *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *latrocinium maris vitam tolerare* (= to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navibus piraticis*; *latrocinis et predationibus infestare mare*. **pirate**, *n.* *praedo* (*maritimus*), *pirata*. **piratical**, *adj.* *piraticus*; — State, *gens latrocinis assueta*.

**pisicatory**, *adj.* *pisicatorius*.

**pistil**, *n.* \**pistillum* (only as t.t.).

**pistol**, *n.*, where possible by *arcus*, -*ūs* (= bow), otherwise \**sclopetus minor*; see **GUN**.

**piston**, *n.* (in machines) *fundulus* (moving up and down, *fundulus ambulatorius*), *embolus* (= sucker of a pump).

**pit**, *I. n.* *puleus* (in gen.), *fovea* (deep, open at the top, for catching wild beasts; then also *fig.* = a snare), *scrobs* or (small) *arcobuculus* (= 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), *foedna*, *specus*, *puleus* (in a mine); to dig a —, *facere foveam* (*fossam*), *foedere* *arcobuculum*, *specum sub terra fodere*; to fall into a —, *in foveam incidere* (the latter also *fig.* = to fall into a snare); in the theatre, *cavea* (= the seats assigned to the spectators, *cavea ima* was reserved for the nobility, *cavea media* and *summa* more nearly = pit). **II. v. tr.** = to mark (e.g. with small-pox), *distinguere*; see **MARK**. **pit against**, *v. tr.* *alqm alci opponere*, *alqm cum alqo committere*. **pit-a-pat**, *adv.* to go —, *palpitare*. **pitfall**, *n.* *fovea*. **pitman**, *n.* see **MINER**.

**pitch**, *I. n.* *pix*; of —, *piceus*; as black as —, *piccus*, *piceus*, *omnis nigerrimus* (=

quite black, in gen.); — pine, *picea*; — dark, (*anebris*) *obductus* (= quite covered with darkness, e.g. *nox*). **II.** v.tr. (*oppticare*) **pitchey**, adj. *picatus* (= beamed with pitch).

**pitch**, **I.** n. 1. = degree, *fastigium*, *gradus*, — as, 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*, *conficere*; see **THROW**; 3, in music, to — a note, *cantando praefare*. **III.** v.intr. to — upon, *incurrere*, *incurrere in alqm* or *alqd*. **pitchfork**, n. *furca*.

**pitcher**, n. see **JAR**.

**piteous**, **pitiable**, adj. *miser*, *miserabilis*, *miserandus*, *dolendus*, *foebilis*, (*elementabilis*). Adv. *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *foebiliter*, *miserandum in modum*. **piteousness**, n. use adj., of circuml. (e.g. the — of the story greatly moved me, *narratio mire me commovit*). **pitiful**, adj. 1, = full of pity, *clemens*, *misericos*; see **MERCIFUL**; 2, see **PITEOUS**; 3, = mean, *abjectus*, *villus*, *humilis*, *contemptus*; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**. Adv. *clementer*, *misere*, *abjecte*, *humiliter*; see **CONTEMPTIBLY**. **pitifulness**, n. 1, *clementia*, *miseriordia*; 2, see **PITEOUSNESS**; 3, by adj. (**PITIFUL** 3), or *humilitas*. **pitiless**, adj. *im-misericos*, *durus*, *ferreus*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*, *saevus*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *immiseriorditer*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crudeliter*, *saeve*. **pitilessness**, n. *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*. **pity**, **I.** n. *miseriordia* (*miseriordia est agniti-o ad miseriam alterius injuriis laborantis*, Cic.), *miseratio*; out of —, *propter misericordiam*, *miseriordia captus* or *permotus*; to feel —, *miseriordiam habere*, *miseriordem esse* (= to have a feeling heart), *se misericordem 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., *incommoda 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*, *miseratione dignus*. **II.** v.tr. *misereri*, *miseret me alcjs*, *miseriordia alcjs commotum* or *captum esse* (= to feel —). **pitying**, adj. and adv. see **PITIFUL** 1.

**pitch**, n. *medulla* (lit. and fig.). **pitthy**, adj. 1, lit. *medullous* (Cels.); 2, fig. *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nerveus* (= vigorous), *densus* (Quint.).

**pituitous**, n. *mercedula* (= poor pay), *pecunia exigua*.

**pivot**, n. 1, lit. *cardo* (Vitruv., rare); 2, fig. see **HINGE**.

**placable**, adj. *exorabilis*, *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, *propatium* (in gen.), *vestibulum* (= entrance court); — of battle, *locus pugnae*; = an inhabited —, *locus oppidum* (= — surrounded with walls), *regio* (= district), *pogus*, *vicius* (= village); a fortified —, *locus munitus* (in gen.), *castrum*, *castellum* (= castle, fort); = natural

position, *sedes*, — is; = a certain portion of space in gen., inhabited —, the —, *locus*; at this —, *hic*, *hoc loco*; at which —, where, *ubi*, *quo loco*; at what —? *ubinas?* 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 **KIAWHEER**; 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 solum ducere* (Plaut.); to give up one's — to a person, *alcj locum dare*, *cedere*; to take a — on the seats allotted (in front of the rostrum of the curia, etc.), *locum in subsellis occupare*; to sit in the first —, in *prima* *cavata sedere* (in the theatre), *summum* or *supra* or *superiorem accubare* (at table); in the last —, in *ultima* *cavata sedere* (in the theatre), *infra* or *inferiorem accubare* (at table); to get up from one's —, (*ex*)*surgere* or (principally of several) *consurgere*; to rise from one's — before anyone (out of respect), *alcj assurgere*; to bring anyone from his (= seat), *alqm loco movere*; description of —s (towns, etc.), *descriptio locorum* (Cic. uses *utroque* = the stating of the locality of a —); commander of a —, *praefectus urbi*; = situation, office, *munus*, —*is*, n., *magistratus*, —*is*, of a servant, use circuml. (e.g. to change a —, in *altam familiam ingredi*); to appoint in — of, *alqm succedere*; 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 frigida, fuscum ante aram*), *constituere*; to — in different spots, *disponere*; to — in line of battle, *ordinare*, *instruere*; to — anything round a thing, *circare* *alqd* *alcj re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — anything before, *alqd apponere* *alcj rei* or *ad* *alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere* *alqd* *alcj rei* (e.g. *ignis*); to — oneself at or near a spot or anything, *consistere in alqo 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* *alcj rei*; to — over (i.e. in command of, *alcj rei* or *loco* *alqm praeficere*); to — round, *alqm* or *alqd* *alcj rei*, or *alqm* or *alqd* *alcj re circumdare*; to — under, *alqd* *alcj rei* *sub* (*ficere*); to — upon, *alqd* *alcj 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 furtim pro suis praedicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass oneself off as the author of such a passage, etc.). **plagiarist**, n. *qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat*.

**plague**, **I.** n. 1, lit. (as the disease) *pestis*, *pestilentia*; see **FESTILENT**; 2, fig., *malum* (= evil in gen.); *pestis* (= pest); the — take you! in *malum crucem* / What the — is it? *Quid, malum, est* (= to be a — to anyone, *moestas esse alcj*). **II.** v.tr. *vexare* (= to let anyone have no peace), *solicitare* (= to disquiet), *angere* (of cares, etc.), *exorere*, *cruciare*, (*ex*)*agitare*; with re-

questis, *alqm proptius fatigare*; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogando*; to — anyone to do, etc. (= to bother), *alci instare de alqd re* or with *ut*; see VEX, WORRY.

**plain**, *I. adj.* 1, = smooth, *aëquus, planus*; see FLAT; 2, = manifest, *clarus, planus, apertus, perspicuus, evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR, MANIFEST; 3, = unadorned, *simplex, inornatus, inops* (of dress), (*di*)*lucidus, inornatus, subtilis, pressus, expressus, distinctus, attenuatus* (of speech); 4, = candid, *sincerus, liber*; see FRANK; 5, = without beauty, perhaps *laud formosus* or *venustus*; see UGLY. Adv. = clearly, *clare, plana, 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, aëquus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* (wide with and without *planus* or *apertus* (= an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aëquor* (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, 8 (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*, *sinus, -us, ruga*, but both = fold rather than —; see FOLD; 2, = a braid of hair, *gradus, -as* (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 *impolita* (= rough sketch), *descriptio, ichnographia* (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 agendae 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, *institutum rationem alqis rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alqis rei* (e.g. *belli, aedificandi*); to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *intre alqis rei faciendae*, or with *inf.* or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *intre de alqd re*. **II. v.tr. 1**, = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alqis*

*operis lineis deformare, formam alqis operis lineis describere, imaginem alqis operis delineare*; see DESIGN; 2, in idea, *alqd (ex)cogitare, moliri, consilium intre alqis rei faciendae*; see above, PLAN, 1, 2.

**plane**, *I. n. 1*, = a geometrical figure, *forma plana*; 2, = a tool, *runcina* (Plin.). **II. v.tr.** *runcinare*.

**plane**, *n.* = a tree, *plantanus, f.*

**planet**, *n. stella errans, sidus, -ia, n.*, *errans*; in pl. also *stellas quae errantes et quasi vagas nominantur*; the five —, *quinguae stellae eodem cursu constantissime servantur*. (*Planeta, planetes*, is not found in good prose.)

**plank**, *I. n. tabula* (= board), *aris, -is, m.* (*assis*); to nail —, *coezare* (*coaze*). **II. v.tr.** *contabulare, coezare* (*coaze*). **planking**, *n. contabulatio, coezatio* (*coaze*, = 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.), *conserere, obsere* (a place with trees, etc.); 2, = to set up, *statuere, constituere, insigere* (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.), *arbitum* (= orchard, esp. the trees round which vines were planted), *vitularium* (= nursery for vines), *quercetum* (= oak wood), *locus arboribus constitus* (gen. term). **planter**, *n. sator, qui arit*; — of a colony, *coloni*. **plantng**, *n. satio, satus, -us* (= the act of —).

**plash**, *I. n. murmur, fremitus, -us* (e.g. *aëquoris*, perhaps *sonus, sonitus, -us*). **II. v.tr.** *murmurare, fremitu, 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.** *gypzare* (Col.), *gypso illinere* or *obducere*. **plasterer**, *n.* = who whitewashes the walls, *tector*; see FAINT.

**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(inam) expressa, figura aenea*, or in the context merely *imago*; 3, = 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), *argentum*. **II. adj.** — glass, perhaps *us 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, acadēmia*). **Platonist**, *n. Platonius philosophus*; the —, *academicus* (= the followers of the Academy).

**platter**, *n. catillus* (pl. *catilla*), *patella*.

**plaudit**, *n. plausus, -us*; see APPLAUDE.

**plausible**, adj. 1, = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisim*), *probabilis*; 2, in bad sense, *fucatus, fucosus, simulatus, speciosus*. Adv. *veri similiter* (*verisim* —), *probabiliter, simulate, 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 ablat. of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*), *pullere* (on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb.

*cantare et peallere, canere voces et peallere, = 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, pisces in aqua ludunt; to — at dice, tesserie or talis ludere, alea or aleam ludere; to — at cricket, ball, pila 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 interdiceret; to — the fool with anyone, to — anyone a trick, alqm ludere or ludificari, 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), lusus (= 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), tragoedia (= tragedy); mere —, ludus, jocus (= joke); that is but — for him, hoc et ludus or jocus est; = room for acting, campus (opp. angustiae; e.g. he has full — in his speech, est campus, in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.); to have —, late vagari posse; = action, motus, -us, gestus, -us (of the limbs, etc.), vultus, -us (= face), argutias (= 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), psallens, in pure Latin solvens, on a stringed instrument; if a female, psalteria, in pure Latin fidecia, 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, ludens; 2, see GAMBLER; 3, — on the stage, actor; see ACTOR. **playfellow**, **playmate**, n. aequalis (= of the same age). **playful**, adj. lascivus, jocosus. Adv. jocosè. **playfulness**, n. lascivia. **playground**, n. locus quo pueri ludendi causa contentiunt. **playhouse**, n. see THEATRE. **playthings**, n. quae pueris in lusu 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 LAWSUIT, CAUSE, APOLOGY; 2, = excuse, excusatio; see EXCUSE. **plead**, v.intr. 1, in law, causam agere, actitare (frequentative), dicere, (per)orare, or alqm se facisse defendere, alqm defendere, versari in foro (= to be a pleader); 2, in gen. alqd excusare; see EXC., ALLOE. **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), carus (= 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 amœna or voluptaria; to be — to

the eyes, oculos delectare; to be — to the ears, aures (per)mulcere, auribus blandiri; to have a — taste, jucunde asperere. Adv. jucunde, suaviter, dulcis, dulciter, commode, lepidè, festivè, facie, amœne or amœniter. **pleasantness**, n. jucunditas, dulcedo, amœnitus, suavitatis, 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 delectari, alci gratum, acceptum or cordi esse, or arridere; it —, placet (of a decree of the senate); if you —, vis (si vis); to be —, delectari, gaudere re; to be dis—, abhorrere re; I am — with this, hoc mihi gratum est; this dis— me, displicet mihi hoc; you are — to say, libet (libet) tibi dicere; to — yourself, gratificari sibi; to — another, gratificari alci, morem gerere alci; eagerness to — (another), immodica placendi cupiditas. **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 —, plebei, plebs; the order of the —, ordo plebeius, plebs; from the order of the —, de plebe, plebei generis, plebeius. **II.** adj. plebeius (opp. patricius).

**pledge**, I. n. pignus, -eris, n., hypotheca, arrhabo, -onis, m., arrha. **II.** v.tr. (oppignerare 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 FULLNESS.

**plenteous**, **plentiful**, adj. uber, abundans, copiosus, largus, affluens, opinus; see ABUNDANT. Adv. uberius, uberissime (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 alqo re.

**pleonasm**, n. pleonasmus (late, or as Greek πλεονασμός), better use circumloc. (e.g. nimia abundantia 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, lenitas, lentor (Plin.); 2, mobilitas, inconstancia, mollitia.

**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 TOIL. **plodding**, adj. *con industriâ singulari* (of persons).

**plot**, **plat**, n. of ground, *agellus*, *area*.

**plot**, I. n. 1, *conscriptio*, *conspiratio*, *conscriptio* or *conspiratio* *globus* (In gen.), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *collo* (= a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *conscriptio* or *collo* *facere*, *conspirare*; to form a — against anyone, *in alqm conspirare*, *contra alqm conjurare*, *ad alqm opprimendum consensire* (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, *babulcus*, in fig. sense a mere — boy, *agrestis, rusticus*; — man, *arator* (who tends the oxen); — share, *vomer*; — handle, *stiva*. II. v.tr. *arare* (absol. and with *acquâ*), *incutere* (e.g. *semen*, = to cover by — ing), *excavare 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, *prociudare*. **ploughing**, n. *prociutio* (= first —, Col.).

**pluck**, I. v.tr. *vellere* (= to tear up or away); stronger, *vellicare*; to — out a hair, *pilum evellere*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*; see **TEAR**; to — up, *evellere, eructe*; to — up courage, *animum recipere*. II. n. 1, = heart, liver and lights of a sheep, *ent, intestina, -orum*; 2, = courage, *animus, virtus, -utis, f*.

**plug**, n. *epitomium*.

**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, jactare, 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, perpendiculum*.

**plump**, adj. *pinguis*; see **FAT**. **plumpness**, n. *pinguitudo*.

**plunder**, I. v.tr. *praedari, praedam facere, diripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as t.t. representing warfare), *compilare, exilare* (= to rob by —), *(de)spoliare, exspoliare* (In gen. = to rob), *vadare* (= to strip), *depeculiarare* (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.), *depopularare* (= to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaustire, exinanire, nudum atque inane reddere* (= to clear a house, etc.), *evertere et edegere* (= to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of to — completely, to strip; a temple, *fanum*, Cic.). II. n. *praeda, rapina* (= act of — ing); to live by —, *rapto vivere*. **plunderer**, n. *direptor, spoliator, populator, praedator, exilator*.

**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, aquâ*; 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, (*in*) *mergere, demergere, submergere*; 2, fig. *se 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 *fricare* (= to fry); — ed eggs, perhaps *ova asa* or *fricata*. II. v.intr. *furtim ferus interceptare*. **poacher**, n. *fur* (= thief).

**pocket**, I. n. *sacculus* (= small bag, Juv.), *marripium* (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, *stivus, -is* (lit. = bosom, in sense of —, poet. and post Aug.). II. v.tr. = to take away, *auferre*; to — dishonestly, *pecuniam auferre*. **pocket-book**, n. *pugillares, -ium* (Plin.). **pocket-handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **pocket-knife**, n. *cutter*; see **KNIFE**. **pocket-money**, n. *pecunia alci data*.

**pod**, n. *sittqua*.

**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), *poëma, -itis*, n.; to make a —, *carmen* (*poëma*) *facere, fingere, scribere* (in gen.), *carmen fundere* (= to make verses extempore, with ease). **poesy**, n. see **POETRY**. **poet**, n. *poëta, m., carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor, † vates* (= inspired —). **poetaster**, n. *poëta malus*. **poetess**, n. *poëtrici*. **poetical**, adj. *poëticus*. Adv. *poëticè, poëtarum more*. **poetry**, n. *poëtica* or *poëtica, poësis* (Quint.), or by poem; see **POEM**.

**poignant**, adj. *acer*; see **KEEN**.

**point**, I. n. 1, *acusmen* (in gen.), *cuspis, -idis, f.* (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *epiculum* (= head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile* = shaft), *cucumen, culmen, fastigium, vertex, -icis, m.* (= 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), *pars* (= 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 eo est, 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 capite legis usque ad extremum, cardo, -inis, m.* (= main — on which anything hinges), *questio* (= the — in dispute), or *de quo agitur, nomen* (= an item in an account, outstanding debt); in this particular —, *hac in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (Plaut.); not to the —, *nihil ad rem*; an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti, res gravissima, caput rei*. II. v.tr. and intr. 1, of sharp instruments, (*prae*) *acutere*; see **SHARPEN**; 2, with the finger at anyone or anything, *digitum monstrare alqd* or *alqm, digitum 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, (*prae*) *acutus*; 2, fig. of speech, *salus, aculeatus* (= stinging), *ad alqd appositus* (= directed to); see **CLEAR**. Adv. *salus, appositè*. **pointer**, n. = a

dog, canis (venaticus). **pointless**, adj. 1, see BLUNT; 2, fig. ineffectus, frigidus, ineptus, inanitas.

**poise**, v. tr. librare.

**poison**, I. n. venenum, virus, -i, n. (= poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid); fig. venenum. II. v. tr. aliquid venenare (rare), aliquid veneno imbutere; 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. venenosus (= dipped in poison, mixed with poison, e.g. an arrow, javelin, sagitta, telum; meat, caro, veneno necatus or absumptus (= killed by poison); — words, perhaps verba acerba or aculeata. **poisoner**, n. veneficus (if female, venefica). **poisoning**, n. veneficium (= mixing poison, as a regular occupation, and as a crime). **poisonous**, adj. venenosus (in gen.), veneno imbutus or infectus or tinctus (= dipped in poison), veneno illitus (= besmeared with —).

**poke**, I. v. tr. anyone, aliquid fodere or fodicare; to — the fire, ignem excitare. II. v. intr. to — about, aliquid rimari, perquirari. **poker**, n. perhaps feramentum (= iron tool) quo ignis excitatur.

**pole**, n. 1, = long rod, contus, pertica, longarius, asser, vadis; 2, of the earth, axis, cardo, ↑ polus, and ↑ vertex; the south —, axis meridiana; the north —, axis septentrionalis (septem-). **polar**, adj. septentrionalis (septem-) (= northern). **poleaxe**, n. see AXE. **polecat**, n. feline.

**polemical**, adj. by circumloc., e.g. qui cum alio de aliquid re disceptat or concertat, qui aliquid 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. si quibus publicae securitatis cura delata est (= — officers). **police-man**, n. unus e publicae securitatis custodibus.

**policy**, n. ratio rei publicae gerendae, civilitas (in Quint. as trans. of πολιτικός), disciplina reipublicae; fig. prudentia, calliditas, consilium. **politic**, adj. prudens, sagax, astutus, callidus, circumspectus, 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); — storms, tempora turbulenta, turbulentia in civitate tempestates; a — discussion, sermo de reipublica habitus; a — writings, scripta quae ad reipublicam gerendam pertinent; — science in gen., ratio civilis, reipublicae gerendae ratio; see STATE. Adv., use adj. **politician**, n. vir rerum civilium peritus, vir reipublicae civilis peritus or sciens. **politician**, n. respublica, or in pl. res publicae (e.g. ad reipublicam accedere, = to take up —). **polity**, n. respublica, genus, -is, 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 deest); 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. saeptum, ovile. **poll-tax**, n. to impose a —, tributum in singula capita imponere.

**pollute**, v. tr. polluere. **pollution**, n. pollutio.

**polltroon**, n. see COWARD.

**polygamy**, n. to live in a state of —, solere plures uxores habere (of a man), pluribus nuptum esse (of a woman).

**polyglot**, adj. pluribus linguis scriptus.

**polygon**, n. \* polygōnum. **polygonal**, adj. polygonus (Vitr.), ↑ multangulus (Lucr.).

**polypus**, n. polypus, -idis, 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 Punium (Col.).

**pommel**, I. n. of a saddle, umbo sellae. II. v. tr. see BEAT.

**pomp**, n. apparatus, -us; = show of magnificence, venditatio, venditatio atque ostentatio (= boasting, swaggering); — of words, inaniter verborum strepitus, -us, quaedam species atque pompa; to speak with a show of —, in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam. **pompous**, adj. 1, magnificus, jactans, gloriosus, arrogans, insolens; see BOASTFUL; 2, of style, inflatus, tumidus; see INFLATED. Adv. magnifice, gloriose, arroganter, insolenter. **pompousness**, **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, POPE.

**pontoon**, n. pons.

**pony**, n. mannus, manulus (of Gallic race, Plin. Min.), or equus parvus.

**pooodle**, n. canis.

**pool**, n. lacuna (= a body of stagnant water), ↑ volutabrum (= 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, malus, vilis (= of small worth), mediocris (= middling), deterior (= less good, superl. deterrimus), pejor (superl. pessimus); — living, tenuis victus, -us; — speech, oratio jejuna; — cottage, casa exigua; = barren, inopae alcis rei (or aliquid rei or ab aliquid rei), sterilis (= unproductive); — in words, inopae verborum; = not rich, pauper (virgo, 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 was, me (to) miserum! **poorhouse**, n. pœchotrophitum (Jct.), or by circumloc. (e.g. aedes publicæ pro indigentibus aedificatae). **poor-laws**, n. leges de indigentibus factae. **poorly**, I. adv. tenuiter, mediocriter, misere. II. adj. see ILL. **poverty**, n. paupertas, angustia rei familiaris (= narrow means), difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas (= want), inopia (= destitution), mendicitas (= mendicancy), in comb. egestas ac mendicitas; — of mind, animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingentii 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, exsillire.

**pope**, n. \*pontifex Romanus, \*papa. **popish**, adj. \*papisticus.

**poplar**, n. pōpulus, f.; of the —, pōpuleus.

**poppy**, n. papaver, -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 (πρόναος).

**porcupine**, n. hystrix (Plin.).

**pore**, n. foramen (e.g. foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels.)). **porosity**, n. raritas. **porous**, adj. fistulosus (Plin., = full of holes), spongiosus, rarus.

**pore**, v.tr. to — over a book, in libro aliquid haerere; to — over, totum se addere 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. I. portus, -ūs; see HARBOUR; 2, see GAIT.

**portable**, adj. quod portari or gestari potest.

**portcullis**, n. catraca.

**portend**, v.intr. portendere, augurari, significare, praemonstrare, praenuntiare. **portent**, n. portentum, ostentum, prodigium, monstrum, signum, omen, augurium, auspicium, tavis. **portentous**, adj. portentosus, monstruosus, prodigiōsus. Adv. monstruosē.

**porter**, n. I. = keeper of a lodge, janitor (female, janitrix), ostiarius; see DOOR-KEEPER, GATE-KEEPER; 2, = one who carries burdens, bajulus; 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. viduus, averia (= 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 reddit. **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), conditio (= condition, rank in society, circumstances), locus (= in which a person is placed, Cæc.), 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, aio, affirmo; the — degree, positivus (gradus, -ūs) (Frac.). Adv. affirmative, certo; to know —, certo or certis auctoribus compertis; 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 in aliquid; with est and genit. or dat., virtus est virtutum (= virtue — es strength), est mihi liber (= I — a book), or with the ablat. (e.g. Hortensius erat tantū memoriā ut, etc., = Hortensius — ed such a memory, that, etc.); to — partitively, aliquid rei participem esse; all men cannot — all things, non omnes ornatum participes esse possunt; not to —, carere re; to — not at all, aliquid rei experiri 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, conditio quae per rerum naturam admitti potest or simply conditio (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 maximis 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. conditio (= possible case, Cic.), potestas or facultas or copia aliquid faciendi (= possession; potestas, as permission, power; facultas and copia = 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. I. postis (of a gate, etc.); arrectaria, -orum, n. (lit. what stands erect, opp. transerectaria, Vitr.); palus (= a stake), cippus (esp. gravestone); 2, = military station, locus (= place in gen.), statio (= outpost, guard), praedidium (= any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); 3, = office, locus, munus, -ēris, n., partes, -ium; 4, = system of public conveyance, res vœdaria, res vœcularia (= the whole institution, Imperial Rome), rei vœcularias 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. I. of travelling, letters, etc.; see I. 4, 5; 2, of troops, (dis)ponere, (col)locare, constituere; 3, = to affix a notice, etc., proponere. **postage**, n. vœcturas pretium; to pay the —, pro vœctura solvere. **post-chaise**, n. vehiculum publicum,

*raeda cursualis* (Imperial Rome). **postern**, n. *postica*, *posticum*. **posthaste**, adv. *summa celeritate* or *quam celerrime*. **postillion**, n. see RIDER, GROOM. **postman**, n. *tabellarius* (= private messenger); see POST 1. & **postscript**, n. *aliqui epistolae additum*.

**posterior**, adj. *posterior*.

**posterity**, n. *posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for *progenies* or *stirps*), *poster*, † *minoris*.

**posthumous**, adj. *post patrem mortuum natus*.

**postmeridian**, adj. *postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus*, *post meridiem* (opp. *ante meridiem*), *tempore pomeridiano*, *horis pomeridianis*.

**postpone**, v. tr. *differe*, *proferre*, *reſſicere*; see DETER.

**postulate**, n. *sumptio*.

**posture**, n. 1. of body, *status*, *habitus*, *gestus* (all -is); 2. = condition of affairs, *status*, -is, *res*, *condicio*, *ratio*; see STATE.

**pot**, n. *olla*; a small —, *ollula*. **potbelly**, adj. *ventrosus*. **pothorn**, n. *olus*, *tris*, n. **pothook**, n. *uncus*; in writing, *uncus quem dicunt*. **potheuse**, n. *cupona*. **pothard**, n. *testa*. **potheage**, n. *ius*, *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. *agulus*; a —'s work, *opus aglinum*, *opera aglina* or *actilla*, n. pl. (of several pieces); —'s vessels, earthenware, (*opus*) *aglinum*, *opera aglina*; —'s wheel, *rota agularis* or *aguli*; —'s workshop, *aglina* (Plin.). **pottery**, n. 1. the art, *ars agularis*; 2. = things made; see under POTTER.

**pouch**, n. *sacculus*, *saccus*; see BAG.

**poultice**, n. *cataplasma*, -*ctis*, n. (Cels.). *malagma*, -*ctis*, n. (= an emollient —, Cels.); a mustard —, *sinapiasmus*.

**poultry**, n. *aves cohortales* (kept in the yard) (Col.), *atiles*, -*tum* (= fattened —) **poultier**, n. *qui atiles 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 —, *patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo*; 2. of money, use *libra Angliana* as t.t., but use *argentum* or *pecunia* where possible; 3. = enclosure for stray animals, *sacrum publicum*. II. v. tr. (*con*) *tundere*, (*con*) *terere*.

**pour**, I. v. tr. 1. *fundere*; to — into, *infundere* in *aliquid*; to — upon or over, *superfundere* *aliquid* *re*. II. v. intr. 1. of rain, (*eff*) *fundi*; 2. fig. to — forth, (*eff*) *fundi*, or *se* (*eff*) *funderi*; 3. to — along, *ferri*; 4. to — off, *defundere*. **pouring**, adj. *effusus* (of rain).

**pout**, v. intr. perhaps *frontem contrahere* (= to frown).

**poverty**, n. see POOR.

**powder**, I. n., in gen., *pulvis*, -*tris*; as medicine, *pulvis medicatus*. II. v. tr. 1. to reduce to —, in *pulverem convertere* (Plin.); 2. = to sprinkle with —, *pulvere conaspergere*.

**power**, n. if internal, *potentia* or *virtus*, -*tum*, (= strength); if external, *vis* (= force) or *potestas* (= authority from office), *ius*, *juris*, n., *potestasque*, *potestas* *ac dictio* or *dictio* *aliqua* (= authority), *facultas* *aliquid* *rei* *faciendae* (=

of doing anything), *copias*, *opes*, -*um*, *facultates*, -*um* (= resources), *robur*, *nervi*, *lacerati* (= physical —); to strive with all one's —, *omni opes entis ut*; it is in my —, *est* or *positum* or *situm* *est* in *mea manu*, or *potestas*; to reduce under one's —, *suae ditionis facere*; to be under the — of, *sub alius ditione aliquid imperio esse*; 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*, *lacterosus*, *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.), *gravier*, *vehementer*, *valde* (= very —). **powerless**, adj. *invalidus*, *impotens*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *languidus*, *irritus*; in political sense, *cui opes non suppetunt*; 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*, *usu peritus*, *ipso usu perductus*; — knowledge, *usus*, -*is*; to have a — knowledge of anything, *aliquid usu cognitum habere*, *aliquid usu didicisse*, *aliquid rei usum habere*; — use, *utilitas* (as regards public life). Adv. (*ex*) *usu*; to learn a thing —, *usu docere* *aliquid*. **practices**, n. 1. = exercise, etc., *usus*, -*is*, *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 —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*; 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*, *facitare*, *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 afferre* (= to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *laudare* (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 de mea laude praeternitens est*); they give — and thanks unto the gods, *dis laudes gratiasque agunt*. **praiseworthy**, adj. *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *collaudandus*, *praedicandus*; to be —, *laudari esse*; to be considered —, *laude dignum duci*, *laudari duce*. Adv. *laudabiliter*.

**prance**, v. intr. perhaps *magnifice incedere* (of a person), *exultare* (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. *pre-*

*fundere*, 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, (as) flagitare, petere, (as) 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 nunciatio (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. **antere**, **antegradi**, **antecedere**, **praedicare**, or **orationem** (sacram) habere, e (sacro) suggestu dicere, in caelo 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.

**prosecution**, n. cautio, or by verb providere, praecautere.

**precede**, v.tr. **ansire**, **antegradi**, **antecedere**, **praevire**, **praegredi**. **precedence**, n. prior locus; to have the — before anyone, aliquid antecedere; to let anyone have the —, aliquid cedere, aliquid priore loco ire jubere. **preceding**, adj. **antecedens**, **praecedens**; = last, prior, superior; = the one immediately before, praeprius. **precedent**, n. see **EXAMPLE**.

**preceptor**, n. praecantor (late).

**precept**, n. **praecceptor** (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**, **DISTRICT**.

**precious**, adj. magnificus, splendidus, egregius, eximius, pulcherrimus, jucundissimus, suavissimus; — stones, gemmae.

**precipice**, n. locus praepice.

**precipitate**, I. v.tr. **praecipitare** (from, ex or de alio loco, into, etc., in aliquid locum, headlong, lit. and fig.), **despicere**, **de** (ab or de) **alio loco**, into, in aliquid locum, **decurrere**, **de** or **ex** **alio loco**, in aliquid locum; to — oneself, **see** **praecipitare**, or merely **praecipitare**, or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, **praecipitari**, from, etc., **alio loco**, **de** or **ex** **alio loco**; into, in aliquid locum; (e.g. into ruin, in exitum), over, super aliquid locum, **se** **despicere**, **se** **abspicere** (= to throw oneself down from the wall into the sea, e muro in mare **se** **abspicere**, inferri or **se** **inferre** in aliquid (= to rush into, e.g. in flammam, in medios ignes, also fig., e.g. **se** **inferre** in capitis periculum). II. adj. temerarius, praecipuus; see **HASTY**, **RASH**. Adv. temere. **precipitancy**, **precipitation**, n. temeritas; see **RASHNESS**. **precipitous**, adj. praepice, praeruptus.

**precise**, adj. (desinitus (= marked out), accuratus (= accurate), subtilis (= accurate in the choice of words). Adv. subtiliter; = altogether, plate; by type (e.g. typis in tempore, = — at the right time); see **EXACT**, **ACCURATE**. **predi-**

**tion**, n. subtilitas, proprietates verborum; see **ACCURACY**.

**preclude**, v.tr. see **HINDER**, **EXCLUDE**.

**precocious**, adj. praecox (lit. of fruit, and fig. post Aug. of talents); see **PREMATURE**.

**preconceived**, adj. praeprejudicatus. **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 —, succedo ei.

**predestination**, n. praedestinatio (Eccl.). **predestine**, v.tr. praedestinare (Ldv.); in a theol. sense, praefatare.

**predetermine**, v.tr. praefatare.

**predicable**, adj. quod alicui rei attribui potest.

**predicament**, n. an awkward —, difficultas.

**predicate**, I. n. attributio, attributum, res attributa, id quod rebus or personis attribuitur or attributum est (= to attribute). II. v.tr. aliquid de aliquid re praedicare, dicere; see **SAY**.

**predict**, v.tr. praedicere; see **PROPHET**.

**prediction**, n. praedictio; see **PROPHET**.

**predilection**, n. see **AFFECTION**.

**predispose**, v.tr. animum ad aliquid praeparare or componere. **predisposed**, adj. propensus or proclivis ad aliquid. **predisposition**, 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, plures esse. **predominating**, adj. see **CHIEF**.

**preeminence**, n. praestantia, excellentia, eminentia. **preeminent**, adj. praestantissimus, praestans, excellens, praecipuus, summus, optimus, conspicuus, insignis. Adv. praecipue; see **ESPECIALLY**.

**preexist**, v.intr. antea exsistere 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, antepondere, praeferre, anteferre (in gen.), aliquid potius aliquid diligere (= to esteem very highly, aliquid alicui rei posthabere (= to hold one thing inferior to another); praepondere with infin. (= to wish rather, e.g. mori maluis); 2, see **PROMOTE**; 3, see **ACCUSE**. **preferable**, adj. potior, praepotandus, 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. consiliatus), or by honos (= office).

**prefix**, I. v.tr. praepondere, antepondere; praescribere (in writing). II. n. syllaba anteposita.

**pregnancy**, n. praegnantia (of a female with child), graviditas (mora advanced, Ctc.). **pregnant**, adj. I. praegnanis (in gen. of women and

animals, fig. = full of anything), *gravidata* (fig.); to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnatam* esse, *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*; to be — by anyone, *gravidam esse ex alqo*; 2, of language, *pressus* (concise); of events, *magni* or *maximi momenti*; see **IMPORTANCE**.

**prehensile**, adj. *quod adprehendendum aptum* or *accommodatum est*.

**prejudge**, v.tr. *prius iudicare quam alqo alqd sciat*.

**prejudice**, I. n. *opinio præjudicata*, *alqd præjudicati*, *opinio præsumpta* (preconceived); *opinio prava* (= wrong opinion), *opinio scita* (= 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 præjudicati afferre*. II. v.tr. *alqm alci suspicem reddere*, *alqm* or *alci 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 *averto*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*. **prejudicial**, adj. see **INJURIOUS**.

**prelate**, n. \* *episcopus*.

**preliminary**, adj. see **PREFATORY**.

**prelude**, I. n. 1, *proœmium*; 2, fig. *prolusio*, *proludio* atque *proœursio* (Plin. Min.). II. v.tr. 1, perhaps *proœmium canere* (fixing sense by context); 2, fig. *nuntiare*; see **ANNOUNCE**.

**premature**, adj. 1, lit. *præmaturus*, *præcox* (Plin.), *immaturus*; 2, fig. *præmaturus*, *† præcox*, *immaturus*, *præproperus*. Adv. *præmature*.

**premeditate**, v.tr. *præmeditari* (= to think over beforehand); —d act, *quod ex consilio fit*. **premeditation**, n. *præmeditatio*; see **PURPOSE**.

**premier**, n. = prime minister, perhaps *penes quem est summa reipublicæ*.

**promise**, v.tr. *præfari*. **promises**, n. *ædificium* (or in pl.), *domus*, —us (irreg.); see **HOUSE**, **BUILDING**.

**premissa**, n. *propositio* (major), *assumptio* (minor). **premisses**, n. *concessa*, —orum, or *causæ* antecesserunt.

**premium**, n. *præmium*.

**premonition**, n. *monitio*, *monitum*. **premonitory**, adj. *quod præmonet*.

**preoccupy**, v. *præoccupare* (= to seize beforehand), in pass. to be —ed, *totum alci rei deditum esse*. **preoccupation**, n. *præoccupatio* (lit.), *animus alci rei deditus* (fig.).

**preparation**, n. *præparatio* (in gen.) *apparatio* (= a getting ready everything), *præmeditatio* (= 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* (apparare). **preparatory**, adj. *quod alqd parat*; see **PREPARE**. **prepare**, v.tr. *præparare* (for a future object), (app)are ( = to get everything ready), *instruere* (= to provide everything necessary); to — oneself for, *se parare*, *se præparare* ad alqd (in gen.), (ap)pare alqd (= to make preparation for), *animum præparare* ad alqd, *se* or *animus componere* ad alqd (to — one's mind), *ante meditari* alqd, *præmeditari* 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**.

**prepossession**, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (= to preoccupy, to get the start of anything, to cause it to be in one's favour), *deletere*, *permulcere* (to win over); to — anyone's mind for anyone, *animum alci conciliare* ad *benevolentiam erga alqm*. **prepossessioning**, adj. see **ABREZZABLE**, **CHARMING**. **prepossession**, n. *sententia præjudicata*; see **PREJUDICE**.

**preposterous**, adj. *præposterus*; see **PERVERSE**.

**prerequisite**, n. see **REQUISITE**.

**prerogative**, n. *quod alci proprium est*.

**presage**, I. v.tr. *portendere* (= to foreshow), *præagere* (= to forebode); see **FORETELL**, **PROPHET**, **FOREBODE**. II. n. *præsagium*.

**Presbyter**, n. \* *presbyter*.

**prescient**, adj. † *præsciens*, or *sagax*; see **WISE**.

**prescribe**, v.tr. *præscribere* (= to order, and of a doctor). **prescription**, n. 1, = custom, *usus*, —us; 2, = medical, *medicamentum præscriptio*. **prescriptive**, adj. — right, perhaps *ius ex usu factum*.

**presence**, n. 1, *præsentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in anyone's —, *coram alqo præsentia* (but *apud alqm* when addressing anyone, e.g. *dicite*, *loqui*, *verba facite 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*. *Præsens*, = 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*; *hæc tempora*, = the — time; according to the — silly custom, *more hoc insulo*; at —, *in præsentia*; for the —, *in præsens (tempus)*; the — tense, *præsens tempus* (Gram.); to be —, *adesse*, *interesse*. Adv. *mox* (= soon), *statim* (= immediately). II. v.tr. to — arms, *telum erigere honoris causæ*; see **GIVE**, **INTRODUCE**. III. n. see **GIFT**.

**presentiment**, n. † *præsentium* (absolute or with gen.) and *præsentio* (absolute, as a faculty within us); see **FOREBODE**.

**preserve**, I. v.tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in gen. to keep up, e.g. the mind, health), by anything, *alqd re*; *servare*, *conservare* (= to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, *rem familiarem conservare*, = to save), *tueri* (= to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), *comb. tueri et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing; then in gen. = to keep), *comb. alere et sustentare*, *sustentare* et *alere*, one's health, *valetudinem tueri*; see **KEEP**, **SAVE**; 2, = to conserve, *condire*. II. n. = conserve, *fructus*, —us, *conditus*. **preserver**, n. (con)servator (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*. **preservation**, n. *conservatio*, *tuitio* (= the act), *salus*, —titis, f., *incolumitas* (= safety); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet* (Cic.).

**preside**, v.intr. *præsidere*; to — at, *alci rei præsidere*, *alci rei præesse*. **presidency**, n. *præfectura* or in certain cases (e.g. the Indian *Præsidencia*), *provincia*. **president**, n. *præses*,

-idis (= who presides), *princeps, caput* (= head); — at a trial, *qui iudicio praest.*

**press**, *I. n. 1.* = a machine for pressing, *pressum* (in gen. use it also for printing —), *torcular* (for wine, etc.); *2.* fig. e.g. freedom of the —, *libertas* or *libertas* *alci* *rei* *scribendae* or *edendae*. *II. v. tr. 1.* in a machine, *prelo* *premère*, *prelo* *alqd* *sub(j)icere*; *2.* = to squeeze, *premère*, *comprimère*; *3.* = to urge, to — upon, *alqm* *urgere*, *premère*, *alci* *instare*, *alqm* *vezare* (= to worry), *propellere* (= to drive forward); his creditors —ed him, *ei* *instabant* *creditores*; to be —ed by business, *occupationibus* *distinèri*; *4.* = to persuade, *alci* *instare*, *alqd* *ab* *alqo* (*ex*) *petere*; *5.* = to enlist by force, *navitas* *vi* *comparare*. *III. v. intr.* to — forward, *contendère* (e.g. to the camp, *in* *castra*; to go to Rome, *Romam* *ire*); see **HASTEN**. **press-gang**, *n. qut* *navitas* *vi* *comparant*. **pressing**, *adj.* *magni* *or* *maximi* *momenti*, *gravis*; see **IMPORTANT**, **URGENT**. **pressure**, *n. 1.* *lit.* *pressio* (*Vitr.*), *pressus*, — *is*, *compressio*, *impetus*, *visus*, — *is*; *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*, *opinabile*. *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* *fuo* *ac* *fallacia*. **pretend**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* *simulare*; they —ed that they wanted to go hunting, and left the town, *per* *speciem* *venandi* *urbem* *egressi* *sunt*. **pretended**, *adj.* *simulatus*, *opinatus* (= imaginary), *factus*; see **FALSE**, **IMAGINARY**. **pretender**, *n. 1.* *simulator*; *2.* one who claims the throne, *qut* *regnum* *sibi* *arrogat*. **pretension**, *n. 1.* *postulatio*; just —, *jus*; *2.* *ostentatio*; see **POMF**, **DISPLAY**.

**preterite**, *n. praeteritum* (*tempus*) (*Gram.*).

**praternatural**, *adj.* and *adv.* *quod* *praeter* *naturam*, *praeter* *modum* *or* *mirabili* *quodam* *modo* *fit*.

**pretext**, *n. caus(a)*, *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* *causam* *alci* *rei*, *nomine* *or* *simulatione* *or* *simulatione* *alque* *nomine* *alci* *rei*, *per* *simulationem* *alci* *rei*, *simulata* *alqd* *re*, *specie* *or* *per* *speciem* *alci* *rei*.

**pretty**, *adj.* *bellus* (proper term), *pulcher*, *pulchellus* (= rather —, both of persons and things), *formosus* (= well-shaped, of persons), *venustus* (= charming, of persons and things), *festivus* (= graceful, elegant), *bonus* (= not inconsiderable, of a quantity). *Adv.* *belte*, *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*; *morbus* *oracit*, 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* *adducit* *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* *impedire*, *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. n.* *praeda*; beast of —, *fera*. *II. v. intr.* *praedari*: to — upon, *alqm* *bestiam* *venari*, *alqd* *bestia* *veci* (= to feed upon); fig. *animum*, etc., (*ex*) *edere*, *consumere*.

**price**, *I. n.* *pretium*; *annonae* (= — of corn); to fix the —, *pretium* *facere*, *indicare* (of the seller); the — asked with the abl.; so at a high, low —, *magna*, *parvo* (*pretio*), so too gen. *magni*, *parvi*, etc.; what is the —? *quanti* *indicas*? *quanti* *hoc* *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 —, *conveni* *mihi* *cum* *alqo* *de* *pretio*; the — has fallen, *pretium* *alci* *rei* *jacet*; to raise the —, *pretium* *alci* *rei* *ferre* *or* *augere*. *II. v. tr.* *pretium* *alci* *constituere*, *pretium* *merci* *statuere*, *pretium* *enumerare* *or* *pacisci*. **priceless**, *adj.* *inaestimabilis*.

**prick**, *I. v. tr.* *pungere* (of anything that stings, also gen. of sharp pain), *stimulare* (with a sharp-pointed stick, e.g. *bosum*), *moedere* (= to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly); to — with a needle, *acu* *pungere*; to — up one's ears, *aures* *erigere* *or* *arrigere*. *II. n.* *punctus*, — *is* (*Plin.*) = thorn). **prickly**, *adj.* *aculeatus*, *spinosus*.

**pride**, *n. superbia* (= haughtiness), *spiritus*, — *is* (= high spirit), *involentia* (= arrogance, insolence), *consumacia* (= obstinacy), *arrogantia* (= arrogance), *fastidium* (when we treat those around us with contempt), *fastus*, — *is* (= behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse).

**priest**, *n. sacerdos* (in gen. also = priestess), *anistes* (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* *nimum* *factat*.

**prim**, *adj.* perhaps *de* *se* *nimum* *sol* (*icitus* *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* (*Ecol.*).

**prime**, *I. adj.* *1.* *primus* = first; *2.* = excellent, *eximius*, *optimus*. *II. n. 1.* = the best of anything, *nos*; *2.* — of life, *aetas* *rigens*. **prime-minister**, *n.* *is* *pene* *quem* *summa* *rerum* *est*.

**primitive**, *adj.* *1.* = original, *priscus*, *antiquus*; *2.* see **PRIMARY**.

**primogeniture**, *n.* *aetatis* *privilegium* (*Jct.*).

**prince**, *n. 1.* *adulescens* (*adol.*) *or* *juvenis* *regii* *generis*, *puer* *or* *juvenis* *regius* (= a young man of royal blood, son of a king, etc.), *filius* *principis*, *filius* *regis* *or* *regis*; *2.* = king, *rex*;

see SOVEREIGN. **princess**, n. mulier regii generis, mulier regio semine oria, regia virgo; daughter of a king, etc., *filia regis* or *regina*.

**principal**, I. adj. primus, princeps, *principalis*, *praeceptus* (= chief). Adv. maxime, *praeceptum*, ante omnia, *imprimis*, *praesertim*, *maximam partem* (= for the most part). II. n. 1. = head of a school, *magister*; 2. = capital, opp. to interest, *caput*, *sors*, *pecunia*, *nummi*. **principality**, n. terra principis imperio subiecta.

**principle**, n. 1. = beginning, *principium*, *elementum*, *primordia*, -orum; 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), *praeceptum* (= precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor.), *disciplina*, *institutum*, *institutio* (= what has become a — through habit), *comb. ratio et institutio mea*, *praecepta institutisque philosophiae*, *sententia* (= opinion), *iudicium* (= judgment), *regula alcijs rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (never without genit. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*), *lex* (= law); the highest moral —, *summum bonum*, *ultimum* or *finis bonorum*; a man of firm —, *homo constans* (= true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon —, and according to what is right), *so gravitas* = —; a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo severus*; a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui iudicii* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *ratione* (= according to the adopted —), *iudicio*, *antiqui quodam iudicio* (= from a certain conviction), *doctrina* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *natura*, from a natural feeling); always to remain true to one's —, *sibi constare*.

**print**, I. n. = an impression, *impressio*. II. v.tr. *exprimere alqd alqd re* or *in alqd 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*, *tradere*, *condere*, *conficere*, *in custodiam* (or *in carcerem*) *dare*, *includere*, *custodiae* or *vinculis* *mandare*; to take to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula*, *detinere*; to be (confined) in —, *in custodia esse* or *servari*, *custodia teneri*, *in carcere* or *in vinculis esse*. **prisoner**, n. *captus*, -a (in gen.); taken — (in war), *bello captus*, *captivus*, -a; by the police, *comprehensus*, -a.

**pristine**, adj. *pristinus*, *priscus* (= ancient), *prior* (= former).

**prithoe**! interj. (die) *quaeo*, *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,

*inimicus* (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*, *secretis*, *occulis*, *remotis arbitris* (= without spectators), *privatum* (= in a private capacity). II. n. in the army, *miles*. **privateer**, n. *navis* (*praedatoria*). **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*, *commodum* (= 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. *privilegiatus* (Jct.); = exempt from, *immunis*.

**privy**, I. adj. see PRIVATE, SECRET. II. n. *sella* (*familiarica*). **privy-council**, n. in imperial times *consistoriani*. **privy-purse**, n. *pecunia*.

**prize**, I. n. *praemium*, *pulma*; to fix a —, *praemium* (*proponere*). II. v.tr. *magni 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 alcijs facultates experientias constitutum*. **probationer**, n. *alumnus* (sem. -a).

**probe**, I. n. *specillum*. II. v.tr. see EXAMINE.

**probability**, n. *probitas*.

**problem**, n. *quaestio*. **problematical**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*; see DOUBTFUL.

**proboscis**, n. *proboscis* (Plin.), *manus*, -us, f. (of an elephant).

**proceed**, v.intr. 1. *progredi*; see Go; 2. = to come from, *oriri*; 3. = to act, *agere*, *facere*; see ACT; 4. = to — against, *item alci intendere*. **proceeding**, n. *ratio*; legal —, *actio*; to commence — a, *actionem alci 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. *pompa*; at a funeral, *pompa funebris*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*.

**proclaim**, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *munera*), *edicere* (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*, *praedicatio*; 2. = the thing proclaimed, *edictum*; *libellus* (= a written —).

**proclivity**, n. *proclivitas*, but better by circumloc. (e.g. he has a — to do anything, *est suus alqd 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 vitae usum pertinet, dignitatem, opes, divitias), conciliare (= to collect together, e.g. legiones pecuniam, sibi benevolentiam alqis, alci furorem ad vulgus), expedire (= to manage to get, e.g. pecuniam), prospicere (= to provide for, e.g. alci habitationem, alci maritum); see GER, 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. ingens; see ENORMOUS. **prodigy**, n. res mira or mirabilis, miraculum.

**produce**, I. v.tr. 1. = to bring forward, proferre, exhibere; addere (= to publish); 2. = to bring into existence, (pro)creare (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), gignere, parere, generare (= to bring forth, of living beings), (ef)ferre, (ef)fundere (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; fundere, efundere, always with the idea of abundance), facere, efficere (with the hand, by art and skill). II. n. of the earth, quas terra gignit or parit, ea quae gignuntur e terra (in gen.), fructus, -us, relictus, -us, by circumloc. id quod agri eferunt (of the fields). **product**, n. in arithmetic, summa quas ex multiplicatione effecta est; see also PRODUCTION. **production**, n. opus, -eris, n. (= work); of art, opera et artificia; whether this is a — of nature or of art, sive est naturae hoc sive artis. **productive**, adj. I. fertilis; see FRUITFUL; 2. — of, alqis rei efficiens. **productiveness**, n. see FERTILITY.

**proem**, n. prooemium.

**profane**, I. v.tr. † profanare, profanum facere, violare, polluerre. 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. Academicam); = to assert that one is something that one is not, se alqd 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 alqis rei (= by pretence). **profession**, n. 1. = declaration, professio or by se alqd (esse) profiteri (e.g. Christianum (esse)); — in opp. to practice, verbo (opp. re verba); 2. = employment, munus, -eris, n. **professor**, n. professor (eloquentiae, etc., Plin., Suet.), better qui alqd docet. **professorship**, n. by PROFESSOR.

**proffer**, v.tr. promittere; see OFFER.

**proficiency**, n. by scientia (= knowledge), facilitas (= readiness). **proficient**, adj. eruditus, doctus (= learned), sciens alqis rei (= skillful); to be —, multum, parum, etc., proficere; see SKILLFUL.

**profile**, n. faciei latus alterum, imago obliqua (= likeness in —, Plin.); in the pl. also by the f.t. catagrapha, -orum, n. (κατάγραφα (= — portrait, Plin.)).

**profit**, I. n. 1. = material —, lucrum, quaestus, fructus, redditus (all -is), emolumentum, compendium (by saving); 2. fig. compendium, fructus,

quaestus (rare); to make much —, multum proficere; see PAUCASSA. II. v.intr. 1. = to be serviceable to, ad alqd proficere, alci (rei) prodessse, conducere, adesse (of men = to support, so alqis 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, inutilis, 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 profligatus (= incorrigible). **profligate**, adj. flagitiosus, ritionus, malus, turpis, libidinosus, perditus, nequam, sceleratus, sceleratus. Adv. flagitiose, male, libidinosse, perditie, nequiter, turpiter, nefarie, scelerate, scelerate.

**pro forma**, 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, alqd praenuntiare. **prognosticate**, v.tr. see FOREBODE.

**programme**, n. libellus.

**progress**, I. n. 1. = journey, iter, itineris, n.; quite a royal —, velut rex iter faciebat; 2. = advance, progressus, -us, progressio, processus, -us; to make much or little —, multum or parum proficere. II. v.intr. 1. progredi; see ADVANCE; 2. = to improve, proficere. **progression**, n. progressio, progressus, -us; see PROGRESS. **progressive**, adj. qui, quae, quod progreditur. Adv. gradatim, pedetentim (peletent-).

**prohibit**, v.tr. retiare; see FORBID. **prohibition**, n. interdictum; to issue a —, interdicare alci alqd re or ne. **prohibitive**, **prohibitory**, adj. qui, quae, quod retat.

**project**, I. n. consilium (= plan), inceptum, propositum (= propositum), institutum. II. v.intr. promittere, emittere, extare, proficere, projectum esse. **projectile**, n. (telum) missile. **projection**, n. by verb. **projector**, n. ancor.

**proletariat**, n. proletarii.

**prolific**, adj. see FRUITFUL.

**prolix**, adj. longus (= long, opp. brevis, of persons and things), copiosus (= full), verborum (= making too many words), multus (only of persons); see LONO. **prolixity**, by adj. PROLIX.

**prologue**, n. prologus.

**prolong**, v.tr. prorogare, propagare (= to — the time of, e.g. imperium in annum), producere (= to draw out), extendere (= to extend, e.g. alqd ad noctem), continuare (= to continue, e.g. militiam, alci consulatum 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 alqm alqd re praestare; see SUR-

**PASS.** **prominent**, adj. and adv. by *prominere*, *eminere* (= to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish oneself, e.g. *inter omnes*), *exstare* (= to stand out, lit. e.g. *capite solo ex aqua*), *excellere* (fig. = to excel in, *alqd re* or *in alqd re*), *præstare* 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)ponere* (formally, by being legally bound), *alci alqd*; also comb. *promittere et spondere*, *propone* (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 *adem facere* or *efficere* or *præstare* or *servare* or *(ex)plere* or *persolvere*, *promisso stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promisi* or *pollicitus sum* or *quod promissum est* (*ob)servare* or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi adem præstare*. **promising**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — pupil, *puer indutritus*; a — crop, *seges fertilis*). **promissory**, adj. — note, *chirographum*.

**promontory**, n. *promontorium*, a small —, *lingua*, *lin(n)gula*.

**promote**, v.tr. (ad) *juvare alqm* or *alqd adjuvamento esse alci rei*, *adjutorem* 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 prode* (= to be of use), *consilio*, *studio*, *operâ adesse alci* (= to assist anyone by advice and by acting); to — anyone's interest, *servare alci commodis*, *rebus* or *rationibus alci consulere*, *prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicæ consulere*, *reipublicam juvare*, *tuere*, *reipublicæ salutem suscipere* (= to try to —); = to — in office, anyone, *tollere*, *augere*, *attollere* (anyone's reputation along his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), *(ex)ornare* (= to distinguish), *gratâ* et *auctoritate sua sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *producere ad dignitatem* (= to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad* or *in manus* or *ad (superiorem) locum* (= to — to an office, Imperial Rome), *muneri præficere* (= to appoint to an office, to set over); *trans(nu)ocere alqm in amplio rem ordine* or *ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem* (a military office). **promoter**, n. *auctor*, *adjutor*, *fautor*. **promotion**, n. — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrorum 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*. **prone-ness**, n. *proclivitas* (rare), or by adj.

**prong**, n. *dens*, -*tis*, m. (of a fork).

**pronoun**, n. *pronomen* (Gram.).

**pronounce**, v.tr. letters, etc., *enuntiare*, *exprimere*, *dicere* (= to utter with the voice), *lis(er)as sonis enuntiare*; = to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; it is difficult to —, *haud facile dictu est*; = to utter formally, *effere verbis*; *explicare*, *explinare 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), *vocis sonus*, in the context *sonus* (= the tone of the voice).

**proof**, n. *tentamen* (= 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*, *specimen* (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 —, *argueret* 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, *firmissimum hoc afferri videtur*, *quod*, etc.). **prove**, I. v.tr. = to show, *significare*, *ostendere*, *declarare*, (com-) *probare*, *præstare* (= to perform what we are expected to do); to — anything by one's actions, *alqd præstare re*, *alqd comprobare re*; to — oneself as, etc., *se præbere alqm*, *exhibere alqm* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civilem*), *se præstare 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), *vincere* (= to — beyond all doubt); this is —d by showing that, etc., *ejus rei testimonium est*, *quod*, etc.; this —s nothing, *nullum verum id argumentum*; the result —d it, *certus approbavit*; the mode of proving anything, *probationis genus*, -*tris*, 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, *feri*, *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) nitî*; 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 Argentinii*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp.

verbum translatum); the — Metellus, verus et germanus Metellus; 2, = becoming, decorus, 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 *tamquam* 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., *fortuna* (= effects); *census*, -us (in gen.); by *res* (sing. or plur., in a gen. sense (e.g. moveable —, *res moveables*, *res quae moveri possunt*); or by *proprius*, -a, -um, also comb. with *poss.* pron. *proprius meus* (tus, 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 —, *sum* alqd *ducere*; 2, = peculiarity, *proprietas*, quod alqs (ret) *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. *future praedicere* or *praenuntiare*, *vaticinari* (= to act the part of a vates, to — by divine inspiration). **prophet**, n. vates, -is, m. and f., † *vaticinator*, † *satilocus*. **prophets**, n. vates, -is. **prophetic**, adj. *divinus*, *praesagens*, *fatidicus*, *vaticinus* (= concerning prophecies, e.g. writings). Adv. *divinitus*, *caelesti quodam instinctu mentis*, *instinctu divino afflatuque* (all = inspired).

**propinquity**, n. *propinquitas* (= relationship), *affinitas* (= by marriage).

**propitious**, adj. *propitius*, *aquus*, *secundus*, *favoratus* (of things). Adv. by adj. **propitiously**, n. by adj. **propitiate**, v.tr. see *CONCILIARE*. **propitiation**, n. *placatio* (e.g. *deorum*). **propitiatory**, adj. by verb.

**proportion**, I. n. *proportio*, *commensus*, -us, (= 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 altis*, *pro numero*, *ad cetera*, *ut tum erant tempora*); see *PROPORTION*.

**proposal**, n. = what anyone proposes, *condictio*; — 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. *audor alqs rei*. **proposition**, n. 1, see *PROPOSAL*; 2, in logic, *thesis* (Quint.); in a wider sense *propositum*.

**propriety**, n. *convenientia*, *decorum*, *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*, *devincta*), or *nerely oratio* (in opp. to *poemata*). **prosaic**, adj. *jejunus*, *frigulus*.

**prosecute**, v.tr. 1, = to carry out, *perire*, *facere*, *exsequi*, *perficere*; see *Do*; 2, = to bring an action against, *alqm accusare*, *reum 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*, -us, *conspetus*, -us; to have a —, *spectare ad* or *in alqm locum*; 2, = hope, *speres* (e.g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula*. **prospective**, adj. *futurus*; see *FUTURE*. Adv. in *futurum*.

**prospects**, n. *libellus*.

**prosper**, v.intr. *crecere* (lit. and fig. = to grow), *provenire* (lit. and fig.), *bona fortuna uti*. **prosperity**, n. *res secundae* or *prosperae* or *fluentes*, *copiae* (*rei familiaris*) (= good circumstances); general —, *salus*, -utis, *communis*, *omnium felicitas*. **prosperous**, adj. *secundus*, *prosperus* (us), *fortunatus*. Adv. *secunde*, *prosperere*, *fortunale*.

**prostitute**, I. n. *mulier impudica* (= any unchaste woman), *amica*, *meretrix*, *prostitutum*. II. v.tr. 1, *publicare*; 2, fig. *alqd re abuti*. **prostitution**, n. 1, *vita meretricia*; 2, use *PROSTITUTUS*, II. 2.

**prostrate**, I. v.tr. 1, = to throw down, (*prosterne*; 2, to — oneself before anyone, *ad pedes alqs procumbere* or *se abjicere* or *se submittere* or *prostrernere*, *ad genua alqs procumbere*, *supplicem se abjicere alci* (as a suppliant); 3, fig. *alqm* or *animum affigere*, *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*); (*prolegere* (= to cover, *ab alqd re*, *contra alqd*), *munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), *praesidere alci rei*, *praesidem esse alqs rei*, *alci praesidio esse*, *prohibere alqd* (= to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ab alqo* or *alqm ab alqd re*. **protection**, n. *tutela*, *praesidium*, *defensio*, *patrocinium*, *clientella* (= relation of patron and client), *fides*, *ars*, *portus*, -us, *periculum*; 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, (*abjurar*) *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, etc.).

**Protestant**, adj. and n. \*a lege pontificis 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, arrigenter, contumaciter, fastidiosè*.

**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, cadere*; 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 copis or pecuniâ instruere*; he is —d for, *habet unde vivat*; to — against, *(pro)volvere, praecavere* *ne quid fiat*. **provided**, I. adj. — with, *alqd re instructus, ornatus, praeditus*. II. conj. — that, (dum)modo with subj., *ei lege* or *condicione ut* or *ne*. **providence**, n. = forethought, *providentia*; = divine —, *deorum providentia* (*providentia* alone in Quint., Sen.), or *use deus* or *dei (diti)*. **provident**, adj. *providus, diligens* (= careful); see CAREFUL. Adv. *diligenter*, or by adj.; see PROVIDENT.

**providentially**, adv. *disjunctibus, divinis*. **providing that**, conj. see PROVIDED, II. **provision**, I. v.tr. to — a town, *opplum 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. *cibus, cibaria, -orum, alimentum, victus, -is, comestus, -is, 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, suburbanus*.

**proviso**, n. see PROVISION, II. 2.

**provocation**, n. **provocative**, adj. by PROVOKE.

**provoke**, v.tr. 1. = to call forth, (com)movere (e.g. *iram*), *clere, 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 URGE. **provoking**, adj. *molestus*. Adv. *molestè*.

**provest**, n. *praeses, -idis, m., or alci rei praepositus*.

**prow**, u. *proru, pars prior navis*.

**proweas**, n. *virtus, -utis, f.*; see VALOUR.

**prowl**, v.intr. *vagari, peragrarè*; 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. *providè, caute, circumspectè, consideratè, diligenter*; see WISDOM.

**prune**, v.tr. 1. to — trees, *arbores (am)putare* (= to lop off), *tondere* (e.g. *hedges*), *purgare, intervellere* (Coll.); = to tear off branches here and there), *pampinare* (of vines); 2. fig. *amputare, rescindere*.

**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.). **psalttery**, n. *psalterium*.

**pshaw!** interj. *phui!*

**psychical**, adj. *de animâ* (e.g. — research, *investigatio quas de animâ fit*).

**psychology**, n. \* *psychologia* (as t.t.), or *investigatio quas de animo or mente fit*. **psychological**, adj. \* *psychologicus*; see ABOVE. **psychologist**, n. *humani animi investigator*.

**puberty**, n. *aetas puber*.

**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, *sumptus publico*, *de publico*, *publicè*, *impensio publico*; by — measures, *publico consilio*, *publico*; the — credit, *fides publica*; the — opinion, *vulgus 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 facta*; to shun —, *celebritatem odire* 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, -is, pugilatio*. **pugilist**, n. *pugil*. Digitized by Google

**pug-nosed**, *adj.* *simus*.

**pull**, *I. v.tr.* 1, = to tweak, *vellere* (e.g. *aurem*, to — the ear), *vellere* (Plaut., Quint.); 2, = to drag, *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*; to — down, *demoliri*, *dis(j)icere*, *dirimere*; to — out, (*evellere*, *eripere*). **II. n.** *tractus*, — *us* (mostly poet.), *nisus*, — *us*, *vis*, *impetus*, — *us*, 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*, — *is*.

**pulsate**, *v.intr.* *palpitare*, *agitari*, *moveri*.

**pulsation**, *n.* *palpitatio*, *motus*, — *us*; see MOVEMENT. **pulse**, *n.* *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus*, — *us* (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.).

**pulverise**, *v.tr.* 1, in *pulverem* redigere; 2, fig. *percellere*.

**pumice**, *n.* *pumex*.

**pump**, *I. n.* *aulia*, *tympanum*. **II. v.intr.** *aulia exaurire*; to — a ship, *sentinam exaurire*.

**pumpkin**, *n.* *pépo* (Plin.).

**pun**, *n.* *logi* (Aéroy, Cic. in Non.), *fucliae*.

**punch**, *n.* = a drink, *cal(f)idum* (= hot water and wine).

**Punch**, *n.* see PUPPET.

**punch**, *I. n.* 1, = drill, *terebra*; 2, see BLOW. **II. v.tr. 1, *terebrare*; 2, *tundere*, *foliére*.**

**punctilio**, *n.* perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness), *diffiditio* (= doubt, where — keeps from action), *fastidium* (= pride), *sol(i)licitudo* (= anxiety). **punctilious**, *adj.* *sol(i)licitus* (= anxious), *diligens* (= careful), *accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *diligenter*, *accurate*. **punctiliousness**, *n.* *sol(i)licitudo*, *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*, *mordax*, all lit. and fig. Adv. *acriter*, *acule*, *acerbe*.

**punish**, *v.tr.* *punire*, *poena afficere* (= to inflict punishment), in *alym* *animadvertere*, *multare*, *castigare* (= to correct, chastise, rebuke, verberibus); to — anything, *alqd vindicare* (= to avenge), *alqd ulcisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi*; to — anyone very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de algo sumere*; to — anyone with exile, fine, or imprisonment, *exilire*, *pecuniá*, or *vinculis multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura exsequi*; to be —ed, *puniri*, also *poenas dare*, *solvere*, *pendere*, *expendere*, by anyone, *alci*, for anything, *alcs rei* (= to pay). **punishable**, *adj.* *poena dignus*. **punisher**, *n.* *castigator*, *vindex* (= avenger), *ultor* (= revenger). **punishment**,

*n.* 1, the act, *castigatio*, *multatio*, *animadvertio* (e.g. *riti*); 2, the — itself, *poena* (as an atonement), *nox* (as loss or injury) *multa* (more particularly = fine: the latter the act), *damnatum* (= penalty), *supplicium* (= cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadvertio* (= reproof, in order to correct anyone), also comb. *animadvertio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio bonorum*; capital —, *poena vitae* or *capitis*, *supplicium capitis*, *ultimum supplicium*, *extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus*, — *is*, *poenas* or *animadversionis*; to inflict — on anyone, see PUNISH; to suffer —, *poenam* or *supplicium* (*expendere*, *expendere*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *dare*, *subire*, *perferre*, *ludere* or *ferre*).

**puny**, *adj.* *pusillus* (e.g. *animus*); a man of — stature, *homo brevi staturá*; a — fellow, *homuncio*.

**pupil**, *n.* 1, *pupula*, *pupilla*, *acies* (= a sharp eye); 2, at a school, etc., *alumnus* (m.), *alumna* (f.), *discipulus*, *discipula*. **pupillage**, *n.* *status*, — *is*, or *condicio pupilli*.

**puppet**, *n.* *neurospaston* (Aul. Gell.) (better written as Greek *νευροσπαστον*); see DOLL.

**puppy**, *n.* 1, *catulus*, *catellus*; 2, fig. *adulescentulus 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. body, mind), *integer castusque*, *sacrus* (= pleasing to God, holy), *insons* (= free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sons*), comb. *purus et insons*, *emendatus* (= spotless, perfect, e.g. morals, a man), *incorruptus*; — virgin, *virgo casta*; 2, = not mixed with anything, lit., *purus* (in gen.), *merus* (= mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *aqua pura*; — wine (*vinum*) *merum*; — gold, *aurum purum* (*putum*); 3, fig. *purus*, *sincerus*; — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; — joy, *sincerus gaudium*; = clean, *mundus*, *purus*. Adv. *pure*, *integre*, *caste*; = entirely, etc., *prorsus*, *plane*; — spiritual, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, mens, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, *is animi status in quo serocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). **purity**, *n.* fig. *castitas*; — 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*, *mundities 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. *avaritia*), *gracitas* (= dignity). **purify**, *v.tr.* (*re*)*purigare*, *expurgare*, *purum facere* (in gen.); *purificare* (Plin.); *lustrare* (= to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *emendare* (= to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem*, *emendare consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purá et incorruptá 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. **Puritically**, adv. severius; see STRICTLY.

**purgatory**, n. **purgatorium** (Eccl.). **purgation**, n. **purgatio**, **lustratio**. **purgative**, adj. and n. **medicina alvum purgans, inaniens, bonam faciens, movens**. **purge**, v.tr. and intr. 1. of the medical man, **alvum purgare, bonam facere, movere, de(j)icere**; 2, see PURIFY.

**purl**, v.intr. **murmurare, sonare, susurrare**.

**purloin**, v.tr. **avertère**; see EMBEZZLE, STEAL.

**purple**, I. n. 1. = purple colour, **purpura**, **ostrum** (= the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), **conchylium** (= purple proper), **color purpureus**; 2, **purpura, vestis purpurea** (= 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 (i. e. **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 —, **consulo, de industria, dediit opera**; to what —, **quo consilio**; see WHY; to no —, 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, trifolius, cassus, inutilis**.

**purr**, v.intr. perhaps **sonitum edere**, or **gaudium sonitu exhibere**.

**purse**, n. **marsupium, zona, crumena, sacculus**. **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, quaestus, -us**; to make a — of anything, **alqd faciliare or exercere**.

**purveyor**, n. **obsonator**, or by **providere**.

**pus**, n. **pus** (Cels.). **pustule**, n. **pustula** (Cels.).

**push**, I. v.tr. **pellere, trudere, offendere, pulsare, alqm, with, alqd re** (e.g. **capite, cubito, pede aut genu**), **soltere 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. (im)pulsus, -us, impetus, -us; to make a —, **instare**. **pushing**, adj. **acer**; see EAGER.

**pustillanimous**, adj. **timidus, abjectus, humilis, demissus, fractus**. Adv. **timide, abjecte, humiliter, demisse, animo abjecto**, etc. **pustillanimity**, n. **timiditas, formido** (= fear), **animus timidus**, etc. (see above), **animi demissio, infractio, or imbecillitas**.

**put**, v.tr. in gen., **ponere** (e.g. **calculus**), to — to or near, **appondere alqd alci rei or ad alqd, proponere alqd alci rei, admoveere alqd alci rei, referre alqd ad alqd**; to — a thing in its proper place, **alqd suo loco ponere**; to — away, **abdere, ponere** (the latter fig. = to lay aside); to — upon, **alqm or alqd imponere or inferre in alqd** (e.g. **puerum 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.), **(co)locare** (at a certain place);

to — on one side, to — by, **seponere, reponere**; to — down, **deponere, demittere** (= to let down); fig. **de(j)icere, ex(j)ingere**; see DESTROY; to — forward, **producere** (e.g. a candidate, *afferre* (a proof); to — off, **differre**; see DELAY; to — off a dress, **ponere, cruerè**; to — on, **induere**; to — out, **ex(j)icere, extrudere, expellere** (= to expel), **ex(j)ingere** (= 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 subjungere**; to — to flight, **fugare**; to be — to flight, **fugere, se in fugam dare**; to — to death, **interficere**; see KILL; to — up at, **devertère, 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 soltere**; see LEAVE.

**putative**, adj. **falsus** or **qui dicitur esse**.

**putrefaction**, n. by verb PUTREFY, I. **putrefy**, I. v.tr. **putrescere**. II. v.intr. **putrescere, 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 lusu oblatu, quaestio lusoria** (Plin.), **aenigma, -atis**, n.; 2, a difficulty, **nodus**. II. v.tr. **animum distrahere, impedire**. III. v.intr. **in alqd re haerere, in angustia esse**. **puzzling**, adj. **difficilis, ambiguus**.

**Pygmy**, n. **pygmaeus** (= one of the Pygmies, Plin., etc.) = dwarf, **nanus** (Juv.).

**pyramid**, n. **pyramis, -idis, f.** **pyramidal**, adj. in **pyramidis formam factus**.

**pyre**, n. † **pyra, rogus**. **pyrites**, n. **pyrites, -ae** (Plin.).

**pyrotechnica**, **pyrotechny**, n. as t.t. **ars pyrotechnica**.

**pyrrhic**, adj. 1, in **metre pes pyrrhichius** (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 circumforaneus**; 3, see IMPOSTOR. II. v.intr. **teitinnire**. 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(quor) annorum**.

**quadrille**, n. **sallatio**.

**quadrupartite**, adj. **quadrupartitus**.

**quadruped**, n. **quadrupes**.

**quadruple**, adj. **quadruplex**.

**quaff**, v.tr. see DRINK.

**quag(mire)**, n. **palus, -udis, f.**; see BOG.

**quaggy**, adj. **paluster**; see BOGGY.

**quail**, n. (a bird), **coturnix**.

**quail**, v.intr. **animo deficere**; see TREMBLE.

**quaint**, adj. *lepidus* (= pretty); see **CURIUS**.  
**AFFECTED**; *insolitus*, *novus*, *struus* (= new, strange), *facetus*, *argutus* (= witty); see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**. Adv. *novu* or *insolito* or *miro* quodam modo, *mire*, *facete*, *argute*. **quaintness**, n. use adj.

**quake**, v. intr. *tremere*; see **TREMBLE**. **quaker**, n. *unus ex iis qui se amicos appellant*.

**qualify**, v. tr. 1, *instituire, instruere, angere* (of men); to — oneself, *se praeparare*; 2, = to modify a remark, etc., *extenuare, attenuare, deminuire*; see **LESSEN**. **qualification**, n. *jus, juris*, n. (= right), *potestas* (= power), *comh. jus potestasque* (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 alqd re* (e.g. *honore*).

**quality**, n. 1, *proprietas, proprium* (= peculiarity), *natura* (= natural condition), *genus, -eris* (= kind), *ratio, vis* (= state, condition), *qualitas* (*notae* = particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical t.t.), *res quae est alcie 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, nihil 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, optimaee notae*; of the second —, *secundae notae*; of different —, *diversae notae*).

**qualm**, n. 1, lit. *defectio* (*virium*, Plin.), = faintness, *fastidium* (= loathing); 2, fig., use circuml. (e.g. I have a — of conscience, *mens mihi angitur*).

**quantity**, n. 1, *numerus* (= number), *copia* (= plenty), *aliquot* (= a few, several, a considerable number); a great —, *multitudo, magnus numerus, aceruus* (= 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 *secenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *secentas literas uno tempore accepi*); 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 alqo*), *rixari, altercari*; see **DISPUTE**. **quarrelsome**, adj. *rixosus, 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) *quo sextarii*.

**quartan**, n. *febris quartana*.

**quarter**, I. n. 1, = fourth part, *quarta pars* (post Aug., also *quarta* alone; = every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; 2, a part, district, *vicus*; 3, = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alcja*

*vitalae parcere, alci (victo) vitam dare*, II. v. tr. 1, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartire* (in gen. = to divide into four parts); to — a man (as a punishment), in *quadrifur* partes *distrachere* (Sen.); 2, *collocare in alqo loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitia disponere* or in *hospitia dividere* or in *hospitia deducere* (upon the ratepayers); *milites per oppida dispartire*, *milibus hospitia in oppidis praestare* (upon the towns). **quarter-day**, n. perhaps *dies constitutus, dictus* or *certus*, or by exact date. **quarter-deck**, n. *yuppis*. **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 —, *pecunia tercio 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), *manerio* (Plin., place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. So-and-so's, by *habitare apud alqm*; 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, *statio, -orum*; to take up —, *statio ponere*; to be in —, in *statio esse*; close —, *cominus*; to come to —, *manum conserre*.

**quash**, v. tr. 1, see **SQUEEZE**, **CRUSH**; 2, in law, to — an indictment, etc., *rescindere*.

**quaver**, I. v. intr. 1, in gen., see **TREMBLE**, **VIBRATE**; 2, in music, *\*vibrare*. II. n. *octava* (with or without *para*); a semi —, *para sectadecima*.

**quay**, n. *margo, -inis*, m., *crepido*.

**queen**, n. *regina* (also fig.); — bee, *rex apium*. **queenly**, adj. *reginae similis, regius*.

**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. *stium, iram*), *resinguerre, ex(s)tinguere, expiere, reprimere, depellere*.

**querimonious, querulous**, adj. *queribundus, querulus*, or by the verb (con)queri (*alqd or de alqd re*).

**query**, v. intr., **querist**, n. see **QUESTION**.

**quest**, n. to go in — of, see **SEEK**, **SEARCH**.

**question**, I. n. 1, *interrogatio* (= the act of asking a —, and the — itself), (*inter*)*rogatum* (= the — asked); *quaestio* (= strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial); *controversia* (esp. = legal controversy); *lis* (= lawsuit), *res, causa* (as (= 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 —, *interrogare alqm de alqd re* (see **INTERROGATE**); a short —, *interrogatiuncula, rogatiuncula, quaestiuuncula*; a — about morals, etc., *de moribus*, etc.; a capitious —, *captio, interrogatio captiosa*; to bother, confuse anyone with —s, *rogitando alqm obtundere*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondere*; there is no — about, *non est dubium quin* or *accus* and *infin.*; without —, *sine dubio, procul dubio, certe, certo*; the — arises, *quaesitur, 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 alqo in alqm quaerere* (e.g. *de sero 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, exquirere, quaerere, percontari; to — anything, ad incertum revocare; to — anyone, alqm interrogando urgere, alqm rogando obtundere (in a troublesome manner); see **ASK**. **EXAMINE.** *questionable*, adj. is or id de quo or ea de quâ quaeritur or quaestio est, incertus, anceps, dubius. *questioning*, n. (inter)rogatio, percontatio, quaestio.

**quibble**, **I.** n. captio, cavillatio (esp. in Quink.), ambages, -is, 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, mox, mature; see **SOON**. **II.** n. to cut to the —, ad vivum rescare (lit.), mordere (fig.). *quicken*, v.tr. 1, animare (poet., also fig.); 2, see **ACCELERATE**; 3, = to stimulate, accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm. *quickness*, n. calx viva. *quickness*, n. 1, velocitas, pernicitas; see **SPEED**; 2, of intellect, perspicacitas, solertia, calliditas, ingenit alacritas, celeritas. *quick-sand*, n. sylvia (lit. and fig.). *quick-scented*, adj. sagax. *quick-sighted*, adj. perspicax (lit. and fig.). *quick-sightedness*, n. perspicacitas, ingenit acies or acumen. *quick-silver*, n. argentum vivum. *quick-tempered*, adj. iracundus; see **IRRITABLE**. *quick-witted*, adj. acer, acutus, argutus, perspicax.

*quiescent*, adj. by quiescere. *quiescence*, n. see **QUIETNESS**.

**quiet**, **I.** adj. *quies* (= abstaining from exertion), *tranquillus* (= with little motion, esp. of the sea), comb. *tranquillus et quietus*, *pacatus* (= reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), *sedatus* (= 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* dēgere, *quiete vivere*, *otiose vivere*, *vitam umbratilem 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*, *sedate*, *otiose*. **II.** n. 1, (*re)quies*, -itis, f., *tranquillitas*, *remissio* (the two latter after exertion), *otium* (= freedom from business), *silentium* (= silence); 2, fig. *quies*, -itis, *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. *cynanche* (Cels.), in pure Latin *angina*.

**quintessence**, n. *flos, floris*, m. (the proper term); *medulla* (= marrow).

**quintetto**, n. *cantus* (-us) e *quinque symphoniacis editus*.

**quip**, n. *facetia*.

**quiro**, n. *scapus* (Plin., with the ancients = 20 shoets).

**quirk**, n. see **QUIBBLE, I.**

**quit**, v.tr. see **LEAVE, DESERT**.

**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), *magnope* (= greatly); that is — wrong, *falsum est id totum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire*; — right! *ita est!* (as answer); — certain, *haud dubie* (= no doubt); not —, *minus* (e.g. not — so many); *parum* (= too little).

**quits**, adv. *render by fidem suam solvisee*; we are —, *nilhil reliquum est*.

**quiver**, **I.** n. *pharetræ*; wearing a —, † *pharetratus*. **II.** v.intr. † *trepidare, tremere*.

**qui-vive**, n. on the —, by *alacer*; see **ALERT**.

**quott**, n. *discus*.

**quota**, n. (*rata*) *pars* (usu. *pro rata parte*).

**quote**, v.tr. *afferre, praferre* (= to bring forward), *referre* (= to report), *laudare* (with praise), *referre* (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 illis* (teris *pauca in exemplum subici*.

**quotation**, n. 1, = act of quoting, *prolatio, commemoratio*; 2, = passage quoted, *locus alatus*, etc.; see **QUOTE**.

**quoth**, v.intr. *inquitt, ait*.

**quotidian**, adj. *cot(t)idianus*.

## R.

**rabbi**, n. \**rabbi*.

**rabbit**, n. *cuniculus*.

**rabble**, n. *sentina* *reipublicae* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the people), *faex populi* (= the dregs), *colluvio*, *quisquiliæ* (= refuse), *turba* (= crowd); see **MOB**.

**rabid**, adj. *rabidus*; see **MAD**. Adv. *rabide*.

**race**, n. *genus, -tris*, 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); *prosapia* (= stock), *semen* (lit. = seed, meton. for *gens*), *proles*, -is, f. (= progeny), *nomen* (= name), † *pro-pago*, † *sanguis*; see **BRICK, KIND, RACEDOM**, n. *sucus*, comb. *sucus et sanguis*, *sapor vernaculus* (= idiomatic —). *racý*, adj. *habens quemdam saccum suum*; *habens saccum quem saporern vernaculum*; *salsus* (= pungent).

**race**, **I.** n. = contest, *curvus, -us, certamen*, *curriculum*; to hold —, *curvus certare*; horse —, *curvus, -us, equorum* or *equester*. **II.** v.intr. (*curvus*) *certare* or *contendere*, *pedibus contendere* (on foot). **race-course**, n. *curriculum* (in gen.), *stadium* (the ancient *erácleus*), *circus* (= circus), *hippodromus*. **race-horse**, n. *equis, coles, -itis*, m. **raeer**, n. on foot, *cursor*; = a horse, *equis*.

**rack**, **I.** n. 1, = manger, *foliaceus*; 2, an instrument of torture, *equuleus, tormentum*,

*questio* (= examination by torture); to put to the —, in *equileum* *alqm* imponere, *equileo* *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, *strépitus*, -ūs; see **NOISE**.

**racquets**, n. by *ludre*; see **BALL**.

**radiance**, n. *fulgor* (= brightness), *claritas*, *color*, *splendor*, *nitor*. **radiant**, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus*, *candidus*, *splendidus*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, *fulgens*; 2, of expression of face, *felix*, *latus*; see **HAPPY**, **GLAD**. Adv. *clare*, *splendide*, *nitide*, *felicitate*, *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 natura est insita*, or by *præcipuus* (= chief), *maximus* (= very great); see **THOROUGH**; 2, *Græc.* — word, *verbum nativum*, *primigenium*, *primitivum*; 3, in politics, *novarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus*; a red —, *novarum rerum avidus*. Adv. *radicetia*, *funditus*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**.

**radish**, n. *raphanus* (Plin.).

**radius**, n. *radius*.

**raffle**, I. v.intr. *alea ludere*; to — for, *de alea re aleas jactu contendere*. **II.** n. *alea*.

**raft**, n. *ratia*.

**rafter**, n. *canterius*, *tignum transversarium*, *transstrum*, dim. *transstrillum*.

**rag**, n. *pannus*. **ragamuffin**, n. *homo pannosus* or *nequam*. **ragged**, adj. (of men) *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis oblitus* (Ter.).

**rage**, I. n. *rabies*, *furor*, *ævitia*, *ira*, *iracundia* (see under **MADNESS**); *aleis* rei cupiditas, *cupido*, *studium*, *aviditas* (= violent desire for, e.g. *glorias*). **II.** v.intr. *furere* (of men, in poets also of personified objects), *ævere* (= to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against anyone or anything, in *alqm* or in *alea*. **raging**, adj. see **VIOLENT**.

**rail**, I. n. = bar, *tignum transversum*; on a railway, *ferrum*; see **BAR**. **II.** v.tr. to — off, *septis claudere*, (con)septa. **railing**, n. *palus* (= stake, fence), *clatræ* (= trellis-work); see **FENCE**. **railway**, n. *via ferro strata*; to construct a —, *viam ferro sternere*.

**rail**, v.intr. *convictis* or *contumeliis* uti; to — at, *alqm* *convictis* *consecrari*, *alei* *maledictæ*, *maledicta* in *alqm* *dicere* or *conferre*. **railery**, n. *jocus*, *carillatio*.

**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.impera. it —s, *pluit*; it —s fast, *magnus effunditur imber*, *magna vis imbrivus effunditur*. **rainy**, adj. *pluvius*, † *aquosus*, † *imbrifer*.

**raise**, v.tr. 1, (as) *tollere*; 2, *erigere* (e.g. *maium*); 3, see **ERECT**, **BUILD**; 4, to — the price, etc., by *efferre* (e.g. *pretium aleis* rei), *carus* *rendere* *alei*; to — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see **INCREASE**; 5, = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *fores semine sparso*); 6, = to elevate anyone in condition, *augere*, *ornare*, *producere* *ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplius honoribus* *ornare* or *decorare*; 7, = to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *erigere*, *revocare*; 8, = to bring together, *colligere*, (con)-

*parare*, (con)scribere; see **COLLECT**; 9, = to — the voice, by *tollere* (e.g. *clamorem*); 10, = to — a siege, *oppugnatione desistere*, *oppugnationem relinquere*.

**raisin**, n. *acinus passus*, † *racemus passus*, in pl. *uvæ passæ* (Col.).

**rake**, I. n. 1, *pecten*, *rastrum*, *radellum*, *irpeæ* (to break clods or to pull up weeds); 2, = good-for-nothing fellow, *ganeo*, *nepos*, -ūs, m. (= prodigal), *homo dissolutus* or *perditus*. **II.** v.tr. *pectine* *terere* (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*, *colligere*, *convalescere* (from illness); see **RECOVER**. **III.** n. use verb.

**ram**, I. n. *aries*, -ūs, m. (both of sheep and battering-). **II.** v.tr. *alqd* *fastu* *adigere*, *fastuare*. **rammer**, n. *fastuca*, *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 ambulatum*. **rambler**, n. *homo vagus*, *erro* (= vagrant). **rambling**, adj. *vagus* (lit. and fig.).

**ramification**, n. 1, lit. by *ramis difundi*; 2, fig. para. **ramify**, v.intr. *dividi*; see also **EXTEND**.

**rampant**, adj. in gen. *ferox*, *superbus* (= proud); to be —, *superbire*; in heraldry, *erectus* or *arrectus*.

**rampart**, n. 1, *vallum* (properly speaking), *agger*, -eris, m. (= a mound, mole); 2, fig. *vallum*, *propugnaculum*, *praesidium*.

**randid**, adj. *randidus*.

**rancour**, n. *odium* (*occultum*); see **HATRED**. **rancorous**, adj. *iratus*, *iracundus* (= angry), *malevolus*, *malignus* (= spiteful), *iridicus* (= envious), *infectus*, *inimicus* (= hostile). Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*, *maligne*, *infeste*, *inimice*.

**random**, adj. in *cæcis* *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.), *montes continui* (= — of mountains), *ali juctus*, -ūs, or *conjectus*, -ūs (= of missiles); 2, — of thought, etc., by *circumloc.* (e.g. *sententiarum variatæ 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 perrumpere*; to throw the —s into confusion, *ordines* (con)urbare; in their —, *ordinati* (of troops), *ordinatim*; 2, degree in military affairs, *ordo* (*militandi*), or by *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorem esse* *alqm*); to reduce to the —, in *ordinem* *agere*; 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, *eodem loco esse cum* *alqm* (in gen.), *paræ ordines* *duces* (of two military officers).

**rank**, adj. of plants, *luxuriosus*; of smell, + *grævolens*, *foetidus*; = very great, *magnus*, *maximus*.

**rankle**, v. intr. perhaps *mordere* (= to bite), or *pungere* (= to prick).

**ransack**, v. tr. 1, a hotise, *azaurire*, *exinanire*, *nudum atque inane reddere*; a temple, *sanctum errere et extergere*, *spoliare expilareque*, *nudare 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. *aliquis 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**, v. tr. *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 *praedae rapinarum*, *spoliandi cupidio*, *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*, n. **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), *inustatus* (= 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. *raritas, res rara, res rara visu* or *inventu*.

**rascal**, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus*. **rascally**, n. *scelus, -eris*, n. **rascally**, adj. *sceleratus, turpis, sceleratus*; see BASE.

**rase**, v. tr. = to level with the ground, *solo aequare* or *adaequare*.

**rash**, adj. *praeceps, praecipitatus* (= headlong, etc.), *inconsultus* (= inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen, temerarius* (= thoughtless)). Adv. *inconsulte* (*inconsulto*, *inconsiderate*, *temere*, *nimis festinanter*, *praecipitans*); to act —, *festinantis agere*. **rashness**, n. *temeritas*.

**rash**, n. *eruptio(nes)* (Plin.), *scabies* (= itch).

**rasher**, n. of bacon, *lardif olula*.

**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, *rectigal, tributum*; to lay a —, *rectigal tributum imponere alicui* (= to — anyone) and *alicui rei, tributum indicere 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 rectigal 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 enimvero, 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 infn.*; 2, = somewhat, *aliquantum, aliquanti*.

**ratification**, n. *sanctio*, or by **ratify**, v. tr. a treaty, *sancire pactum, fidem foederis firmare, foedus ratum facere*.

**ratio**, n. *pro rata portione*; see PROPORTION.

**ratioination**, n. see REASONING.

**ration**, n. *demenium, cibum* or *victus, -us, diuturnus* (= daily allowance of food).

**rational**, adj. 1, = having reason, *rationes praeditus* or *utens, rationis particeps*; 2, = agreeable to reason, (*rationis*) *consentaneus*. Adv. *ratione*; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or *considerate agere*. **rationalism**, n. *opinio eorum qui in investigationes veri rationis sud (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, *blaterare* (= 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)(uci)nari* (= to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

**raven**, n. *corvus*.

**ravenging**, adj. *rapax, vorax, edax*. **ravenous**, adj. 1, see RAVENING; 2, = very hungry, *cibi avidus*. Adv. *summa cibi aviditate, voraciter*. **ravenousness**, n. *cibi aviditas, voracitas, edacitas*.

**ravine**, n. *angustiae vitarum* (in gen. = narrow passage, path), *fauces, -ium* (= defile), *salus, -is* (= 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), *impolitus* (= unpolished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (= not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine); — gold, silver, *aurum, argentum incoctum* (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 civitatis affulsisse vix est*).

**ray**, n. a fish, *raia* (Plin.).

**razor**, n. *culter 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*,

*capere alqm locum* (esp. by sea); to — the harbour, *portum capere*, in *portum pervenire*, *pervenire*; 5, = to arrive at by effort, *assequi*; 6, of reports, *pervenire*, *accedere*, *deferri* ad alqm. **II.** n. within —, *quod manu prehendi*, *quod contingi potest*; out of — of gunshot, *extra tellectum* or *conjectum*.

**reach, retch**, v.intr. *nausare*. **reach-ing**, n. *nausea*.

**reacot**, v.tr. 1, to — a play, *fabulam iterum* or *denuo dare* (of the author), or *agere* (of the actors); 2, to — upon, *alqm agere* (with adv. of the manner in which the action takes place). **re-act-ion**, n. *commutatio* (= change).

**read**, v.tr. and intr. *legere* (in gen.); lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. *epicas*, *recitare* (to — aloud, recite), *praeire* or *praeire vocis* (= 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, *pervolvère*, *pervolvare*; fig. to — in the future, *praevagare futura*; to — the future in the stars, *e siderum positu et spatii conjectura facere de rebus futuris*; to — it in anyone's looks, by alqd in alci's vultu or ex toto ore eminet (e.g. *pigritia* et *desperatio* in omnium vultu eminet, *toto ex ore crudelitatis eminet*); a person that is well —, *homo satis lit(eratus, eruditus, disertus)*; fairly well —, *lincus lit(eris)*; to be much —, in *manibus esse*. **readable**, adj. *jucundus*; see **DELIGHTFUL**. **reader**, n. *lector*, *recitator* (= one who reads aloud), *agnoscentes* (= a slave who reads aloud). **reading**, n. *lectio*, *lectio*, *recitatio* (aloud to anyone = recital); want of —, *inactia lit(erarum)*; 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 alqd or with infin.), *promptus* (= quick, ad alqd or in alqd or in alqd re), comb. *promptus* et *paratus*, *expeditus* (= always prepared, in readiness); — to do a thing, *paratus facere alqd* or *ad alqd faciendum*; simply with the part. fut. act. (e.g. *moriturus, periturus*); to be —, ad manum esse, *praeito adesse*, *for*, ad alqd; at anybody's command, *ad nutum alci's expeditum esse*; to get or make —, *parare, instruere alqd*; to get oneself — for, *se parare ad alqd*, *se expeditre ad alqd*, (comb.) *parare, instruere alqd*; = finished, perfectus, absolutus; — money, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*; to pay — money, *pecuniam repraesentare*; 2, = obliging, officious, *facilis*. Adv. *prompte*, *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 *promptum esse, paratum* or *provisum esse, suppetere* (= to be in sufficient quantity, of corn, etc.); to hold in —, *habere paratum, in expedito*; 2, *animus promptus* or *paratus, facilitas, officium, studium*.

**real**, adj. 1, = not fictitious, *verus* (= true, e.g. *gloria, ius*), *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, *vere vera*), *profecto*, (*enim*) *vero*; ironically *scitilicet*, in question, *illane vero?* **reality**, n. *quod est seu quod esse potest* (Vitr.), *res, res veras, verum* (= realities, facts, what really exists, opp. *res*

*fictae*, *veritas, natura* (both these words in an abstract sense); in —, *re, re vera, verum*; to become a —, *fieri, effici, ad effectum adduci, realiter*, v.tr. 1, = to carry into effect, *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere* or *perducere*, *ad verum perducere*; 2, = to grasp mentally, *intellegere* (animo), *repraesentare, ante oculos* or *sibi proponere*; 3, of money, *pecuniam redipere* or *alqd alqd pretio vendere*. **realization**, i. effectus, -ta, *inventio* et *excoogitatio* (= discovery), or by *mente concipere*.

**realm**, n. *civitas, respublica* (= state), *regnum* (= kingdom).

**ream**, n. of paper, *viginti scopi* (scopis = a cylinder on which twenty sheets were rolled).

**reanimate**, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps *alqm* et *† morte revocare* or *mortuis vitam reddere* or *restituere*; 2, fig. to — anyone's hope, *ad novam spem alqm excitare* or *erigere*, *novam spem elici ostendere*.

**reap**, v.tr. 1, (*de)metere*; 2, prov., as you sow, so you will —, *ut seminem facis, ita metes*; to — where we have not sown, *alicuius agros demetere, sub arboris quibus alius conserpsi legere fructum* (Liv.); fig. to gain, *fructum capere, percipere*, the fruit of, *ex alqd re, fructum alci's rei ferre*. **reaper**, n. *messor*. **reaping-hook**, n. *falx*.

**reappear**, v.intr. *redire* (= to return).

**rear**, n. *agmen extremum* or *novissimum, acies novissima* or *extrema*; the — of the enemy, *hostes novissimos, postremi*; to form the —, *agmen claudere, coepere*.

**rear**, I. v.tr. 1, see **RAISE, LIFT**; 2, to — up, plants, etc., *alere* (in gen.); children, *educere, educare*; see **EDUCATE**; 3, fig., see **EXALT, ELEVATE**. **II.** v.intr. of horses, *ex(s)ultare, saltare* or *arrectum*.

**reason**, I. n. 1, = cause, *principium, initium, fons, nris*, n. (= source, origin), *causa* (= cause), comb. *causa* et *semen* (e.g. *belli*), *ratio*; to state a —, (*causam* or *rationem*) *afferre* (e.g. *cur credam, afferre possum, firmissimum argumentum offerri videatur*); not without a —, *non sine causa, cum causa*; for this —, that, etc., *propterea* (quod), *quod, quoniam, quoniamrem, quapropter, quare, idcirco, itaque*; by — of, *ex alqd re*; there is no —, I have no —, etc., or why, etc., *non est, nihil est, quod* or *cur*; non habeo, *nihil habeo, quod* or *cur*, with subj. (e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy, *nihil est quod te moveat*); 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), *prudencia, consilium* (= prudence); void of —, *ratione carus, rationis expertus*; 3, see **RIGHT, JUSTICE**; 4, = moderation, *aegritas* (also = feeling of justice), *justitia, fides* (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. *rationari* (in gen.), *disputare* or *disserere* de alqd re (about anything, animo or secum *reputare* with oneself); see **ABOVE**. **reasonable**, adj. 1, *rationis particeps* (= rational), *modestus* (= unassuming), *rationi consentiens, consentaneus* (= in accordance with reason); 2, = moderate, *aegritas* (= 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, *dens emere*. Adv. *rationi consententer*,

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. 1, = 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 mouere (= to cause a revolt), imperium auspiciumque abnuere (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), rebellare, rebellionem facere (of a tribe recently subdued), imperium alieis detractare (= to refuse to obey anyone), defecere ab alio or ab alieis imperio, desciscere ab alio (= to desert anyone). II. n. homo seditiosus, novorum consiliorum auctor. **rebellion**, n. seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us, rebellio. **rebellious**, adj. seditiosus, turbulentus, novarum rerum cupidus or studiosus. Adv. seditiose, turbulenter.

**rebelow**, 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, re(j)icere. II. n. repulsa (of a candidate; only poet. in wider sense), or by repelli; see REBURN.

**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 increpare, alqm alieis rei incusare; see BLAME. II. n. reprehensio, vituperatio, objuratio, convicium (= scolding), castigatio. **rebuker**, n. reprehensor, castigator, objurator.

**rebut**, v. tr. redarguere, repellere, refellere; see CONFUTE.

**recall**, I. v. tr. 1, 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 receptum dare; to — to their (the people's) minds, memoriam alieis rei renovare or redintegrare; to — to anyone's mind, alqd alqd in memoriam redigere or reducere, alqm in memoriam alieis rei renovare or reducere; to — to one's mind, memoriam alieis rei repetere 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 commovere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter. **recapitulation**, n. enumeratio, rerum repetitio et congregatio.

**recapture**, I. v. tr. recipere. II. n. by verb.

**recoat**, v. tr. 1, lit. requirere, constare (= to melt down); 2, fig. totum denuo fingere (lit. = to

mould all anew, Plaut.), fingere or formare in aliud (lit. = to make into something quite different), recoquere (lit. and fig.), commutare (= to transform, e.g. republicum), renovare (= to give a new shape, e.g. alqd in legibus); see TRANSFORM.

**recede**, v. intr. recedere, retro cedere.

**receipt**, n. 1, acceptio, or by circumloc. with accipere (e.g. after the — of the money, etc., pecunia accepta; after the — of your letters, lit(eris tuis acceptis or allatis); to acknowledge the — of, testari se accepisse alqd; to sign the — in a book, acceptum referre alqd; 2, of money, a —, apocha (Act., ἀποχὴ) or acceptio latio (or as one word acceptatio), 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 medicis formulis diluere. **receive**, v. tr. 1, 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), alci obviam ventientem procedere; to — anyone in a ship, cariare, to take in, tollere alqm; 3, in one's house, recipere (as a benefactor), excipere (as a friend), hospitio accipere or excipere lecto, ad se (domum) recipere; 4, anywhere, to — as citizen, ad(d)ecere in numerum civium, facere civem; to — 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(d)ecere, amicum sibi ad(j)ungere; not to —, re(j)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 aequi donique facere, boni consilieri; not well, badly, ill, in malam partem accipere; aegre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre, male interpretari. **receiver**, n. 1, 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. 1, 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 accipere, benigne, male excipere, 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. nuper, recens (ante and post class.).

**receptacle**, see under RECEIVE.

**recess**, n. 1, = retired place, recessus, -us,

*secessus, -us, penetrabile* (usu. pl. and mostly poet.); — in a room, perhaps *angulus*; 2, = holidays, *feriae*.

**recipe**, n. see **RECEIPT**, 2.

**reciprocal**, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo, invicem*. **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, (com-)memorare, dicere, (en)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 alcia*. Adv. *neglegenter* (= carelessly), *temere* (= rashly), *imprudenter* (= inconsiderately). **recklessness**, n. *imprudencia, 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, assignare rem, rationem ire*; by my —, *mea opinione*; to run your pen through the —, *alci rationes conturbare*; to find your — in, *quaestum 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 ad alqd re vindicare*; 2, fig. to call back from error, vice, etc., *alqm revocare ad virtutem (a perditā luxuriā, etc.)*, *alqm ad officium reducere*.

**recline**, I. v.tr. *redinare*; to — the head upon the elbow, *nitī or inīti cubito, inīti in cubitum*. II. v.intr. *facere* (= 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, *(re)cognoscere, (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, vadium*; to enter into — a, *vadium non facere*.

**recoil**, v.intr. *repercuti, resille* (lit. and fig.), *† resultare, recellere*; to — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd*.

**recollect**, v.tr. *alci rei (com)meminisse, reminisci, alqd recordari, comb. reminisci et recordari*, or by *memoria alci rei tenere or habere, memorem or haud immemorem esse alci rei* (all = *meminisse*), *memoriam alci rei repellere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memoria repellere alqd, subit animum alci rei memoria, alqd mihi in memoria, venit mihi in mentem alqd, alci rei, de alqd re* (all = *reminisci*); to — anything quite well, *commeminisse with genit.*; I cannot — it, *memoria alqd excessit, delapsum est, e memoria alqd mihi exiit, exiit, ex animo alqd effudit, 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. *renasci*, 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, suffragio* (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 alci commendatio apud alqm*; a letter of —, *litterae commendaticiae*; to give anyone a letter of — to, *alqm commendare alci per litteras*. **recommendatory**, adj. *commendaticius*.

**recompense**, I. n. *pretium, merces, -idis, 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, manes*); to — a person with anyone, *alqm cum alqd or alqm or alci animum alci reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam, alio alqm in alci gratiam reconciliare or restituere*; to — oneself with, to anyone, *reconciliari alci, reconciliare sibi alqm or alci animum or alci gratiam, in gratiam cum alqd 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 — together, *congruere, congruenter esse alci rei, aptum esse alci rei, non alienum esse ad alqd re, both with genit. (e.g. *scientia est*)*; 3, = to submit to, *se subijcere, obtemperare or parere, with dat., alqd subire or perferre*; see **YIELD**. **reconcilable**, **reconciliatory**, adj. 1, *placabilis*; 2, *qui (quae, quod) alci rei accommodari potest*. **reconciler**, n. *reconciliator gratiae*. **reconciliation**, n. 1, *reconciliatio concordiae or gratiae*; 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., *cognoscere qualis sit natura alci loci, naturam alci loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alci loci speculari* (= to explore), *visare alqd* (in gen. = to inspect anything, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (= to spy out, e.g. *itineria hostium*); one sent out to —, *explorator*. **reconnoitring**, n. by verbs.

**reconquer**, v.tr. *recipere, reciperare (recup-)*.

**reconsider**, v.tr. *denovo, rursus or iterum considerare, repulare, etc.*; see **CONSIDER**.

**record**, I. v.tr. *referre in tabulas, libellum, etc., litteris or memoriae mandare*. II. n. *litterae, tabulae, historia, monumentum, memoria alci rei*. **records**, pl. *annales, -ium, m.* (= annuals), *acta* (publica or diurna or urbana, = journal), *fasti* (= calendar), *tabulae* (publicae) (= official state —), *acta Senatus* (= — of the Senate). **record-office**, n. *tabularium*. **recorder**, n. = keeper of records, *chartularius* (legal, Jct.), *compendis patrum actis electus* (Tac., of records of the Senate); = a judge, *iudex*.

**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.), *alci rei perfugio uti* (fig. e.g. *aquarum*), *decurrere ad alqm or alqd, se ad alqm conferre*; in bad sense, *ad alqd decurrere*.

**recover**, *I. v.tr.* *recipere*, (e.g. *res amissas*) *recipere*, *reparare*, *repellere*; to — one's debts, *evincere* (Jct.), *nomina sua exigere* (e.g. *amissas*).

**II. v.intr.** 1, *convalescere*, *sanescere*, *santitatem recipere* or *recipere*, *resistit in sanitate*; 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* (a) *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. I.* in gen. *recipitatio*; 2, *sanitas restituta*, *valetudo confirmata*; to have, to entertain, no hopes for anyone's — *alqm* or *alcjs aditum desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his — *omnes medici diffidunt*; 3, in law, *evictio* (Jct.).

**recreant**, *n. I.* = apostate, apostata (Eccl.); 2, see **COWARD**.

**recreate**, *v.tr. I.* = to create anew, *renovare*, *recreare*; see **RENEW**; 2, = to amuse, etc., oneself, *requiescere* (= to rest), *animum relaxare*, *remitttere*, *mentem reficere* or *recreare* (= to revive). **recreation**, *n. requies*, *†is* (= 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* *reperere*. **recrimination**, *n.* *accusatio mutua* (Tac.).

**recruit**, *I. v.tr.* and *intr. I.* one's strength, *se* or *vires recreare*, *reficere*; 2, to — the army, *supplere*, *explere*, *delectibus supplere*, *supplementum scribere* *alcj*, *reficere*, *milites conscribere*, *delectum habere*. **II. n.** *novus miles* (in gen.),  *tiro* (not drilled, opp. *vetus miles*, *veteranus*); the — a, *milites sines*, *milites in supplementum lecti*; also *supplementum* (= reserve); a —ing officer, *conquisitor*. **recruiting**, *n.* *conquisitio*, *delectus*, *-us*.

**rectangle**, *n.* *figura orthogonia*. **rectangular**, *adj.* *orthogonicus*.

**rectification**, *n.* *correctio*, *emendatio*. **rectify**, *v.tr.* *corrumpere*, *emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing); see **CORRECT**.

**rectilinear**, *adj.* (*directus*).

**rectitude**, *n.* *aequitas*, *probitas*, *integritas*, *honestas*, *simplicitas*, *ingenuitas* (in one's actions), *animus ingenuus*.

**rector**, *n.* of a grammar-school or college, *scholarum*, *gymnasii*, *academici*, *rector* or *moderator*; to be — of, etc., *praeesse*, *praefectum esse* *alcj* *rei*; of a parish, *parochias rector*, or, where possible, *acerdos* (= priest).

**recumbent**, *adj.* (*re*) *supinus*, *†reclinis*, or *by* *reclinari*; see **RECLINE**.

**red**, *adj.* *ruber*, *rubens* (= bright —), *rufus* (= light —, *auburn*), *rufus* (= fire-red); *rubicundus* (= ruddy), *rubidus* (= dark —), *punicus* (= purple), *† sanguineus* (= blood —), *† flammeus* (= flame-coloured); — hair, *capillus rufus* or *rufus*; the — sea, *Sinus Arabicus*. **redde**, *I. v.tr.* *†rudefacere*. **II. v.intr. (*re*) *rubescere* (= 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, *reperignare quod pignori datum est* (Jct.); see also **FREE**. **redeemer**, *n.* *liberator*, *vindex*, from anything, *alcjs rei* (= deliverer), *redemptor* (by ransom; \* *mundi redemptor*, the — of

the world), \* *servator*; see **SAVIOUR**. **redemption**, *n. I.* *redemptio*, *liberatio* (= deliverance); 2, in theology, \* *salus* (= salvation), \* *redemptio*.

**redolent**, *adj.* *alqd redolens*.

**redouble**, *v.tr.* *reduplicare*, *†ingeminare*.

**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*, *supervacuus*.

**redress**, *I. v.tr.* = to amend, *corrumpere*, *emendare*, *restituere*, *alcj rei mederi*, *alcj satisfacere* de *alqd re*; to — a wrong, *injuriam arceire*. **II. n.** *satisfactio*, *remedium*, or by verb.

**reduce**, *v.tr. I.* = to bring to any state, to — to order, *in integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); to — a man to poverty, *alqm* *ad inopiam reducere*; to — to ashes, *incendit delirum* (a house, town, etc.), *incendit vasculum* (e.g. *omnia*); to — one to despair, *alqm* *ad desperationem adducere* or *reducere*; 2, = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., (*im*) *minuere*, *diminuere* (in gen.); to — the price of, *pretium alcjs rei* (*im*) *minuere*; 3, = to conquer, *vincere*, *expugnare* (of a stronghold). **reduction**, *n. I.* by verbs; 2, *expugnatio*; 3, in arith. and logic, *reductio*.

**reduplication**, *n.* *reduplicatio* as gram. t. t.

**reecho**, *v.intr.* *recreare* *alqd* or *alqd re* or *remitttere*, *alqd re* *resultare*.

**reed**, *n.* *carex* (= sedge, shear-grass), *arundo* (= cane), *oarna* (= small —), *calamus*. **reedy**, *adj.* *arundinibus*.

**reef**, *I. n. I.* *scopuli*, *saxa* (= rocks); see **ROCK**; 2, = portion of a sail, *velum*. **II. v.tr.** *vela subducere*.

**reek**, *v.intr.* *fumare*.

**reel**, *I. n. I.* = a winder, *glomus* (= ball, a.g. lint); 2, = a dance, *sallatio*. **II. v.intr.** *tibulare*, *vaccillare*.

**recollect**, *v.tr.* *reficere*.

**reestablish**, *v.tr.* *restituere*, *reficere*. **re-establishment**, *n.* *restitutio*, *refectio*; see **RENEWAL**.

**refectory**, *n.* *convicinium*.

**refer**, *I. v.tr. I.* = 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 poetarum fabulas*), *reficere* or *remitttere* *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 alqm* *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*, *alcjs 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*, *reficere* *alqm* *ad alqd* (for better information), *asferre* *alqd* (= to — to, as a proof), *alcjs rei accusationem asferre*, *alcjs rei accusationem uti* (= to — to anything, as an excuse for, etc.). **referable**, *adj.* *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *ad alqm* or *alqd* *referri potest*. **reference**, *n.* *arbitr.* **reference**, *n. I.* to anyone, by verbs; 2, allusion to books, persons, etc.; see **QUOTATION**; 3, = relation, by ratio; to have — to,

*pertinere, referri ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, *alienus ad alqd re*; with —, etc., by *quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit*, Clc.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu*, Clc.); or by *de* with *abl.* (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *recte non credis de numero militum*, Clc.).

**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, *civilis* (= 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*, *argutiae*.

**reflect**, I. v.tr. to — the rays of light, *radios repercutere, regere*. 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* (*re*)*volvere*, *memoriam alcis rei repetere* or *revocare*; see **THINK**; 2. to — upon, *culpae*; see **BLAME**. **reflection**, n. 1. of rays, etc., *repercussus*, —us (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. *magni consilii*; see **THOUGHTFUL**; 2. *Gram.* *reciprocus*.

**reflex**, n. *recessus*, —us.

**reform**, I. v.tr. 1. = to make anew, *renovare*, *restituere*; of scattered troops, *ordines restituere*; 2. = to amend, *corrigere*, *emendare*. II. v.intr. *se corrigere*, *moros suos mutare*, *in viam redire*. III. n. *correctio*, *emendatio* (in gen.); of manners, *morum mutatio*. **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. *correc-tor*, *emendator*.

**refract**, v.tr. *radii 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 ad alqd re*, (*sibi* or *animis*) *temperare ad alqd re* or *quid* 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, *animum reparare*, *relaxare*, *integrare* (in gen.); by mental recreation, *animo relaxari*. **refreshing**, adj. *reficiens*, *recreans*, *suaavis*, *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. —a, *cibus*.

**refrigerate**, v.tr. *refrigerare*.

**refuge**, n. *perflugium*, *refugium*, *asylum* (= an asylum for everybody, gen. a sacred grove or

temple), *recessus*, —us, *secessus*, —us (= 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*, *exortis*, *profugus* (= exile).

**refulgent**, adj. see **BRIGHT**.

**refund**, v.tr. *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci impensum*, (dis)solvere (e.g. a debt, nomen: to — a sum of money lent, *ass altentum*), *rescribere* (= to pay money by bill).

**refuse**, I. v.tr. *alqd recusare* (or with accus. and infin., *quis* 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.), *interitamentum* (of metals, etc., in melting), *purpamentum* (= dirt swept off), *faex* (= dregs, lit. and fig.), *quisquilae* (= sweepings, usu. fig.), *senfina* (= bilgewater; also fig.). **Refusal**, n. *recusatio*, *repudiatio*, *repulsa* (= rejection of a candidate); to give anyone the — of anything, *alci potestatem alcis 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, evidences, *alqd testimoniis refutare*. **refutation**, n. *confutatio*, *refutatio*, *responsio*.

**regain**, v.tr. *recipere*, *reciperare*.

**regal**, adj. see **ROYAL**.

**regale**, v.tr. see **ENTERTAIN**; to — oneself, see **EAT**.

**regalia**, n. *ornatus*, —us, *regius*, *insignia* *regia* (pl.).

**regard**, I. v.tr. 1. *animum intendere in alqd* or *alci rei*, *alqd animadvertere* (or *animum 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 on-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 —, *negligere*; 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 alcis* or *alci rei*, *rationem ducere alci 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, *alcis caritas*, *studium*, *amor* (= love), *pietas erga alqm* (= dutiful affection); see **AFFECTION**; kind —s (*etiam aliquis vale* (*valet*)). 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. negligenter, nullius ratione habito, delectu omni et discrimine omisso.

**regatta**, n. see RACE.

**regency**, n. regni administratio, interregnum (= interregnum), procuratio regni (= the office of a viceroy); to entrust anyone with the —, administrationem regni in alqm transferre. **regent**, n. procurator regni or imperii, interrex.

**regenerate**, v.tr. regenerare; to be —d, renasci. **regeneration**, n. regeneratio (Eccl.).

**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 interfectus or percussor or patricida.

**regiment**, n. legio (of infantry), turma equitum (of cavalry).

**region**, n. regio (in gen.), tractus, —is (= 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), loca, pl. (places, gen. with an adj. expressing the nature of the soil, e.g. loca amena).

**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.). **registrant**, n. in gen. qui alqd in acta publica refert. **registration**, n. use verb.

**regret**, I. n. (com)miseratio (= the giving vent to one's compassion), dolor (= grief), desiderium (= longing), paenitentia (= repentance). II. v.tr. dolere, aegre or moleste ferre, lugere (= to mourn); it is to be —ted, dolendum est quod; I —, doleo; hence = to repent, paenitet or piget me alqis rei; = to feel the loss of, desiderare, desiderio alqis teneri.

**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.), aequalitas (= equable), constans (= not deviating from the — course, e.g. the course of the stars); certus (= fixed), rectus (= correct); — troops, milites legionarii (in the ancient sense, opp. velites, = light troops); = legitimate, ordinary, justus (in gen.), legitimus (= legitimate); a — battle, iusta pugna; in — array, acies (in battle), compositio agminis (of line of march); the — consuls, consules ordinarii; — revenue, income, status redditus, —is (opp. redditus extraordinarius). Adv. ordine, constanter (e.g. cursum suum servare), recte, ordinate, compositis, iusto, aequaliter, 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 alqd 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 ordinatus, privatae vitae ratio; = order, jussum, praeceptum, edictum (= edict); —a, instituta et leges; to make a few fresh —s, quaedam nova instituire; a few useful —a, quaedam utilis 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 alqm liberare.

**rehearsal**, n. meditatio (= previous study) to have a —, praefundere fabulae (of the actor). **rehearse**, v.tr. see above; praefundere concentui (of the orchestra and the singer).

**reign**, I. v.intr. regnare (as a king), imperium tenere, imperare, imperium alqis terras obtinere. II. n. regnum, dominatio, principatus, —is, imperium; in the — of, regnante or rege alqo; see RULE.

**reimburse**, v.tr. see INDEMNIFY, REFUND. **reimbursement**, n. see INDEMNITY.

**rein**, I. n. habenas, frenum (lit. and fig.), lorum, pl. frena or freni; to pull the —s, habenas 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, habenas adducere.

**reindeer**, n. rena.

**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, auxilium confirmare, copias firmare; to — one's army (of the commander), novis copiis se renovare (after the army had been reduced in numbers). **reinforcement**, n. supplementum, novae copias (= new forces), auxilium (= allies), subsidium (= reserve); somebody receives —, copia alci augetur, subsidium alci mittitur.

**reins**, n. renes, —um, m.

**reinstate**, v.tr. in (regnum, etc.) reducere, or by restituere (= to restore).

**reinvigorate**, v.tr. see REFRESH.

**reiterate**, v.tr. see REPEAT.

**reject**, v.tr. rejicere, improbare, reprobare (the two foregoing = to disapprove), repudiare (= to repudiate), respuere (= to spit out), spernere, aspernari (= to throw away, asp. implies disdain), contemnere (= 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 avversari. **rejection**, n. rejectio (e.g. iudicium), improbatio, repudiatio, aspernatio, repulsa (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 alqd 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 alqd re; very much, gaudere vehementerque laetari; very much at, magnam laetitiam voluptatibusque capere (or percipere) ex alqd re, magnas laetitias mihi est alqd, alqd re gaudio exultare (= to jump with joy); with anyone, und gaudere, gaudio alqis gaudere; see GLAD. II. v.tr. (ex)ultare, hilarare, facere (= to cheer up), laetificare (e.g. sol laetificat terram), laetitiam alqis offerre, laetitiam et voluptatem alqis offerre, laetitiam alci 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 graviores morbum); to — into, recidere in alqd (e.g. into former slavery), relabi. II. n. use verb.

**relate**, v.tr. 1. = to tell in detail, alqd (e)narrare, dicere, (com)memorare, referre, prodere, tradere (= to hand down); see TELL; 2. = to pertain to, spectare, attingere ad, contingere alqm, or

by impersonals *attinet, pertinet ad, mod, tui refert, etc.*; see **NARRATE**. **related**, *adj.* 1, = connected by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus alci, necessarius, cognatus, agnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis* (by marriage), *consanguinitas, consanguinitate propinquus* (= near by blood), *non alienus sanguine alci*; 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 alqd 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 —, *arctā propinquitatē* or *propinquā cognationē 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, *alci rei fuititum esse*. **relative**, *I. adj.* opp. to absolute, *quod non simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratur; quod in comparatione (rerum, etc.) positum est, quod ad alqd refertur or spectat*. Adv. *comparatē, 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. *lucro*); in a contest, *de cōtentione*. **relaxation**, *n.* 1, *solutio* (principally of the parts of the body); 2, see **MIRACIA** (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.* *gravis*.

**relay**, *n.* *equi recentes or per riam dispositi*.

**release**, *I. v. tr.* 1, anyone, *dimittēre alqm* (= to let anyone go), *libertatem alci dare, largiri* (= to set anyone at liberty), *manu mittēre alqm* (a slave), *emancipare* (= to emancipate, to free anyone from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere or misum facere alqm, missionem alci dare, exauctorare* (= to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *vincula exsolvere, e custodiā 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. servitude); 2, = to free from obligation, *(ex)solvere, liberare alqd re*; *remittere, condonare alci alqd, gratiam alci rei facere alci* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.); *gratiam facere* (in Sal.). **II. n.** *missio* (= dismissal), *liberatio, remissio* (e.g. *poenae*), *apocha* (= receipt for money, Jct.).

**relent**, *v. intr.* *molliri or moveri pati*. **relentless**, *adj.* *immissicors, acrius, durus, crudelis*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *acrius, crudeliter*. **relentlessness**, *n.* *sauvitas, crudelitas*.

**relevant**, *adj.* *quod ad rem est*.

**reliance**, *n.* see **RELY**.

**relios**, *n.* *reliquiae* (= remainis). **reliot**, *n.* *vidua*; see **WIDOW**.

**relief**, *n.* *fig. (ad)levatio, sublevatio* (= the — given), *levamen(tum), allevamentum* (= the — which one gets), *remedium* (= remedy), *auxilium* (= help), *subsidiū* (of soldiers), *delenimentum* (= anything calculated to soothe, e.g. *vitae*),

*lazamentum* (= relaxation), *delenimēto* (= diminution of taxes, onerum), *beneficium* (= — in money); — of a sentinel, see **RELIEVE**, below; in painting, *eminentia, asperitas*; high —, alto relieve, *imago ectype* (Sen., as image). **relieve**, *v. tr.* *exonerare* (= to exonerate, to ease), *levare, allevare* (*fig.* = to ease), *sublevare* (*fig.* = both to mitigate and to support), *lazare* (*fig.* = to relax, to soften), or *adese alci, (de)mituere* (= to lessen, e.g. taxes, onera), *sublevare* (= to assist, e.g. necessitatibus); to — a sentinel, *reocare* (= to recall, e.g. *vigilias, milites ad 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 negligens deorum, religionem omnium contempnens, religionem negligens* (= inattentive to outer usages); to change your —, *sacra patria deserre*. **religious**, *adj.* *pius* (= reverent) *erga Deum, sanctus, religiosus* (= conscientious); — observances, *ritus, religiones, caerimoniae*. Adv. *pie, sancte, religiose*; to be — brought up, *sacratissimo 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, *abest desiderium alci rei*; 2, something tasty, *promulsio, -idis, l., condimentum*. **II. v. tr. see **ENJOY**.**

**reloctance**, *n.* I have a great — to anything, *magnum alci rei odium me cepit*; with —, *coactus or inlicitus, animo lucto or avaro*. **reluctant**, *adj.* *inlicitus, coactus*.

**rely**, *v. intr.* *(con)sidere alci rei or alqi re* (= to trust in), *nisi alqd re* (= to depend on); —ing upon, *fusus alqd re, nisus (nisus) alqd re, feros alqd re* (= boldly trusting, e.g. *ad parte virum*). **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, *fidem manere*; to — in your opinion, *in sententiā tuā (per)manere or perseverare* (opp. to a *sententiā 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, *tacere, tacitum tenere*; let that — with yourself, *haec tu tecum habeto, hoc tu tibi soli dictum puta*. "It —s" (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*; to — snug, *nidum serrare* (= to keep in your nest, Hor.); to — in the camp, *castris se tenere*; to be left, *reliquum esse, relinqui, superesse* (= to survive); *ex multis filiis hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit, fate allowed only this one son to — out of many*; = to be left, to be over and above, *reslare, superare, superesse*. **remainder**, *n.* *residuum, reliquum, quod restat*; to get the — by adding and subtracting, *addendo deducendoque vidēre quae reliqui summa est*. **remaining**, *adj.* *reliquus, residuus*. **remainis**, *n.* 1, of anything, *reliquum, or pl. reliqua or reliquiae*; of eatables, *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. compendiatio* (or *-atus, -us*).

**remark, I.** *v.tr.* 1. to OBSERVE, PERCEIVE; 2. = to express in words, etc., *dicere*; see **SAV.** **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, *praeclarum illud Platonis est*; or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. I must first make a few introductory —, *pauca ante dictanda sunt*. **Remarkable**, *adj.* *notabilis, mirus* (= wonderful), *notandus, memorabilis* (= worth noticing), *memoratus dignus, commemorabilis, commemorandus* (= worth mentioning), *insignis* (= very —, lit. distinguished, of persons and things); *conspicuus* (= striking), *singularis* (= especial), *illustris* (= illustrious), *egregius, optimus* (= excellent); nothing happened that was very —, *nilhil memorabile dignum actum*. *Adv.* *mirè, insigniter, singulariter, egregie, optime*; = very, *valde*, by superl. (e.g. — beautiful, *pulcherrimas*); see **VSAY.**

**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, *alqis rei*, *ad* or *adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina*, for, *alqis rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium, subdium*, against, *alqis 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*; *salutarius*; — measures or legislation, perhaps *leges salutaris*. **remediless**, *adj.* *insanabilis*.

**remember, v.tr.** *meminisse alqis, alqis rei, de alqd re, accus.* and *infm.*, *rel. clause*, or *subj.*, *alqd* or *de alqd re recordari, alqd (memoria) repetere, alqis or alqis rei memorare, or haud immemorem esse*; I don't — it, *memoria delapsa est, e memoria alqd mihi exiit, exiit, ex animo alqd effudit, (prospexit) alqd memoremur*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nulam alqis rei adhibet memoriam*; to — anyone, anything with a grateful heart, *grato animo alqis nonen prosequi, gratissimum alqis nomen retinere, gratia memoria prosequi alqd*; to — anyone with a kind feeling, *memorium alqis cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est, quantum memini, nisi animus or memoria me fallit*. **remembrance, n.** *memoria, recordatio*; see **RECOLLECTION, MEMORY.**

**remind, v.tr.** (*admonere, commovere, commoverere, alqm alqis rei or de alqd re*; to — one to do anything, (*adhortari, (ad)monere ut* **remembrance, n.** see **REMEMBRANCE.**

**remit, v.tr.** = to send back, *remittere*; to — money, etc., *mittere, emittere, condonare alci alqd, gratiam alqis rei facere alci*; to — an oath, *jurisjurandi gratiam facere, solvere alqm sacramentum*; to — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*; to — taxes, *vectigalia omittere*; to — a part of a sum, *remittere 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, tribute); to seek —, *remissionem petere*; to seek — for the past, *vetustatem praeteritorum precari*; see **PARDON, SIN.** **remittance, n.** by pecunia.

**remnant, n.** see **REMAINDER.**

**remodel, v.tr.** see **ALTER, RENEW.**

**remonstrance, n.** (*admonitio, monitus,*

*-ia. remonstrare, v.intr.* *alqm de alqd re (ad)monere, commovere, or with ut or ne, etc.* (= to warn), *agere cum alqo de alqd re* (in gen. = to treat, speak with anyone about).

**remorse, n.** *peccati dolor*; to feel —, *conscientia (peccatorum) morderi, conscientia trahi (excruciari, cruciari conscientia scelerum suorum*; see also **SORROW.** **remorseless, adj.** *immisericors*; see **PITILESS.**

**remote, adj.** 1. *remotus, amotus, semotus, disjunctus* (= isolated), *longinquus* (= a long way off); 2. *fig. ad alqd re remotus, disjunctus, alienus*; see **DISTANT.** *Adv.* *remote, procul* (= far), *vix* (= hardly). **remoteness, n.** *longinquitas.*

**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), *tolle, auferre* (= to take away, things); *tolle* also = to erase, e.g. *maculas, eluere* (= to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (= to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); *enportare* (= to carry to a place), *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, *impedimenta*); to — the things (after a meal), *tolle, auferre* (e.g. *menam*); to — anyone, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romanum*), *collocare* in *alqo loco* (= to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigis 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 praeficere or praeposere* (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, relegare* (anyone on account of some misdemeanour, the latter to a certain spot; but both imply something disgraceful), *amolliri* (anyone or anything, when it causes great difficulty), *avellere* (of what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere, submovere* (by degrees), *depellere, repellere, propellere* (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*, *denigrare, commigrare, transmigrare, de or ex loco, to, in locum* (= to emigrate to another place, in *alqm locum* or in *alia loca*), *migrare, emigrare* *domo or e domo* (from a house), *excedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion), *proficisci*. **III.** *n.* *gradus, -us* (= step). **removal, n.** 1. in gen. *deportatio* (in gen., and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, *Oct.*), *depulsio* (= the removing a pain, *doloris*), *amandatio* (= the sending anyone away, in order to get rid, etc.), *legatio*, 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.** *restituere, reddere alqd* (in gen.), *remunerari alqm* (in a good sense), for anything with, by, (*compensare alqd alqd re* (= to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia bene-*

*solis, meritis beneficiis*, *rependere aliquid aliquid re* (= to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *damnum aliquid re*). **remuneration**, *n.* remuneration, compensation; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see **REWARD**.

**rend**, *v. tr.* (*dissecidere* (= to tear), (*dis*)*rumpere* (lit. and fig.), (*dis*)*lacerare* (= to lacerate, lit. and fig.), *distrabere, dissellere* (= to pull in pieces, lit. and fig.), *diripere* (= to tear asunder). **rending**, *n.* *disidium, 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, *operam aliquid 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**.

**rendevous**, *n.* *constitutum* (= an appointment made), *locus ad conveniendum* (= the place appointed for the —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum aliquid*.

**renegade**, *n.* *qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit*, *apostata* (Eccl.) = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desecit ab aliquid, 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), *repellere* (= to repeat), *iterare* (= to do a second time), *reficere* (= 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 aliquid amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of anything in one's mind, *memoria aliquid repellere*. **renewable**, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) renovari potest*. **renewal**, *n.* *renovatio, instauratio, redintegratio*; of a war, *rebellio*.

**renounce**, *v. tr.* *renuntiare aliquid* or (post class.) *aliquid rei, se aliquid rei abdicare* (e.g. *magistratu*), *aliquid* or *aliquid ejurare, resignare, repudiare* (= to reject), *remittere aliquid* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere aliquid* (or *de aliquid re* (= to stand away from)); to — an opinion, *sententia* or *de sententia decedere*; to — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decidere, jura demittere* or *remittere*; to — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam abdicare, renuntiationem, 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., *quæstus, -us* (= what we can gain by anything), *reditus, -us, fructus, -us* (= profit), *vectigal* (= 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? *quantum 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 —, *aliquid sartum lectum tueri*. **repairs**, *pl.* *use verb REPAIR*.

**repair**, *v. intr.* *se aliquid conferre* or *recipere*; see also **GO**.

**reparation**, *n.* see **INDEMNIFICATION, SATISFACTION**.

**repatee**, *n.* perhaps *aliquid acuta responsum*, or *quod aliquid salis* or *salis habet*; see **WIT**.

**repast**, *n.* see **MEAL**.

**repay**, *v. tr.* *reddere, referre, reponere, solvere*; to — anyone what is due, *aliquid satisfacere, aliquid debiti* or *pecuniam debitum solvere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare aliquid aliquid re, rependere aliquid aliquid re* (e.g. *damnum aliquid re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; see **PAY**. **repayment**, *n.* *solutio (pecuniae aliquid creditae)*, or by verb.

**repeal**, *I. v. tr.* *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will), *tollere* (= to do away with), *abolire* (= to abolish), *abrogare* (= a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *aliquid de lege* (partly), *obrogare legem* (= to substitute one law partially for another). **II. n.** *abrogatio, derogatio, obrogatio*.

**repeat**, *v. tr.* 1. *repellere* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (= to do, to say a second time, e.g. *acceptum eadem*), *redintegrare* (= to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *retractare* (= to go through again what has been learnt, read), *decantare* (gen. in bad sense, = to keep repeating); 2. = to recite, of lessons, etc., perhaps *aliquid memoria pronuntiare*; to — with the same words, *aliquid eadem verbis reddere*. **repeated**, *adj.* *repetitus, iteratus*. **Adv.** *iterum atque iterum, acceperunt, etiam atque etiam, identidem*. **repeater**, *n.* a watch, *horologium sonis tempus indicans*. **repetition**, *n.* 1. *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three e.g. verbs); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio, regressio* (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), *reficere* (= to throw back), *deterere* (= 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 riam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *reverti*, *ad bonam frugem se recipere*. **II. v. tr.** *I. —, paenitet me aliquid rei*, or with infin., or with *quod* and subj., *subpaenitet me aliquid 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 aliquid* or *de aliquid re*. **repining**, *n.* *maeror* (= sorrow), *querela* (= complaint).

**replace**, *v. tr.* 1. = to put back, *reponere*; 2. to put in place of, *aliquid aliquid, aliquid aliquid re substituire, aliquid in aliquid locum succedere* (= to elect in place of another magistrate).

**replant**, *v. tr.* *reserre*.

**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**, *n.* *satisfactio*.

**reply, I.** v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci rei*); to — to a charge, *crimini* *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*, *ors* (of an oracle).

**report, I.** v.tr. *nuntiare* (= to announce), *renuntiare* (= to send back information, both *alci alqd*, *certiorem alqm facere de alqd re* (= to inform), *afferre*, *deferre*, *referre ad alqm de alqd re* (= to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority), *per lit(er)as significare* (= to inform in writing), (*s*) *narrare* (in gen. = to relate), *memorias 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, *dictitur*, *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 gestae expositio*, *renuntiatio* (of an ambassador), *lit(er)as* (in the form of a letter); 2. = rumour, *fama*, *rumor*, *auditio*; I know it by —, *auditu illud accepti*; 3. = noise, *frago*, *crepitus*, —; see NOISE. **reporter**, n. *qui dedit 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 RESUME. **reprehensible, adj.** *culpa dignus*, *reprehendus*, *vituperabilis*, *vituperandus*. **reprehension, n.** *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *culpa*.

**represent, v.tr.** 1. *representare* (= to place clearly before one's eyes, Plin.), *exprimere*, (*s*) *pingere* (= 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, (*s*) *depingere* (= to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), (*s*) *pingere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *eloqui* (= to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo exprimere*, *alci rei imaginem exponere*, *adumbrare alqd or speciem et formam alci 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 oculis sub(j)icere*; = to show by reasoning, *alqm de alqd 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 alci rei utilitas*; 3. = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alci partes agere*, *alci personam induere* or *suscipere* or *gerere* (all both on the stage and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem virum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare*; 4. = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis alius ejus decus 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, *representatio* (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, *explic-*

*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 *aliens vires fungi*, or by *senatores a civibus electi*). **representative, I.** adj. by *vices alci or officio*; — government, *civitas per quendam a civibus electos cives administrata*. **II.** n. *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy), *procurator*; a parliamentary —, *senator suffragis civium electus*.

**repress, v.tr.** *opprimere*, *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*).

**respite, I.** v.tr. 1. = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *vitam alci prorogare*; 2. *ag.* = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *deferre*, *proferre* (= to postpone), *prolatere* (= 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 *alqd re*, *alqm vituperare* de *alqd re*, *alqm oburgare*. **II.** n. *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *oburgatio* (= blame), *convictum* (= scolding); see BLAME.

**reprint, I.** v.tr. a book, *librum denuo typis excubendum curare*. **II.** n. see EDITION.

**reprial, n.** 1. see RETALIATION; 2. —, *vis vi repulsa*, to make —, *vim vi repellere*, *par pari referre*.

**reproach, I.** n. as act, *maledictio* (rare), *exprobatio*, *animadversio*; the actual —, *opprobrium* (not in Cic. or Caes.); *probrum*, *maledictum*, *convictum*, *vox contumeliosa*, *verbum contumeliosum*, *contumelia*. **II.** v.tr. *convictum facere*, *alqm increpare* or *incusare*, in *alqm inveni*, *alci maledicere*, *alqd alci ob(j)icere*, *objectare*; see REPROVE, 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), *conh. 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* (Ter.). **reproduction, n.**, **reproductive, adj.** by verb.

**reproof, n.** as act, or actual —, *vituperatio*, *culpa*, *castigatio*, *reprehensio*, *oburgatio*, *contumelia*, *animadversio*, *exprobatio*; to be a ground of —, *opprobrio* or *crimini esse alci*; to be open to the — of treachery, in (summa) *perfidias infamidae esse*; see BLAME. **reprove, v.tr.** *alqm vituperare*, *reprehendere*, *exprobrare alci alqd* or *de alqd re*, *oburgare alqm de alqd 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*, *oburgator*, *castigator*.

**repulse, n.** *animal reptans*, or, where possible, by *serpens* (= serpent).

**republic, n.** *civitas libera et sui juris*, *republica libera*, in the context also merely *republica* (= 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, *republicas formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicare rempublicam* (If the State was a monarchy before). **II.** *n. republicas liberae civis* (= citizen of a republic), *republicae liberae studiosus, communis libertatis propugnator* (= one who is or speaks in favour of a — government).

**republish**, *v. tr.* *librum denuo edere*. **republication**, *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, *abdicatio filii* (= disowning and disinheriting); *divortium, repudium* (of a wife); see **REJECTION**.

**repugnant**, *adj.* *pugnans, repugnans* (of things), *diversus* (= quite contrary), *aversus, alienus* ab alqd re, *alci rei contrarius, odiosus* (= hateful); see **CONTRARY**. **repugnancia rerum** (= incompatibility), *odium* (= hatred); to feel —, *abhorrere ab alqd re, alqd fastidire, spernere, aspernari*.

**repulse**, *I. v. tr.* *repellere* (= to drive back), *fron, etc., ab, etc., propulsare* (away), *reficere* (= 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.* *bona 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 infamiam esse, infamem esse, in infidiam 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 audiente*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?* **II.** *v. tr.* *precari* (absolute), anything of anyone, *alqd ab alqo, alqm ut, etc., orare, rogare*, anything of anyone, *alqm alqd* (= to apply for), *alqd petere, postulare* (of a formal application, = to demand), *contendere ut* (urgently, = to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, *alqd ab alqo*), *precibus exposcere* (= to violently demand, anything, *alqd, e.g. pacem*), *deprecari* (= to — on behalf of, anything, *alqd*), *implorare* (= to implore anyone, *alqm*; anything, *alqd*), *supplicare*; anyone on behalf of, *alci pro alqd re, petere, postulare suppliciter*; anything of anyone, *alqd ab alqo, orare alqm supplicibus verbis, orare or rogare alqm suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare alque orare, petere et contendere, orare obtestarique, orare alque obsecrare, implorare alque obtestari, obsecrare alque obtestari, obtestari alque obsecrare, precari alque orare, petere ac deprecari*; = to invite, *invitare, vocare*.

**requiem**, *n.* *missa defunctorum* (= mass for the dead, Eccl.).

**require**, *v. tr.* *poscere, 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 alqd 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 postula-verit, pro rerum statu or condicione*.

**requirement**, *n.* *postulatio, postulatum*, or by verbs. **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 alqd*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut, etc.* **requisition**, *n.* *petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur*.

**requite**, *v. tr.* *reddere, referre* (= to give back), *alqd alqd re compensare or rependere*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*. **requital**, *n.* use verb.

**rescind**, *v. tr.* *rescindere, abrogare, tollere, abolire, legi alqd 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 alqd re or ab alqd re, exsolvere alqd re, servare ex alqd re* (e.g. *periculo or ex periculo*), *alqm alci rei or ab, ex, de alqd re eripere*; to — one's country from slavery, *patriam in libertatem vindicare*. **II.** *n.* *liberatio*, or by circumloc. with (con)junctive.

**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 Clc., 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 alqd* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facile alci similem esse, ositumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the looks), *more alci referre* (in character).

**resent**, *v. tr.* *aegre or moleste ferre, in malam 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 exceptionibus*. **reserve**, *I. v. tr.* *retinere* (= to keep back), *alqd excipere* (= to except), *alqd reservare, alqd repone* (= to store up). **II.** *n.* 1, in gen., *copia*; 2, = troops, *subsidia, -orum, copiae subsidiariae, cohortes subsidariae, (milites) subsidiarii* (in gen.); to keep in —, *lit. in subsidio ponere or collocare, fig. alqd recondere*; 3, see **RESERVATION**; 4, in manners, *verecundia* (= bashfulness), *modestia* (= modesty), *taciturnitas* (= silence), *cautio* (= caution); without —, *aperte, simpliciter* (= straightforwardly, openly), *sincere, libere, ingenuus* (= freely). **reserved**, *adj.* *taciturnus* (= taciturn), *ocultus, tectus* (= secret), *comb. occultus et tectus, modestus* (= modest), *verecundus* (= bashful), *cautus* (= cautious), towards anyone, *tectus ad alqm*. **reservoir**, *n.* *lacus, -us* (= a large receptacle for water, lake), *cistellum* (= — of an aqueduct), *cisterna* (= a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water, Flin.), *pitina* (= pond), *aquas receptaculum* (Vitr.).

**reside**, *v. intr.* 1, *habitare* (locum, in loco, apud alqm, etc.), *sedem or sedem ac domicilium habere alqo loco*; see **LIVE**; 2, *fig. esse or verari*

in alqd re, alci inesse rei. **residence**, n. 1. habitatio (= the residing); if for a time, mansio, commoratio; 2. domus, -as, f. (irreg.) domesticum, uelut, -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) consulu, (a dictator) dictaturam, etc.; also abdicare magistratum (consulatum), abire magistratum (consulatu, etc.), decedere (provinciam ex or de provinciam, = 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 submissus or demissus (in opp. to animus elatus).

**resin**, n. resina (Plin.). **resinous**, adj. resinaceus, resinosus (Plin.).

**resist**, v.tr. alci resistere, ob stare, repugnare, obistere, adversari, obniti; to — the enemy, hostibus resistere, hosti se opponere; to — bravely, fortiter repugnare or resistere; anyone's request, preces alci resistere or resistere or repugnare. **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. **resistanceless**, adj. and adv. cui nullo modo resisti potest.

**resolute**, adj. fortis (= brave), firmus, constans, stabilis, obstinatus, obfirmatus, promptus (= ready), gravis (= serious). Adv. fortiter, praesentis animo, firme, firmiter, constanter, obstinate, graviter. **resolution**, 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, actum (of a popular assembly, esp. scilicet 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); acies, judicare, comb. acies judicare (= to make a law, decree, of the people).

**resonant**, adj. resonans.

**resort**, 1. v.intr. locum celebrare, frequentare, ad locum ventitare, se conferre, commorari; = to use, uti; to — to extremes, ad extrema decurrere. **II.** n. 1, conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt; 2, = recourse, use verb.

**resound**, v.intr. resoundere, vocem reddere or remittere.

**resource**, n. auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, adiumentum. **resources**, n. = means for an object, facultates, opes, pl., pecunia (= money), bona, -orum (= goods), res familiares (= private property), fortunae (= prosperous condition), patrimonium (= inheritance), census, -is (= property legally valued).

**respect**, 1. v.tr. 1, alqm suspicere, vereri (= to fear), revereri (ante and post class.); colere, observare, magni aestimare; 2, = to pay attention to, alci 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 alqd re; see REGARD, II. **respectable**, adj. honestus, speciosus (= tried), bene moratus (= moral), vir bonae existimationis. Adv. honeste, bene. **respectability**, n. dignitas, honestas. **respectful**, adj. observans, venerabundus. 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 quique (e.g. each has his — duties, sing. cuique sunt officia); by alter . . . alter, hic . . . ille.

**respire**, v.intr. respirare; see BREATHE. **respiration**, n. respiratio, respiratus, -is, spiritus, -is. **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 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**, 1. n. 1, = quiet, tranquillitas, (re)quies, -is, f., otium, ↑ pax; 2, see PAUSE. **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)nitri, suffulciri; fig. in alqd re niti, in alqd 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.), sepulcrum (= grave). **restive**, adj. contumax. **restless**, adj. inquietus, commotus, sollicitus (= anxious), turbidus, turbulentus, tumultuosus (of the sea, etc.). Adv. use adj. **restlessness**, n. inquietas, -is (Plin.), commotio (e.g. animi, = — of mind), sollicitudo.

**rest**, n. = remainder, quod restat, reliquum, residuum. **restitution**, n. use verb. **restoration**, n. repositio, reconciliatio (e.g. gratiae), or by verb. **restorative**, adj. and n. medicina. **restore**, v.tr. restituere, rescire (in gen.), reducere (= to bring back, e.g. regem), reddere (= to give back); to — to health, sanare, sanum facere, alicuius alci restituere; see RE-NEW. **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.), arce 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, suppressere (= to repress, hence = violently to check, e.g. fletum), frenare (= to bridle), circumscribere (= to restrict), (de)finire (= to set bounds to); to — anyone from, by cohibere alqd ab alqd re, defendere alqd or alqm ab alqd re, arce alqm (ab) alqd re, e.g. hostes Gallia, homines ab injuria poena arce, alqm re vocare ab alqd 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).

**restrictio**, v.tr. coercere, reprimere, circumscribere, (des)tinare, restringere: see **RESTRAIN**. **restriction**, n. see **RESTRAIN**. **LIMIT**. **restrictive**, n. qui (quae, quod) coarctat.

**result**, I. v.intr. oriri (in gen.), fieri, evenire, evadere (= to turn out), consequi (aliquid or ut), proficisci, nasci, pignori, ex)istere, ex aliquid 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, aliquid ab inferis excitare; see **REVIVE**.

**retail**, v.tr. dispendere, distrahere. **retailer**, n. propria.

**retain**, v.tr. tenere, retinere, obtinere, (con)servare. **retainer**, n. I. clientis (= client), unus e suis (= one of a bodyguard); 2, = fee, arr(h)u(b).

**retake**, v.tr. recipere, recipere; to — from, aliquid alicui auferre.

**retaliate**, v.tr. par pari referre. **retaliation**, n. use verb.

**retard**, v.tr. (re)morari, (re)tardare (all of a person or thing, and of the person or thing that is the cause), detainere (a person or thing, e.g. naves tempestatibus detainentur), producere, differre, proferre (= to protract); to — from one day to the other, aliquid 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, aliquid recedere, secedere, se referre (= to go back), se addere in aliquid locum (= to conceal oneself from anything), recedere ab, etc. (in gen.), se recipere ab, etc., se removere ab, etc., se retrahere ab aliquid re (-g. from a banquet, a convivio). **retired**, adj. secretus, remotus, reductus, solitarius; a — life, villa umbratilis. **retirement**, n. solitudo, vita a rebus publicis remota, vita otiosa, umbratilis, privata ac quietis. **retiring**, adj. see **MODEST**.

**retort**, I. v. repere aliquid alicui. **II**. n. quod aliquid alicui repperit; see **REPLY**.

**retrace**, v.tr. = to seek again, aliquid ab aliquid re perere; 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 aliquid (e.g. in castra, ad mare).

**retrench**, v.tr. sumptus minuire, 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 referre; 2, = to grow worse, in peius 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), (prae)teritorum memoria. **retrospective**, adj. qui (quae, quod) aliquid respicit; to have a — effect, ad praeterita pertinere. Adv. by retro.

**return**, I. v.intr. reverti (in the perfect and pluperfect, reverti, reverterem, seldom reversus sum, etc.; but as part. reversus with active meaning), redire (of persons and things, e.g. of ships, rivers), reducere eas (of persons and things, e.g. ships, etc.), reverti (e.g. domum), remeare (= to wander back), aliquid repetere (= to seek again); recurrere, revolare (= to fly back). **II**. v.tr. reddere, restituere. **III**. n. 1, = going back, reditus, -us, regressus, -us, reversio (before a journey is finished); 2, formal —, renuntiatio, professio; to make a —, renuntiare, profiteri; 3, = giving back, by verb, see **II**; 4, see **PROFIT**, **INCOME**. **returned**, adj. redux.

**reunite**, v.tr. 1, lit. iterum conjungere; see **UNITE**; 2, ag. reconciliare aliquid cum aliquid or alci. **reunion**, n. reconciliatio (= reconciliation); see also **ASSEMBLY**.

**reveal**, v.tr. patefacere, manifestum reddere, aperire, relegere (rare before Aug.) (in medium or lucem) proferre, evulgare, divulgare; see **DISCLOSE**, **BETRAY**, **PUBLISH**. **revelation**, n. patefactio, or by verb; Eccl. revelatio, the book of —, *Apocalypsis*.

**revel**, I. v.intr. 1, com(e)sari; 2, see **DIALOGUE**. **II**. n. and **revelry**, n. com(e)satio. **reveller**, n. com(e)sator.

**revenge**, I. n. ultio (= the act of —), vindicta (by the gods, the law, magistrates, and others through the law), ulticendi cupiditas, ira, iracundia. **II**. v.tr. ultisci aliquid or aliquid, vindicare aliquid or aliquid in aliquid (of laws and magistrates), comb. ultisci et persequi, poenas capere pro aliquid or alci rei, poenas alci rei expetere (= to claim — for anybody or anything). **revengeful**, adj. ultionis cupidus, iratus (= angry). Adv. irato animo.

**revenue**, n. vectigal, reditus, -us.

**reverberate**, I. v.tr. to — the rays, radios repercutere, reperire. **II**. v.intr. see **REBOUND**. **reverberation**, n. repercutus, -us (Plin., Tac.).

**reverence**, I. n. 1, observantia, reverentia, veneration, venerationis (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) aliquid salutare. **II**. or **reverse**, v.tr. aliquid observare, colere et observare, or terri et colere, aliquid revereri, reverentiam adversus aliquid adhibere, reverentiam alicui habere or praestare. **reverend**, adj. reverendus in gen. (or Eccl.). **reverent**, adj. verecundus (= shy, modest), religiosus, venerandus (= devout), pius (= dutiful). Adv. reverende, religiose, pie; they went — into the temple, venerandi templum intrare (Liv.).

**revere**, n. cogitatio (= thought); lost in a —, in cogitatione defusus, nescio quid meditans.

**reverse**, I. v.tr. invertire, (com)mutare, convertere; see **CHANGE**. **II**. n. 1, = change, (com)mutatio, vicissitudo, vicis (gen.), pl. vices more common (mostly poet.), contrario; 2, = contrary, contrarium; 3, = defeat, clades, -is, f.; 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. redire ad aliquid, cedere alicui.

**review**, I. v.tr. inspicere, perspicere, cognos-

*cens, recensere, recensere, corrigere*; to — an army, *recensere* (i.e. to number), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, arma, viros, equos cum cura, singulos milites), *numerus alcijs inire* (e.g. troops), *conib. alqd 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. 1. *conspicui, -is*, 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. *conviciari, convicium alci facere, alqm convictis consecretari* or *insecrare*, *alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insecrari, maledicta in alqm dicere* or *conferre*, *probris* et *maledictis alqm vexare, maledictis* or *probris alqm increpare, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi*. **reviler**, n. *conviciator, maledictus*. **reviling**, n. *maledictio, verborum contumelia, probrum, convicium*.

**revise**, I. v.tr. see REVIEW, CORRECT. **II.** n. *plagula de prelo emendanda*, or by verb. **re-vision**, 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), *renacisci* (fig. of things), *reviviscere, 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 ABRIGATION.

**revolt**, I. v.intr. *seditionem movere, imperium auspicumque adnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere, imperium alcijs detrectare, desistere ab alqo* or *ab alcijs imperio, desistere ab alqo*. **II.** n. *seditio, defectio, rebellio, tumultus, -is*. **revolter**, n. (homo) *seditionis, qui ab alqo desiscit*. **revolting**, adj. *taceti* (i.e.), *nefandus, foedus, turpis*; see DISTASTING.

**revolution**, n. 1. = turning, *conversio, orbis, anfractus, -is* (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*. **revolutionise**, v.tr. *commutare* (lit. and fig.).

**revolve**, I. v.intr. *se* (or) *volvare* or (or) *volvare, se circumagere* or *circumagi, circumvereri*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd animo volvere* or *volutare*. **revolver**, n. see PISTOL.

**revulsion**, n. (com)mutatio; see CHANGE.

**reward**, I. v.tr. *praemium alci dare, tribuere*, (per)volvare, *praemium alci deferre, praemio alqm ornare* or *decorare, remunerari alqm praemio*. **II.** n. *remuneratio*, or *alci rei*; (= the thing itself, *praemium* for *pretium, fructus, -us* (= fruit)). **rewarder**, n. *qui alci praemium dat, etc.*

**rewrite**, v.tr. *iterum scribere*.

**rhaphody**, n. *perhapp dictum grandiloquum, or ampullae* (i.e. *ampullae et sequepalatia verba*).

**rhetoric**, n. *rhetorica* or *rhetorice* (ῥητορικὴ), pure Latin *ars orandi* or *bene dicendi scientia* (Quint.). **rhetorical**, adj. *rhetoricus* (ῥητορικὸς), *oratorius*. Adv. *rhetorice*.

**rheum**, n. *gravedo, humor*. **rheumatism**, n. *crucialis, -is, or dolor in gen.*

**rhinoceros**, n. *rhinoceros* (Plin.).

**rhubarb**, n. *radix pontica* (Cels.).

**rhyne**, I. n. *extremorum verborum similis sonitus, -is*. **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, modus*, pl. *rhythmus* (Quint.; Cic. uses Greek ῥυθμός). **rhythmical**, adj. *numerosus*. Adv. *numerosae*.

**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), *lemniculus* (for garlands, also for an order), *vitta* (= 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, magnas pecunias, bene nummatas, argenteo 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), *latus* (= luxurious); — in, *dives alqd re* (poetic with gen.), *opulentus alqd re, uber alqd re* or *alcijs rei, ferax alcijs rei* (= yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), *frequens alqd re* (where anything exists in large numbers, e.g. *Nilus feris et deluis frequens*). Adv. *copiose, beate* (= with all blessings), *abundanter, ample* (often in superl. *amplissime*), *pretiose* (= expensively), *laute* (= well, luxuriously). **riches**, n. *divitiae* (= large fortune), *opulentia* (= 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.

**rich**, n. *meta* (Col.).

**rid, get rid of**, v.tr. *alqm liberare, expellere alqd re, alqm eripere ex* or *ab alqd 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 alqd re* (e.g. fear); see FREE, DISMISS. **rid dance**, n. *liberatio*; good —, *abi* (*abile*).

**riddle**, I. n. *aenigma, -atis*, 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, adequitate ad alqm or ad alqd, obsequitate alci rei*; to — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equis citatis*) *adehi* or *advolare, equo admisso* (*equis admissis*) *occurrere*; to — at anchor, *in ancoris consistere*. **ridder**, n. *equus, -itis*, m.; to be a very good —, *equitandi*

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 alqm, in risum vertere (e.g. cognomen); see MOCK. **ridiculous**, adj. ridiculus, ridendus, deridendus, perridiculus, subridiculus; see ABSURD. Adv. (per)ridicule, subridiculus, joculariter, deridendus, jocularis (= facetious). **ridiculousness**, n. by adj.

**rife**, adj. to be — (e.g. a report), fertur, fama or res percrebrescit or percrebuit.

**rife**, n. see GUN.

**rife**, v.tr. see PLUNDER.

**rif**, n. rima; see CRACK.

**rig**, v.tr. armare. **rigging**, n. armamenta, -orum.

**right**, I. adj. 1. (in geometry) rectus; — angled, orthogonios; 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 type; 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 dicatis, sunt ita ut dicatis; 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 alqis 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 —, contra fas fasque, contra fas ac fas; by —, 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, unsociable, e.g. mores rigidi), immobilis (= immovable, of persons and things), durus (= without grace, delicacy, opp. mollis), severus (= severe). Adv. rigide, duris, severe. **rigidity**, n. rigor. **rigorous**, adj. see RIORD. **rigour**, n. rigor (opp. clementia, also of a thing, e.g. animi, ceteris disciplinæ, mostly post Aug.), severitas, duritia.

**riil**, n. rivus (rivulus very late, except in fig. sense).

**rim**, n. labrum (= lip), ora (of a shield, &c.); see EDGE.

**rime**, n. pruina.

**riid**, 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), inaurae, -ium, f. (= ear- —), = 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) tinnire alqm accessere (lit.), digitis concutere (= 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 — to resound, resonare; to — the changes, alqd iterare; to surround, circumdare; see SURROUND. **ring-dove**, n. columba (= blue rock), palumbus, -is, m. and f. (= stock-dove). **ringing**, I. adj. tinnens, canorus. II. n. + tinnulus, -us, or by sonus. **ringleader**, n. auctor, princeps, caput, dux, -us (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, comissatio (= feasting), rixa (= brawling). II. v.intr. 1. seditio (tumultus, etc.) movere or concitare; 2. = to run riot, comissari (= to revel), bacchari (= to rave), luxuriare (= to live riotously). **rioter**, n. (homo) seditiosus, turbulentus, etc. **riotous**, adj. 1. seditiosus, rerum eventularum or rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comb. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e.g. civis); 2. comissatibundus; — living, luxuria. Adv. turbulente, seditiose, luxuriose.

**rip**, v.tr. 1. acindere, divellere (= to tear) see TEAR, CUT; 2. dissuere (a seam; rare).

**ripe**, adj. maturus, tempestivus (lit. and fig.), coctus; a — old age, senectus, -utis; — judgment, judicium. **ripen**, I. v.tr. maturare (lit. and fig.). II. v.intr. maturari, maturare, 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 murmure defluere, or delabi, susurrare, leniter sonare. II. n. perhaps unda; the — of the waves, lenes 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, exsurgere (= to awake), (e)stulo or lectulo alone) surgere; from table, a cenâ; to — from illness, e morbo assurgere; of the sun, stars, etc., of sunrise, (di)nuascere, illuascere, (ex)oriri; of the wind, tempest, etc., consurgere, cooriri; 2. = to increase, surgere, increbescere, crescere; to — in the air, (in) sublime ferri; of a river, nasci (Plin.), proficisci, pigni, (ex)oriri; to — from beneath, emergere; of thoughts, subire mentem or animum, alci succurrere; of prices, augeri, crecere, ingravescere; to — in dignity, in the world, etc., ad honores ascendere, altiore dignitatis gradum consequi; 3. = to rebel, cooriri (e.g. ad bellum); see REBEL; to — again, resurgere (Eccl.). II. n. and rising, n. (ex)ortus, -us (of the sun, etc.), a(d)uascens, -us (= place where one ascends); — of a hill, so citius leniter assurgens (of a gentle —); = origin, ortus, -us, causâ, fons, -ntis, m., origo; to give — to, locum alci dare or praeberè, effluere; see CAUSE; — in price, annona carior (of corn), in gen. use verb: = insurrection; see REBELLION. **rising**, adj. of ground, (collis) paululum ex planitie editus or assurgens

**fig.** perhaps *qui gradat (in dies) augetur* (of reputation, etc.); see **PROGRESSUS**.

**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*, *alea rei* (= danger, uncertainty in anything); at my —, *meo periculo*; to take anything at one's own —, *aliquid periculi mihi facere*. II. v.tr. *aliquid in aleam dare*, *aliquid 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.), *realis* (as a lover), *competitor* (political). II. adj. *aemulans cum aliquo*. III. v.tr. (con)certare or contendere cum aliquo (= to contest), *aemulari aliquem* or *cum aliquo* (= to strive for anything which another tries to gain). **rivalry**, n. *aemulatio*.

**river**, I. n. *fluvius*, *Amen*, *amnis*, *ritus* (= 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 incitatur*; is low, *amnis tenui fuit aqua*; a swollen —, *ritus infatus*; 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**, n. *hippopotamus* (Plin.).

**river**, I. v.tr. *clavulo figere*. II. n. *fibula ferrea*, *clavus* (nail).

**road**, n. I. *via* (= the way for going or travelling), *iter* (= the going, or the — itself); on the —, *in or ex itinere*; a — goes to, *iter fert aliquo*; 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 sparvus*.

**roar**, I. v.intr. of beasts, *rugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *rudire* (= to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc.), *rugire*, *fremere* (of lions), *vociferari* (of men). II. n. *rugitus*, *ruditus*, *rugitus* (all -is), *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); *aliquid aliquid re depeculari* (men, temples, etc., rare), *aliquid aliquid re (ex)poliare*, *despoliare*, *expiare*, *compilare* (= to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *aliquid aliquid re*), *fraudare aliquem re* (by cheating), *aliquid aliquid eripere* (= to snatch away), *adripere*, *auferre* (= to take away); to — of children, *orare*.

**robber**, n. *reptor* (plunderer), *praedo* (= who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (= burglar), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief); band of —s, *latronum* or *praedonum* *gobus*, *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* and *rapinae*; to commit —, *rapere*, *rapinas facere*, *latrocinari*, *piraticam facere* or *accidere* (by sea).

**robe**, I. n. *vestis* (= dress in gen.), *amictus*, -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), *rupe*, -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 salutis nostrae*). **rocky**, adj. *scopulosus*, *saxosus*, *saxosus* (= made of —).

**rock**, I. v.tr. *movere*, *qualtere*. II. v.intr. *movere*.

**rocket**, n. by *radius pyrius*.

**rod**, n. *virga* (in gen.), *ferula* (= fennel-giant, for chastising 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*, *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *fraudulentus*, *veterator*, (tri) *furcifer* (Conn.). **roguey**, n. *fraus*, -dis, f., *dolus*.

**roughish**, adj. 1, *perfidus*, *fraudulentus*; see under **ROGUE**; 2, = saucy, *protervus*, *lascivus*. Adv. *perfidus*, *nequiter*, *scelerate*, *scelerate*, *fraudulenter*, *proterve*, *lascive*.

**roll**, I. v.tr. *volvère*, *devolvère* (down), *evolvère* (out), *provolvère* (forward), *convolvère* (together), *volvare*, *versare* (over and over); to — round anything, *aliquid aliquid rei circumvolvère*, *involvère*. II. v.intr. *convolvi*, *se 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, *pans*; — 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), *phalange* (put under ships). **roll-call**, n. *album*; to answer to the —, *ad nomina respondere*.

**Roman Catholic**, adj. \* *Catholicus*, \* *qui fidem Romanæ Ecclesiæ 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*, *fictis*, *miris*, *amoenis*.

**romp**, v.intr. see **PLAY**.

**roof**, I. n. *tectum*, *culmen*; buildings without —, *aedificia hypaethra*; to receive under your —, *hospitio excipere aliquem*. II. v.tr. to —, *tectis tegere*; 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 cadere*; *populum* or *turbam* *sumorere* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subsellii* *vacuum facere* (= to give up one's seat); see **SPACE**; 2, = apartment, *conclare*, *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, *radicibus*, *radicibus*; 2, fig. *stirps*, *fons*, -ntis, m., *causa* (= cause,

origin, source); with the —, *radicatus, radicibus*.  
**II.** v.intr. *radicare* (lit. Col.), *radices capere* or *mittere* (lit.), *inradicare in mente* (fig. of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (= to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidere, inveterascere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.).  
**III.** v.tr. *forare, altere* (fig. = to foster); to — up, *evellere*.  
**rooted**, adj. *inveratus, confirmatus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus*.

**rope**, n. *restis* (= a thin —), *funis*, -is, m. (= a thick —), *rudens* (= a cable), *reinauulum* (of a ship), *funis ancorarius, ancorale* (= anchor —), *funis extensus* (= tight —).

**rosary**, n. 1. = garden of roses, *rosarium, roetum*; 2. = beads, *rosarium* (Eccl.). **rose**, n. *rosa*. **rosy**, adj. *roseus*.

**rosemary**, n. *ros marinus*.

**resin**, n. *resina*.

**rostrum**, n. *rostra*, -orum.

**rot**, I. v.intr. *putrescere, putrefieri, labescere*.  
**II.** n. *labes*, -is. **rotten**, adj. *putrefactus, putridus*.

**rotate**, v.intr. *se volvere, volvi, se circumagere, circumagere*; see REVOLVE. **rotation**, n. *ambitus*, -us, *circulus*, -us, *circumactio* (e.g. *rotationum*), *circulatio* or *circinatio* (of the planets), *curvus*, -us (= course); in —, *ordine*; see SUCCESSION. **rotatory**, adj. *versatilis*.

**rotundity**, n. *figura rotunda, rotunditas* (Plin.).

**rouge**, I. n. *fucus*. **II.** v.intr. *facere*.

**rough**, adj. *asper* (e.g. road, places, climate, voice, life or mode of living, man), *salebrosus* (= rugged, uneven), *congruosus* (= craggy, stony), *hirsutus* (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*), *ravus* (= hoarse); of character, *inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus*; see SKETCH. Adv. *asperere, dure, duriter, inhumaue, 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, currare, conglobare*; 2. fig. *polire, concludere*.  
**III.** n. 1. see CIRCLE; 2. in fighting, *certamen*; in music, *cantus*, -us (song); to go the —s, *vigilias circumire*. **IV.** adv. and prep. *circa, circum* (alqd). **roundabout**, adj. and adv. *devious*; a — way, *ambages*, -um, *circuitus*, -us.  
**rounded**, adj. *teres* (lit. and fig.), *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*; of style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus*. **roundelay**, n. see SONG. **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, regio more*. **royalist**, n. *qui regis partibus studeat*.  
**royalty**, n. 1. *regis potestas*; 2. on a book, *fructus*, -us, *reditus*, -us.

**rub**, v.tr. *terere* (= to — off, to — to pieces), *atterere* (= to — against), *conterere* (= to pound), *fricare* (e.g. a floor), *demulcere, permulcere* (= to stroke); to — out, *delere*.

**rubber**, n. at whist, by *paginis ter contendere*.

**rubbish**, n. 1. *rudus* (= rubble); see REFUSE; 2.  *nugae, gertae*; 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, incomposite, rustice, inurbane, inhumaue, insolenter*. **rudeness**, n. *rusticitas, inhumanitas, inurbanitas, insolentia, mores rustici*, etc.

**rudiments**, n. pl. *rudimenta*; see ELEMENTS. **rudimentary**, adj. *inchoatus*.

**rue**, n. *rula*.

**rue**, v.tr. see REGRET, REPENT. **rueful**, adj. see BORROWFUL. **ruth**, n. see PITY.

**ruff**, n. see COLLAR.

**ruffian**, n. *latro* (= bandit), *sicarius* (= assassin), *homo nefarius*, etc. **ruffianly**, adj. *nefarius, nequam, perlitus, accleratus*; see WICKED.

**ruffle**, v.tr. 1. *agitare*; to be —d, *inhorrescere* (also of a hen, to — her feathers, *gallinae inhorrescent edito ovo, excitantque see, Plin.*); 2. fig. see EXCITE, IRRITATE.

**rug**, n. *stragulum*. **rugged**, adj. see ROUGH, UNEVEN.

**ruin**, I. n. 1. —s, *ruinae, parietinae* (e.g. *Corinthis, muri diruti* (= walls partly destroyed); 2. *ruina* (lit. = the falling in, then fig.), *interitus*, -us, *exitium*; the — of one's fortune, *ruina fortunarium*; that was his —, *hoc ei exitio fuit*; see DESTRUCTION. **II.** v.tr. *perimere* (lit. and fig.), *perdere, alqm* or *alqd* *praecipitare* (e.g. the State), *conferre* (= completely to wear out, exhaust, e.g. *partem plebis tributis, prosterne alqm* or *alqd* (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 prosterne, 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 praeesse*; see REIGN; 2. to — passions, *alqd* or *alci* *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 armonis, regula ad quam alqd dirigitur*), *norma*; to give a —, *legem dare, scribere, praeceptum dare* or *tradere*; to lay down as a —,

*praecipere, praescribere*; in a court of law, *edictor*. **ruler**, n. 1, rector, moderator, qui alci rei praestat; 2, for drawing, *regula*.

**rumble**, v.intr. (in)sonare, mugire, murmurare.

**ruminate**, 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, *feritur*, (res, fama, etc.) *percrebricit*.

**rump**, n. *clunex, -ium*, m. and f.

**rumple**, v.tr. *immundum* (in gen.), *incomptum* (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* = asfar as), *cursum ferri*, *ambulare* (= 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*), *effundere*, *se effundere* (of a large crowd, e.g. *in castra*), *transcurrere alqd* (= to — over anything; then absolute = to — across to, over to anyone, e.g. *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere*, *circumcurrere alqm locum* (= to — about in a place), *currere, trepidare* (= to — about), *percurrere alqm locum* (= to ramble about in a place); to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*; to — a race, *cursum certare, certamen currere*; to — against anyone, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in alqm*; against anything, *impingi alci rei*, *se impingere in alqd*, so of a ship, *scopulo*, etc., = to — aground; to — down, fig. see **DECRY**; to — after anyone, *cursum effusum tendere* or *currere ad alqm*, *cupide appetere alqd* (fig. = to long for); of rivers (= to flow), *inferri*, (*in*)fluere *in alqd*; to — into, *influxu* 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) *alqo 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, *agnum*, etc., *agere in alqm* = to treat lightly, *alqd* (orations, 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. *runum*, II.

**rupture**, I. n. 1, *fractura* (e.g. *ossis*); 2, fig. *discordia* (= disagreement); *disidium*. II. v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffingere*; see **BREAK**.

**rural**, adj. *rusticus, agrestis* (= in the country; also = simple, plain, etc.), *rusticus* (= peculiar to the country, e.g. — life).

**rush**, n. *juncus, scirpus*; made of —, *juncens* or *juncinus*, *scirpeus*; full of —es, *juncosus*; 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), *stius, -is* (= mould, mustiness), *ferugo* (= — of iron), *aerugo* (= — of copper). II. v.intr. *robiginem trahere* or *sensitiva, 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, rusticus, agrestis*. **rusticate**, I. v.tr. perhaps *rus relegare*. II. v.intr. *rusticari, rure vivere* or *depre*.

**rustle**, I. v.intr. *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *cedere* (loud), *sonare* (= to sound loud); to — (of leaves), perhaps *insusurrare* (= to whisper). II. n. *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -is, sonus*.

**rut**, n. *orbila*.

**ruth**, n. see **RUE**.

**rye**, n. *secalis* (Plin.).

## S.

**Sabbath**, n. *sabbata, -orum*.

**sable**, adj. *niger, ater*; see **BLACK**.

**sabre**, n. *acinaces, -is*.

**saccharine**, adj. by *duits*.

**sacerdotal**, adj. *quod ad sacerdotes* or *sacerdotum 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* (Ecol.).

**sacred**, adj. *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus*; nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nihil antiquius est quam*, etc.; to declare —, *sancire*. Adv. *sancite, 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, illare* (under favourable auspices), *caedere* (= to slaughter); 2, fig. *alqd rei facturum facere, alqd alci dare, dedere* (= to give up); to — one's life for, *pro alqo re* or *alqd occumbere, vitam profunder*. **sacrifice**, n. *immolator* (rare), or by verb. **sacrificial**, adj. by *genit.* of *sacrificium*, *† sacrificialis*.

**sacrilege**, n. *sacrilegium*. **sacrilegious**, adj. *sacrilegus*. Adv. by *adj.*

**sacristan**, n. *aedituus*. **sacristy**, n. *sacristium*.

**sad**, adj. 1, = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis, maerens, afflicus* (= cast down); 2, = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, miserabilis, miserandus, luctuosus*. Adv. *maeste, tristite, miserabiliter, luctuose*. **sadden**, v.tr. *maestitudo, dolore*, etc., *alqm afficere*. **sadness**, n. *maestitia, tristitia, dolor* (= pain), *maeror, aegritudo, aegrimonia, miseria* (often in pl.); see **SORROW**.

**saddle**, I. n. *ephippium*. II. v.tr. *equum sternere*; to — anyone with anything, *alqd alci imponere, infingere*. **saddle-bags**, n. *hippopurpe* (Ben.). **saddle-horse**, n. *equus*. **saddler**, n. *ephippiorum artifex*.

**safe**, I. adj. *tutus* (ad alqd re), *salvus apes* (= — and sound), *integer* (= whole), *incolumis* (= unharmed), *periculo vacuus* (= free from danger). Adv. *tuto, tuto*. II. n. *cella penaria*. **safeguard**, n. *propugnaculum*; see **PROTECTION**. **safety**, n. *salus, tutis, f.*, *incolumitas*; in —, *tutus*, etc. **safety-valve**, n. 1, lit. perhaps *foramen per quod vapor calidus emittitur*; 2, fig. *salute 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) solvere; to fur —, vela subducere. II. v. intr. navigare; to — over, transire, transire; to — past, praeterire; to — round, circumire. sailing, n. navigatio. sailor, n. nauta, m.*

**saint**, *n. (vir) sanctus, (femina) sancta, beatus, beata (Eoccl.). saintly, adj. sanctus.*

**sake**, *n. for the — of, ob, propter, per (with accus.), pro, pro, de (with ablat.), causa (or gratia (with genit.), and more rarely ergo, which follows the genit.), or by part. motus, affectus, coactus aliquid re.*

**salam**, *n. by corpus humi prostrata.*

**salad**, *n. acetaria, -orum (Plin.).*

**salamander**, *n. salamandra (Plin.).*

**salary**, *I. n. merces, -edis, f. II. v. tr. mercedem alci dare; to be salaried, mercedem accipere.*

**sale**, *n. venditio (in gen.), hasta (= action); to offer for —, aliquid venum dare. saleable, adj. vendibilis (= on sale), quod facile vendi potest. salesman, n. venditor.*

**salient**, *adj. praecipuus (= chief); see PRINCIPAL.*

**saline**, *adj. salus.*

**saliva**, *n. saliva.*

**sallow**, *adj. pallidus.*

**sally**, *I. v. tr. erumpere, eruptionem facere. II. u. I. eruptio; 2, fig. aliquid argute dictum.*

**salmon**, *n. salmo (Plin.).*

**saloon**, *n. atrium, caedra, oecus.*

**salt**, *I. n. sal. II. adj. salus. III. v. tr. sale condire, salire. salt-cellar, n. salinum, concha salis. salt-mine, salt-pit, salt-works, n. salifodina, salinae. saltiness, n. salitudo.*

**salubrious**, *adj. saluber, or salubris. Adv. salubriter. salubriousness, n. salubritas. salutory*, *adj. salutaris; see USEFUL.*

**salute**, *I. v. tr. salutare, consalutare (of several); in letters, alci nullam or plurimam salutem dicere, impertire, (alci) scribere; of sending a message, so salutem mittere, or simply salutem. II. n. 1, see Kiss; 2, milit. t. t. perhaps by tela alci erigere honoris causa (= by presenting arms), missilibus effusis aliquid accipere (= by discharge of guns). salutation, n. salutatio, salus (see above), aliquid salutare jubere.*

**salvation**, *n. salus, -utis, f., conservatio (in gen.).*

**salve**, *I. n. unguentum; for the eyes, collyrium. II. v. tr. (injungere).*

**salver**, *n. see DISE.*

**salvo**, *n. with this —, hoc excepto, hac lege or condicione.*

**same**, *adj. idem, eadem, idem; = — as, followed by et, ac, que ut, qui (quae, quod), quam, quasi, cum with ablat. (alci res), unus et idem, ipse, ipso, ipsum (=self), ejusdem generis (=of the same kind); it is not the — whether, multum interest utrum... an; it is the — to me, meum nulli 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 res medetur; see also SALUTARY.*

**sanctify**, *v. tr. (con)secrare, dedicare (= to consecrate), sanctificare (Eoccl.). sanctification, n. sanctificatio (Eoccl.). sanctimonious, adj. perhaps by qui se sanctissimum esse simulat. sanction, I. n. confirmatio, auctoritas, adeo; 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 caeremonia and religio). sanctuary, n. templum, penetralia, -ium, delubrum, fanum, asylum (in the sense of refuge).*

**sand**, *n. arena, solitum (ambula, coarctae), saburra (for ballast). sand-bank, n. arena. sand-glass, n. clepsidra. sand-heap, n. acervus arenae. sandstone, n. lapus sandy, adj. arenosus, solitulus (= full of sand).*

**sandal**, *n. sandalium (very rare), crepida, sola; wearing —, crepidula, soleata.*

**sane**, *adj. sanus, sanus et salus, mentis compos, animi integer; to be —, mentis compositum esse; not to be —, mente captem esse, mente alienari or alienatum esse, nullius consilii esse. sanity, 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. succus. II. v. tr. 1, = to undermine, cuniculos agere; 2, fig. corrumpere (= to spoil), laurire (= to drain away). saps, adj. 1. lit. suco carens; 2, fig. enervus (Quint.). sapling, n. arbor novella. sapper, n. qui cuniculos agit.*

**sapient**, *adj. sapiens, sapientia praeditus; to be —, sapere.*

**sapphire**, *n. sapp(h)irus (Plin.).*

**sarcasm**, *n. facillae acribidae or dictum aculeatum. sarcastic, adj. acerbus. Adv. acribidae.*

**sarcophagus**, *n. sarcophagus (Juv.).*

**sardonyx**, *n. sardonyx (Plin.).*

**sash**, *n. cingulum; see BELT; a — window, fenestra ex ligno compage confecta.*

**Satan**, *n. Satanas, -ae. satanic, adj. see DEVILISH.*

**satchel**, *n. petra, sacculus (Plin.).*

**satellite**, *n. satelles, -itis, m. and f.*

**satiare**, *v. tr. (ex)satiare, explere, saturare; to — oneself with food, cibo satiare. satisfaction or satiety, n. satietas, saturitas.*

**satin**, *n. pannus sericus densior ac nitens.*

**satire**, *n. satira (castra), carmen satiricum, carmen probrosum, carmen famosum, carmen maledictum, carmen refertum contumeliis, versus in alci cupiditatem facti. satirical, adj. acerbus; see ABOVE. Adv. acerbe. satirist, n. qui libellum or libellos ad infamiam alterius edit, satiriarum scriptor, satirici carminis scriptor. satirize, v. tr. aliquid perstringere, acerbis faciliis aliquid irridere, carmen probrosum facere in aliquid, carmen ad alci infamiam edit.*

**satisfaction**, *n. satisfactio (originally = payment of a creditor; then amends to anyone injured), expletio (= fulfillment), voluptas (= pleasure), poena (= penalty). satisfactory, adj. idoneus (= suitable); see GOOD, EXCELLENT. Adv. bene, ex sententia. satisfy, v. tr. satisfacere.*

*cere alci, placent alci, 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*.

**sauce**, *n.* *jus, furis, n., embamma, -itis, n.* (Plin.), *condimentum*.

**saucepan**, *n.* *vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum.*

**saucep**, *n.* *patella*; see **PLATE**.

**sauvy**, *adj.* *petulans, insolens, protervus, procar, immodestus*. Adv. *petulanter, insolenter, proterpe, procciter, immodeste*. **sauviness**, *n.* *impudentia, os impudens, insolentia, protervitas, proccitas*.

**sauter**, *v. intr.* *ambulare, morari*; to — about, *vagari*; see **LOITER**.

**savage**, *n.* *tomaculum* (Juv.), *furcimen, hilla*.

**savage**, *adj.* *ferus, agrestis, indomitus, effervatus (= wild), incultus, vastus (= waste), ferox, immanis, saevus, trux, atrox (= cruel), incultus ferusque*. Adv. *ferociter, immaniter, saepe, atrociter*. **savageness**, *n.* *feritas, ferocitas, immanitas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

**save**, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to preserve, (con)servare; 2, = to deliver, liberare, vindicare aliquid ab aliquo re; see **FREE**; 3, to — inoney, compendium (opp. dispendium) facere; to — time, sequi compendium temporis; to — health, parcere valetudini; to — labour, laborem diminuire; God — you, salve, ave, *salvere te jubeo* (at meeting), *salve et vale* (at parting); —d or laid by, repositus, sepositus. **II.** prep. and conj. see **EXCEPT**. **saving**, *adj.* *parvus, frugi* (indecl.). **savings**, *n.* *quod aliquid parsimoniam collegit, peculium (= the — of a slave; what a father gives to sons and daughters)*.

**savings-bank**, *n.* *by mensa publica apud quam aliquid 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), aliquid 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.* *serrare* (dis)sicare. **III.** *v. intr.* *serram duocere*. **sawdust**, *n.* *scab(ia)*. **sawed**, *adj.* *serratus*. **sawing**, *n.* *serratura*.

**say**, *v. tr.* *dicere, (e)loqui, (e)narrare, profiteri, fari, praeedicare, asserere*; to — that not, *negare*; I — yes, aio, affirmo; I — no, nego; to — not a word, tacere; they, people —, dicunt, tradunt, ferunt (with accus. and infin.), or dicitur, traditur, fertur (with nomin. and infin.); I will not —, ne dicam; — I, inquam (so inquit, ait, — a 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.* *nse verb*.

**scale**, *I. n.* 1, of a fish, *squama*; 2, of a

balance, *lanz*; pair of —s, *libra, triftina*. **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 aliquid rei*; on a larger, smaller —, *major, minor*, with noun; 2, in music, *diagramma, -atis, n.* **II.** *v. tr.* (positis *scalis*) *ad(ascendere, scalas moenibus applicare or admoere*; see **CLIMB**. **scaling-ladder**, *n.* *scalae*.

**scallop**, *I. n.* *ecten*. **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.* *malis or pessimi exempli, probrosum, turpis*; see **DISGRACEFUL**.

**scant**, **scanty**, *adj.* *angustus, artus (= narrow), exiguus, parvus*; see **SMALL**. Adv. *anguste, arte, exigua*. **scantiness**, *n.* *angustiae, exiguitas*.

**scar**, *n.* *ciatritz*.

**scarce**, *adj.* *rarus, singularis*. Adv. *vix, aegre*. **scarcity**, *n.* *raritas, res rara, paucitas, inopia, penuria, difficultas* (e.g. = of money, difficultas nummaria); — of provisions, *caritas (= dearth) rei frumentariae* (so vini, nummorum).

**scare**, *v. tr.* *terrere*; see **TEARIFY**. **scare-crow**, *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 aliquid, detrimentum afferre; of words, *nocere, punire*; a scathing remark, *verba quasi aculei, verba aculeata*. **scatheless**, *adj.* *sine damno, salvis, incolumis*.

**scatter**, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to throw about, *spargere, serere (= to sow, of seeds)*; 2, = to drive away, *dispergere, dissipare, dissipare, dissipare, discidere, fundere* (of an army). **II.** *v. intr.* *dissipari, dilabi, diffugere*.

**scavenger**, *n.* *qui vicos 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 aliquid agitur*; fig. *res, spectaculum, rerum status, -us*; to be behind the —, *aliquid penitus novisse or exploratum habere*. **scenery**, *n.* 1, of a theatre, *apparatus, -us, ad scenam pertinens*; 2, = prospect, *locus* (or pl. *loci*).

**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, *aliquid* (e.g. *nummum olfacere*); to put on the wrong —, *aliquid in errorem inducere*; 3, = a perfume, *essence, unguentum*. **II.** *v. tr.* = 1, to find by —, *aliquid or aliquid odorari* (of dogs, etc.), *olfacere*; see **SMELL**; 2, = to perfume, *odoribus perfundere*. **scent-bottle**, *n.* *arcula (= box for scent)*; 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 —, *regnare*; 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.* (*Ecel.*) **schismatic**, *n.* *schismaticus*.

**school**, *I. n. 1.* *schola*, *ludus* (*litterarum*, *ludus* *discendi*); to go to — to anyone, in *alcis scholam ire*, *alcis scholam frequentare*; **2**, *fig.* that is a — of patience, in *hac re tentatur patientia nostra*; philosophy, the — of life, *philosophia duæ vitæ*, *et officiorum magistra*; a — of wisdom, *sapientie 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*; *alumnus magistrum habere*, *alumnus audire*. **scholarly**, *adj.* *eruditus*. **scholarship**, *n. 1.* = learning, *litterarum, doctrina, eruditio*; **2**, = prize, *præmium*.

**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 præcepta*; = learned or taught, *doctrinâ eruditus*. *Adv.* *erudite*, or by some special noun (e.g. to treat music —, *e musicorum rationibus discere*).

**scimitar**, *n.* *acinâces*, *ensis ffulcatus*; see **SABRE**.

**scintillation**, *n.* *scintilla* (= spark). **scintillate**, *v.intr.* *scintillare* (e.g. *scintillavit oculi*).

**sciolist**, *n.* *semidoctus* (e.g. *apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurat*, *Cic.*).

**scion**, *n. 1.* of plants, *surculus*; **2**, *fig.* progenies.

**scissors**, *n.* *forfices* (= shears, barber's —, *Mart.*), *forficulae* (= small shears or —, *Plin.*).

**sooff**, *I. n.* *ludibrium*; see **MOCK**. **II. v.tr.** to — at anyone or anything, *alqm or alqd in ludibrium vertere*, *ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *alci ludibrio esse*; see **MOCK**. **sooffer**, *n.* *irrisor*; see **MOCKER**. **sooffing**, *n.* *ludificatio*, *castillatio*; see **MOCKERY**.

**soold**, *I. v.tr.* *furgare cum algo*, *objurgare*, *increpare alqm*. **II. n. *objurgator*; of a woman, *furgis addicta*. **soulding**, *n.* *objurgatio*, *convictum*.**

**sooop**, *I. n.* see **LADLE**. **II. v.tr.** (*ex*) *cauare*.

**scope**, *n. 1.* = the purpose or drift, *propositum*, *consilium*; **2**, = room or space, *spatium*; **3**, = liberty, *copia*, *potestas*.

**soorah**, *I. v.tr.* *amburere*, *adurere*, *torrere*, *torrefacere*. **II. v.intr. *torreri*, *arescere* (e.g. *herbae arescunt et interflescunt*, *Cic.*). **soorched**, *adj.* *torridus*. **soorching**, *adj.* *torridus*; see **HOT**.**

**soore**, *I. n. 1.* = account, *ratio*, *nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiæ nomine*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to quit — a, *par pari referre*; **2**, in music, *cantilena cum musicis notis annexa*; **3**, in number, *viginti*. **II. v.tr.** *notare*, *signare* (= to mark); see also **RECKON**; = to underscore, *lineas sub verbis ducere*.

**soora**, *I. n.* *contemptus*, *-is*, *contemptio*, *fastidium*. **II. v.tr.** *contemnere*, *fastidire*, *spernere*, *aspernari*. **soorner**, *n.* *contemptor*, *animus*

*contemptor*. **soorful**, *adj.* *fastidiosus*; see also **PROUD**, **INSOLENT**. *Adv.* *fastidiosè*.

**soorplion**, *n.* *scorpio*, *scorpius*.

**soot**, *n. 1.* in reckoning, *symbola* (*antiè* and *post class.*); **2**, in law, — and lot, *rectigal*; — free, *immunis*, *inultus*.

**sooudrel**, *n.* *homo nefarius*, *nequam*; see **RASCAL**.

**soour**, *v.tr.* (*de*) *tergere*, *tergere* (or *tergere*), (*ex*) *purgare* (= to cleanse) to — the land, *pervagari*, *percurrere*, (*de*) *vastare* (in war).

**soourge**, *I. n.* = whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *lora*, *-orum*; = plague, *pestis* (*lit.* and *fig.*); see **PLAQUE**. **II. v.tr.** *virgis* or *verberibus* *cadere*, *verberare*. **soourging**, *n.* by verb.

**soout**, *n.* *explorator*, *speculator*.

**soowl**, *I. v.intr.* *frontem contrahere*, *corrugare*. **II. n.** *frons*, *-nis*, *f.*, *asperior*, *vultus*, *-us*, *torvus*, *truculentus*.

**sooragy**, *adj.* *strigosus*; see **THIN**.

**sooramble**, *v.tr.* = for anything, *apud certatim arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque* (*ascendere*).

**soorap**, *n.* *frustum*, *fragmentum*; the — a, *frusta*, *relliquiae* (of food, *cibi*).

**soorape**, *I. n.* *angustia*, *difficultas*; to be in a —, in *angustia esse*. **II. v.tr.** *radere*; to — off, *abraderè*, *defringere*; to — together, *congerere*. **sooraper**, *n.* *flesh* —, *strigil* or *strigilis*.

**sooratch**, *v.tr.* *radere*, *sculpere*, *fricare*, *radere*; to — out, *delere*.

**soorawl**, *I. n.* *litteræ male factæ*. **II. v.tr.** = to scribble, *litteris male factis scribere*.

**soorream**, *I. n.* *clamor*, *rociferatio*, *ululatus*, *-us*; of an infant, *rogitus*, *-us*. **II. v.intr.** *clamare*, *clumitare*, *rociferari*, *ululare*, *vagire* (of children).

**soorzech**, *v.intr.* *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (*scil. avis*). **soorzeching**, *n.* *ululatus*, *-us*.

**soorreen**, *I. n.* *umbraculum* (= a shady place; a parasol), *præsidium* (= a protection). **II. v.tr.** *defendere* (= to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis*, *Cic.*); see **PROTECT**.

**soorrew**, *I. n.* *cochlea* (for drawing water); *clurus* (= nail). **II. v.tr.** *clavis* *adigere alqd*.

**sooribe**, *n.* *scriba*, *m.*, *librarius*.

**soorip**, *n.* see **PURSE**, **WALLET**.

**sooripture**, *n.* (*sancta*) *scriptura* (*Ecel.*), *libri divini*, *litteræ*. **sooriptural**, *adj.* *ad normam librorum divinorum*, *libris sacris conveniens*.

**soorivener**, *n.* *scriba*, *m.*; see **NOTARY**.

**soorofula**, *n.* *struma*. **soorofulous**, *adj.* *strumulosus* (*Col.*).

**sooroll**, *n.* *volumen*.

**soorub**, *v.tr.* (*de*) *fricare*, (*de*) *tergere*, *tergere* (*tergere*).

**sooruple**, *I. n. 1.* as a weight, *scrupulum*; **2**, = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *hesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulus*. **II. v.intr.** *animo haerere*, *haesitare*, *suspensio esse animo*; to — to, *dubitare* with infn.; not to —, *non dubitare quin*; see **HEBITATE**; in stricter sense *religiosa ac metu teneri*, *religione obstrictum esse*, *alqd religioni habere*; he —s to, *religio ei obstat ne*. **soorupulous**, *adj.* *religiosus*, *soliculus*, *anxius*, *accuratus*, *diligens*. *Adv.* *religiose*, *anxie*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, or sometimes by superl. (e.g. — clean, *mundissimus*).

**soorutiny**, *n.* *scrutatio*. **soorutineer**, *n.* *scrutator*. **soorutinise**, *v.tr.* *scrutari*; see **EXAMINE**.

**sooud**, *v.intr.* see **HASTEN**.

**scuffle**, *n.* *rix.*

**scull**, *I. n.* (of the head) *calvaria* (Plin.); = an ear, *remulus, palma*. **II. v.intr.** *remigare*.  
**sculler**, *n.* *remex.*

**scullery**, *n.* *culina* (= kitchen). **scullion**, *n.* *puer culinaris*.

**sculpture**, *I. n.* *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura*, *sculptura* (for distinction see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," art. Sculptura); **2.** = work carved, *opus*, *-fria*, *n.*, *signum*, *marmor*. **II. v.tr.** = to work in statuary, *sculptere*, *sculptere*. **sculptor**, *n.* *sculptor*, *statuarum artifex*.

**scum**, *n.* *spuma* (= foam); of silver, Plin.; *scoria* (Plin., = of metals); **2.** fig. *face*, *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*, *-fria*, *n.* **II. adj.** *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obcurus*, *infimus*.

**scutcheon**, *n.* *insigne* (or in pl.).

**scuttle**, *n.* *area*, *cista* (= box).

**scuttle**, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *navem perforare*.

**soythe**, *n.* *falx*.

**sea**, *I. n.* *mare* (in gen.), *oceanus*, *pelagus*, *-is*, *n.*, *pontus*, *æqueor*; the high —, *altum* (= the "deep"); the open —, *salum*; 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 —, *æstuarium*; — breeze, *affatus*, *-us*, *maritimus* (Plin.); — calf, *phoca*; — coast, *ora* (*maritima*); — faring, *maritimus*; — fight, *pugna navalis*; — girt, *circumfusus*; — green, *† thalassius*, *thalassius* (Plaut.); — gull, \* *larus* (Linn.); — man, *navis*; — manship, *ars navigandi*; — sand, *arena* (*maritima*); — sickness, *nausea*; — water, *agua marina* (Plin.); — weed, *alga*. **II. adj.** *marinus*, *maritimus*, (*marit-*).

**seal**, *I. n.* *signum*. **II. v.tr.** (*con*) *signare*, *obsignare alqd*; —ing wax, *cera*.

**seal**, *n.* (an animal) *phoca*.

**seam**, *n.* *sutura*. **seamstress**, *n.* *quæ acui victum quaeritat*.

**scar**, *I. adj.* *aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late). **II. v.tr.** *arctare* (ante and post class., = to dry), (*ad*) *urere* (= to burn).

**search**, *I. n.* *inquisitio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*, *exploratio*, *inspectio*. **II. v.tr.** *investigare*, *inquirere*, *explorare*, *inquirere*, *scrutari*, *quaerere*, (*ex*) *pêtrere*, *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, *domicilium*, *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, *considerare*, *assidere*, *subsistere*; to — yourself on, *assidere in re*; to — yourself on horseback, *conscendere equum*;

see **SIT**. **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 defessus*, *invenetatus*.

**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 considerare* (Sen.), or by *sententiam mutare*. **seceder**, *n.* *transfuga*, *m.* **secession**, *n.* *secessio*.

**seclude**, *v.tr.* *secludere*, *segregare*, *removere*, *excludere*, *eximere*, *excipere*. **secluded**, *adj.* see **LOVELY**. **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.** **1.** in a fight, *qui alci adest*; **2.** of time, *momentum* (*temporis*). **III. v.tr.** **1.** = to support, *alci adesse*, *auxilio esse*, *subvenire*; **2.** = to help, *adjuvare*; see **HELP**; **3.** to — a motion, *in alci sententiam dicere*; *alci adesse*. **secondary**, *adj.* *secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior*, *minoris momenti*. **secondar**, *n.* *suasor* (e.g. *legis*). **second-hand**, *adj.* *usu inferioris factus*. **second-rate**, *adj.* *inferior*. **second-sight**, *n.* *præsentia*.

**secrecy**, *n.* perhaps *taciturnitas* (= strict silence), or *solitudo* (= solitude); to keep anything in —, *rem occultam* or *abditam* or *secretam habere*.

**secret**, *I. adj.* **1.** = hidden, *arcanus* (of plans, etc.), *secretus*, *abditus*, *tectus*, *occultus*, *absconditus*, *latens* (all of places, etc.); **2.** = furtive, *clandestinus*, *furtivus*. **Adv.** *clam*, *furtim*, *secrete*, *in occulto*, *occulte*. **II. n.** *res occulta* or *arcano*, in pl. *arcano*, *-orum*; *mysterium* (e.g. *epistulas nostras tantum habent mysteriorum*, Cic.). **secrete**, *v.tr.* see **HIDE**. **secretion**, *n.* *excrementum* (Plin.).

**secretary**, *n.* *scriba*, *m.* **secretaryship**, *n.* *scribae munus*, *-fria*.

**sect**, *n.* *secta*, *schola*, *disciplina*. **sectary**, *n.* *homo sectæ 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*, *æcuarare* (of a temple, or anything consecrated).

**secure**, *I. adj.* **1.** = careless, *securus* (i.e. sine curâ), *incautus*; to be — or free from care about anything, *alqd non timere*; **2.** = safe, *tutus*; see **SAFE**. **Adv.** *securus*, *incaute*, *tute*. **II. v.tr.** **1.** = 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.* **1.** = safety, *salus*, *-utis*, *f.*, *incolumitas*; see **SAFE**; **2.** = pledge, *pignus*, *-fria*, *n.*, *cautio*, *satisfactio*, *vadimonium* (= bail); to give —, *salis dare*, *caedere*.

**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 quæ dolorem compescit*.

**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*. **seditions**, *adj.* *seditionis*; see **REBELLIOUS**. **Adv.** *seditione*.

**seduce**, v.tr. 1, = to lead astray, a rectâ viâ abducere, corrumpere, sollicitare (= to tamper with), in errorem inducere; see PERVERT; 2, to — a woman, stuprum cum alqo, or alci facere. **seducer**, n. corruptor, or by verb. **seduction**, n. stuprum, corruptela (of women, etc.); = charm, illecebra, lepos. **seductive**, adj. = pleasant, amoenus, qui (quæ, quod) alqm corrumpit, etc.

**sedulous**, adj. sedulus, assiduus, industrius, acer, diligens, accuratus. Adv. sedulo, assidue, industrie, acriter (= eagerly), diligenter, accurate. **sedulity**, n. sedulitas, assiduitas, industria, diligentia.

**see**, n. bishop's —, \*diocesis.

**see**, I. v.tr. videre, cernere, a(d)spicere, conspiciere, spectare, intelligere (= to understand); to — anything from, cognoscere or intelligere alqd ex re; to let a person —, ostendere alqd, 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, consulti (or ut, ne). **seeing that**, conj. see SINCE. **seer**, n. vates, -ia.

**seed**, n. semen; to run to —, in semen exire (Plin.); fig. semen, stirps. **seed-plot**, n. seminarium, lit. and fig. **seed-time**, n. seminita. **seedling**, n. arbor novella.

**seek**, v.tr. quærere, 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 — that you are good, videri bonus; to — good, fit, videri (e.g. eam quoque, et videtur, correctionem explicabo). **seeming**, I. n. species. II. adj. fictus, 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 BON.

**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, arripere, corrumpere; = 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 CHOICE. II. adj. electus. **selection**, n. electio, electus, -us, optio (= choice); = a number chosen, res selectas; — of passages, elogia.

**self**, pron. se, ipse, ipse se; I myself, egomet (so tute, ipsemet); of him —, suamet sponte; we ourselves, nos ipse, nosmet, nosmet ipse; 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, sua ipse manu; — love, amor sui; to have — love, se ipsum amare; — preservation, tutio sui, corporis nostri tutela; — seeking, cu-

piditas. **selfish**, adj. and adv. suarum rerum cupidus. **selfishness**, n. cupiditas mea (sua, etc.), privatus utilitatis studium, avaritia. **self-willed**, adj. suae opinioni addictus, pertinax; see OBSTINATE.

**sell**, v.tr. vendere, divendere (by retail), vendicare (= to live by selling), vendicare (pecuniam dare); to be sold, vendi, venire, venum ire; to — yourself, se vendicare, se vendere alci (= to take a bribe), pecuniam accipere ab alqo; to — at a dear rate, vendere alqd alci grandi pretio; he —s cheaper than others, vendit minoris quam alii; how much do you — that for? hoc quanti vendis? **seller**, n. venditor, insitor, negociator, 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, dmittere; to — back to, remittere; to — for, arcescere, (ac)currere; to — out, edere, emittere; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, milites ex hibernis evocare; to — forward, premittere; I have nobody to —, neminem habeo quem mittam; to — us word with all speed, fac nos quam diligentissime certiores (Com.); God — him health, salvus Deum quiesce ut sit (Com.).

**senior**, adj. prior, superior, grandior (natu, = older), major (natu); to be a person's —, alci aetate anterie, antecedere. **seniority**, n. by adj.

**sensation**, n. 1, = a feeling, sensus, -us, or by some a 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. mire, mirifice, admirabiliter. **sense**, n. 1, sensus, -us (= the faculty, properly of feeling, that is (sc)ullitas or vis sentiendi); — of sight, sensus videndi or visus; the —, sensus; — of taste, gustatus, -us; — of hearing, auditus, -us; — of smell, odoratus, -us; 2, = mental or moral feeling, judicium, conscientia, prudentia, sapientia; 3, = faculty of will, mens, voluntas; 4, = meaning (of a word), vis, significatio, sententia; to ascribe a — to a word, verbo notionem sub(j)icere. **senseless**, adj. 1, lit. (omni) sensu carens; 2, rationalis expertus; see FOOLISH, MAD. **sensible** or **sensuous**, adj. 1, quod sensibus percipi potest, sub sensu 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, I.; 2, fig. of quick feeling, perhaps acer (= eager), anxius, sollicitus (= anxious), accuratus, diligens (= scrupulous, i.e. in discharge of duty), tener (= delicate). **sensitiveness** or **sensibility**, n. 1, physical, qui alqd facile sentit; 2, moral, anxietas, sollicitudo, diligentia, or by adj. **sensitive-plant**, n. aechynomene (Plin.). **sensual**, adj. cupiditatis serviens, libidinosus. Adv. libidinose. **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. **sententious**, 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 —, *sensire 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 *vigilias agere, in statione esse*; to place —, *stationes disponere*; to relieve —, *in stationem succedere*; see **GUARD**.

**separable**, adj. *separabilis, dividuus, qui (quae, quod) separari potest*. **separate**, I. v.tr. *separare, sejungere, disjungere, secedere, discernere, dividere*; we are —d by a great distance, *magno loco intervallo disjuncti sumus*. **II.** adj. and adv. *separatus, etc.* or by proprius, suus, viritum, *separatim* (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, exequiale* (= 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*. **serfidom**, n. *servitus, -utis, f.*

**serge**, n. *pannus*.

**serious**, adj. 1, = grave, *serius* (of things), *gravis, severus, austerus, tristis* (= sad); 2, = important, *magni* or *maximi momenti*. Adv. *graviter, 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 alicui, deservire alicui, operam alicui 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, *mereri, stipendia facere, militare*; to — under, *sub duce mereri*; to — God, *Deum colere*; = to benefit, *ad alqm or alicui conducere, proficere*. **servant**, n. *servus, famulus, verna* (= slave), *ancilla* (= a waiting-woman), *asecla* (contemptuous term), *minister, mancipium* (= bought slave), *pedis(e)sequus* (= a footman), *servitium* (collective term, = slaves), *puer*. **service**, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, obsevantia, 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, servitutem alqm eximere*.

**session**, n. — of Parliament, *sessus, -us* (e.g. during a —, *cum senatus habetur*). **sessions**, n. pl. *cum de alqd r. quaeritur*.

**set**, I. v.tr. 1, = to place (in) *ponere, statuere, sistere*; 2, = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *arbores*; see **PLANT**); to — in order, *parare* (= to prepare); see **ARRANGE; to — jewels, *parare 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, *proceedere*; to — up, see **ERECT**, **APPOINT**. **III.** adj. *status, constitutus* (= settled), *praescriptus* (= prescribed); a — speech, *oratio*; of — purpose, *consilio*. **IV.** n. see **NUMBER**, **COLLECTION**, **COMPANY**. **settee**, n. *lectulus*. **setting**, n. *occasus, -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 *iras*, a dispute, quarrel; so with *controveriam, 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, *considerare, consistere, sedem habere, se collocare*; 2, see **SINK; 3, see **ALIGHT**. **settlement**, n. *constitutio*; — of a daughter, *allias collocatio*; = agreement, *pactum, foedus, -us, n.*; = of a colony, *colonia deductio*; = fixed abode, *domicilium, aedes, -um* (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, *septies*. **seventh**, adj. *septimus, seventhy*, adv. *septimum, seventeenth*, adj. *septendecim, decem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem, septeni deni* (— each); — times, *septies*. **seventeenth**, adj. *septimus decimus, septies*. **seventeenth**, adj. *septimus decimus, seventy*, adj. *septuaginta, septuaginti* (— each); — letters, *septuaginta litteras*, not *septuaginta* (i.e. — alphabetical letters); — times, *septuaginta*. **seventieth**, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

**sever**, v.tr. *dividere, dirimere, separare, secedere, 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 decem duodenique inter se communes*, = sets of ten or twelve have — wives in common), also by *quisque* (e.g. *propius quisque montione indigent*, 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 *virilim*.

**severe**, adj. *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus* (the two last of winter, also in gen.), *gravis*. Adv. *severe, rigide, austere, dure, duriter, uerde, graviter*. **severity**, n. *severitas, gravitas* (of climate and in gen.), *duritia*.

**sew**, v.tr. *suere*. **sewing**, 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. *acclitus*.

**shabby**, adj. 1, *obsoletus, sordidus* (e.g. *amicus, homo*); 2, fig. see MEAN. **shabbiness**, n. 1, use adj.; 2, *sordes, -itum* (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 *umbrā*; under the —, *sub umbrā*; to be afraid of —s, *umbras timere*; fig. "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriae, libertatis, honoris*; *sub umbrā foederis acquiri servitutem patit*); *umbra* also = in painting (opp. *lumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra*, "shade," = *ghosts, + umbras*; in pl., *manes*. II. v.tr. *+ umbras*; 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, *sagitta*; 2, = handle, *hastula*; 3, in architecture, *truncus*; 4, of a carriage, *temo* (= pole), or by *lora* (= reins); of a mine, etc., *puteus* (Plin.).

**shake**, I. v.tr. *quātere, tremeficere, labefactare, quassare* (= to — often); to — hands, *ungere dextrās*; 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. *tenuis*; —s or shoals, *vadorum*, pl.; full of —s, *vadous*; fig. *parum subtilis*. II. n. *vadum*.

**sham**, I. n. *fallacia, dolus*; without —, *sine fūco ac fallacia*. 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*; *pudicitia*, comb. *pudor et pudicitia*; to have lost the sense of —, *pudorem pericisse*; he who has lost his sense of —, *pudoris oblitus*; 2, = moral turpitude, *turpitudine* (baseness), *ignominia*, comb. *ignominia et turpitudine*; *infamia*, comb. *turpitudine 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 facinus!* It is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictum*. II. v.tr. *pudore*, etc., *alqm afficere*. **shamefaced**, adj. see MODEST. **shameful**, adj. *turpis, foedus* (in gen.), *obscenus* (= obscene), *ignominiosus*, *probrus*, *inhonestus* (= dishonourable), *flagitiosus*, *nefarius* (= criminal). Adv. *turpiter, foede, obscene, ignominiose, inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie*. **shamefulness**, n. *turpitudine, foeditas, obscenitas, ignominia*. **shameless**, adj. *impudens, impudicus* (= unchaste), *inverecundus*; 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 alqd*. 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. *partiantur inter se*; so *partiri praedam in socios, dona 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, *alqis 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) — witty, *perpicax, sagax*. Adv. *acule, acriter, sagaciter, subtiliter* (= wisely), *iracunde, aere, graviter* (= severely). **sharpen**, v.tr. (*exacuerē* lit. and fig.) **sharper**, n. *veterator, fraudator, praestigator*. **sharpness**, n. 1, of edge, by adj., *acutus*; 2, fig. *severitas*; see STEARNESS; 3, — of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acus, -us, f., acumen, ingenium acutum, perpicacitas, subtilitas*.

**shatter**, v.tr. 1, *frangere, confringere, diffringere, discidere, elidere, quassare*; 2, fig. *frangere, quassare*.

**shave**, v.tr. (*ab*)radere, *barbam alqis tondere* (= to clip); to get —, *tondēri*. **shavings**, n. *scob(i)s* (= sawdust), *assulae, schidae* (= 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. *ovēs*). **shearer**, n. *qui tondet*. **shearing**, n. *tonsurā*. **shears**, n. *forfices* (Mart.).

**sheath**, n. *vagina*; to draw a sword from its —, *gladium e vaginā educere*. **sheathe**, v.tr. *in vaginam recondere*.

**shed**, n. *tugurium, taberna*; as military term, *pluteus, vinea*.

**shed**, v.tr. (*dif*)fundere, *efundere, profundere*; to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, lacrimare*; to — blood, see KILL. **shedding**, n. *efusio, profusio*; — of tears, *fletus, -us*; — of blood, *caedes, -is*; — of leaves, by *decidere*.

**sheep**, n. *ovis* (ſic). **sheep-fold**, n. *ovile*. **sheepish**, adj. *insulius*; see STUPID; a — fellow, *ovis* (Plaut.). **sheepishness**, n. *insulitas, nimia verecundia*. **shepherd**, n. *pastor*.

**sheer**, adj. 1, see STEEP; 2, *merus*; — folly, *mera* or *maxima stultitia*.

**sheet**, n. 1, of a bed, *lōdis* (= blanket, Juv.); 2, a — of paper, *scheda, schyda, schedula, pigula* (Plin.); 3, a — of lead, (*plumbi*) *lamina*; 4, of a sail, *pes*. **sheet-anchor**, n. *ancora*. **sheet-lightning**, n. *fulgur, fulmen*.

**shelf**, n. *pluteus* (Juv.), *pygma, -ātis*, n.

**shell**, n. *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex* (of fruit, etc.). **shell-fish**, n. *concha, conchylium*.

**shelter**, I. n. 1, = covering, *teg(i)men*; 2, = protection, *refugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. II. v.tr. 1, *tegere, defendere*; 2, *tutari alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam fidem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum intus praebere alci*; see PROTECT.

**shelving**, adj. *declivis*; see SLOPING.

**shepherd**, n. see under SHEEP.

**sheriff**, *n.* perhaps by *praetor*, in medieval Latin by \* *vicecomes* or *gerasfa*.

**show**, *v. tr.* = to bring forward, *edĕre*, *ostendĕre*, *explicare*; = to prove or explain, *demonstrare*, *declarare*, *ostendĕre*, *exponĕre*, *narrare*; to — mercy, *alci misericordiam impetrāri*.

**shield**, *I. n. 1.* *scutum*, *clipeus*, *parma*, *pelta*, *ancile* (esp. of the sacred — which fell from heaven); a — bearer, *clipeiger*; *2.* fig. see **PROTECTION**. *II. v. tr.* *scuto defendĕre*, *clipeo proteĝĕre*; to — from danger, *a periculo defendĕre*; see **PROTECT**.

**shift**, *I. n. 1.* = refuge or resource, *efugium*, *ambiĝes*, -*um*, *remedium*, *ratio*, *consilium*, *latebra*; a dishonest —, *fraus*, *doli* (pl.), *ambiĝes*; every one made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*; *2.* = an under-garment, *tunica interna*. *II. v. tr.* = to change, (*per*)*mutare*; to — one's clothes, *mutare vestem*; to — off, *eludĕre*, *evitare*, *subterfugĕre*; see **CHANGE**. **shifty**, *adj. 1.* see **CUNNING**; *2.* see **CHANGEABLE**.

**shilling**, *n.* quadraginta octo asses.

**shin**, *n.* tibia, crus, cruris, *n.*

**shine**, *v. intr.* (*co*)*lucĕre*, *splendĕre*, *fulĝĕre*, *nitrĕre*, *micare* (= to glitter); to — forth, *elucĕre*, *efulĝĕre*; to — upon, *alci afulĝĕre*; it —s with a borrowed light, *luce luĕet aliĕnd*.

**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 facĕre*; a —'s captain, *navarchus*; a — owner, *navicularius* (who lets out —s); —'s crew, *remigium classicum* *militis*; master of a —, *magister*. *II. v. tr.* *in navem* (*naves*) *imponĕre*.

**shire**, *n.* provincia, ager, \* *comitatus*.

**shirt**, *n.* subucula.

**shiver**, *I. v. tr.* = to break in pieces, *frangĕre*, *confringĕre*, *diffringĕre*, *elidĕre*. *II. v. intr.* = to tremble, *tremĕre* (with fear), *algĕre* (= to be cold).

**shoal**, *n. 1.* *vadium*, *vada*, pl.; see **SHALLOW**; *2.* = a large quantity or number, *turba*, *grex*, *caterva*.

**shock**, *I. n. 1.* in battle, etc., *impetus*, *concurſus*, *congressus*, all -*ſis*; to bear the —, *sustinĕre impetum*; at the first —, *ad primum impetum*; *2.* fig. of the feelings, etc., *offensio*; see **OFFENCE**; *3.* of corn, *frumentum manipulatorum acerrus*. *II. v. tr.* *offendĕre*, *commovĕre*; to be —ed, *commovĕri*. **shocking**, *adj.* quod *offensionem* est, quod *offensionem* habet or *offert*, *odiosus*; a — life, *vita turpis*; see **DISBOUSTING**; to be —, *offensioſi esse*. *Adv.* = very badly, *pestime*, or by superl. (e.g. *pestimus* = — bad).

**shoe**, *I. n.* *calceus*, *calceamentum*, *solea* (= sandal); horse —, *solea ferrea* (=s nailed every unknown); —s that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit*. *II. v. tr.* *calcare*; to — a horse, *alĝĕre equo solea ferrea*. **shoe-black**, *n.* puer qui *calceos* deterget. **shoemaker**, *n.* sutor.

**shoot**, *I. n.* = sprout, † *germen*, *surgulus*, *planta*, *virga*, *propago* (= layer). *II. v. intr. 1.* to — out, as ears of corn, *epicas*, *surgulos*, etc., *emittĕre*; *2.* of pains, etc., *angĕre* (= to torture), or *angi* (= to be tortured); of stars, *solare*. *III. v. tr.* = to cast forth, *jaculāri*, *emittĕre*, *jacĕre*; to — arrows out of a bow, *arcu sagittas* (*emittĕre*); to — at, *agittis* or *tells petĕre*; see **FIRE**. **shooting-star**, *n.* see **METEOR**.

**shop**, *I. n.* *taberna*, *officina* (= work—); s bookseller's —, *libraria*; a barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*. *II. v. intr.* to go a-shopping, *convolare circum tabernas*, or by *emĕre* (= to buy). **shopkeeper**, *n.* qui *algas res vendit*, in pl. *tabernarii*.

**shore**, *I. n. 1.* *litus*, -*ſis*, *n.*, *ora*, *acta* (*ἀκτῆ*), *ripa* (= the declining bank or margin), *arena* (= sand); *2.* = support, *fulcrum*. *II. v. tr.* *fulcire*.

**short**, *adj.* *brevis*, *concisus* (= pruned), *angustus* (= within a small space), *contractior* (= somewhat drawn in), *compressus* (= squeezed together), *pauĉioribus verbis expressus* (of a writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerus*); a — cut, *compendium*, *via compendiaria* (lit. and fig.); to be —, *ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam, ne multis, ne plura*; in —, *summatim*, *ad summam*, *summa illa sit, in brevi*; cut it —, *verbo dicas*; a — syllable, *syllaba brevis*; — hair, *capilli tonſi*; 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 prospiciĕt*; fig. *stultus*, *imprudens*. **shortcoming**, *n.* *delictum*. **shorten**, *v. tr.* *praecidĕre*, *breviorem facĕre* or *reddĕre*; to — a syllable, *syllabam corripĕre*; see **CONTRACT**.

**shorthand**, *n.* *notae*. **shortly**, *adv. 1.* = compendiously, *summatim*, *strictim*, *compreſſe*, *pauĉis verbis*, *breviter*; *2.* = within a short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *pauĉis diebus*, *exiguo spatio*; — before, *brevi ante*, *pau(ſ)o ante*, *proxime*, *nuper*; — after, *brevi post*, *pau(ſ)o post*, *non ita multo post*; — before a person's death, *haud multum ante* (*no post*) *alci mortem*. **shortness**, *adj.* *brevitas*, *exiguitas*, *angustiae*, *compendium*, *contractio* (= a drawing in).

**shot**, *n.* *tell* *factus*, -*ſis*, or *conjectus*, -*ſis*, *ictus*, -*ſis*, (*tellum*) *missile* (= what is fired), *glans* (= ball); to fire a —, *tellum emittĕre*; they were now within —, *jam ad tell factum pervenerant*; out of —, *extra tell factum*.

**shoulder**, *I. n.* *humerus*; —-blade, *scapula*. *II. v. tr.* *alqi in humeros tollĕre*.

**shout**, *I. n.* *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *vox*, *acclamatio*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollĕre*. *II. v. tr.* (*con*)*clamare*, *vociferari*.

**shove**, *I. v. tr.* *trudĕre*, *impellĕre*. *II. n.* *impulsus*, -*ſis*.

**shovel**, *I. n.* *pala*, *batillum*. *II. v. tr.* *batillo tollĕre*.

**show**, *I. n. 1.* = an exhibition, *spectaculum*, *pompa*, *ludi* (= games); *2.* *ostentatio* (= display), *species* (= appearance); to make — of or pretend, *simulare*, *prae se ferre*; for some time there was some — of fight, *exiguum temporis algas forma pugnae fuit*; under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*. *II. v. tr.* *proponĕre*, *ostentare* *alqi*, *prae se ferre*; to — off, *se ostentare*; see **SHAW**. **showy**, *adj.* see **BEAUTIFUL**, **OSTENTATIOUS**.

**shower**, *I. n.* *pluvia* *repentina*, *imber*, *pluvia*; a plentiful —, *largus imber*; a — of stones, *lapidum imber*. *II. v. tr.* *efundĕre*. **showery**, *adj.* *pluvius*, *pluvialis*.

**shred**, *I. n.* *frustum* (= a scrap), *segmentum* (Plin.). *II. v. tr.* *minutim* *dissecare* or *concidĕre*.

**shrew**, *n.* *muller furgtis* *didit*. **shrewd**, *adj.* *prudens*, *so(ſ)ſers*, *callidus*, *astutus*, *perspicax*, *sagax*. *Adv.* *callide*, *astute*, *sagaciter*, *so(ſ)ſerter*, *prudenter*. **shrewdness**, *n.* *calliditas*, *astutia*, *perspicacitas*, *sagacitas*, *prudencia*, *so(ſ)ſertia*. **shrewish**, *adj.* see **QUARRELsome**. **shrew-mouse**, *n.* *sorex*.

**shriek**, *I. n.* *ejulatus*, -*ſis*, *ululatus*, -*ſis*. *II. v. intr.* *ululare*. *III. v. tr.* *clamare*, see **SCREAM**.

**shrift**, *n.* a short —, *confestim aliquem necare*; see also **CONFESSION**, **SHRIVE**.

**shrill**, *adj.* acutus, argutus. *Adv.* acule, argute.

**shrimp**, *n.* 1, \*cancer pagurus (Linn.); 2, *fig.* see **DWARF**.

**shrine**, *n.* aedicula, delntrum, sacellum.

**shrink**, *v. intr.* se contrahere; to — through fear, *pedem referre*; to — from duty, *abhorre*; *recedere* (ab officio nunquam recedemus, Cic.); to — from fight, *pugnam detractare*. **shrinking**, *n.* 1, *alcis rei contractio*; 2, see **FEAR**.

**shrive**, *v. tr.* peccata sua sacerdoti fateri (= to confess), peccata contentem 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.* arbus-tum.

**shrug**, *v. tr.* to — the shoulders, *humeros movere*.

**shudder**, *I. n.* horror, tremor. **II. v. intr.** horrere, tremere; to — greatly, *perhorrescere*.

**shuffle**, *I. v. tr.* 1, = 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. **shunning**, *n.* fraus, -dis, f., dolus, tergiversatio.

**shun**, *v. tr.* (de)fugere, vitare, declinare, aver-sari. **shunning**, *n.* devitatio, fuga, declinatio, vitatio.

**shut**, *v. tr.* claudere, operire; to — the eyes, *oculos operire*; to — the hand, *manum comprimere*; to — in, includere; to — out, excludere.

**shutter**, *n.* (for a window), fornicula, valvula.

**shuttle**, *n.* radius (textorius). **shuttle-cock**, *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 impera. *taedet aliquem alcis rei*; see **ILL**. **sicken**, *I. v. tr.* see **DISEASE**. **II. v. intr. in morbum incidere. **sickly**, *adj.* morbosus; see **ILL**. **Weak**. **sickness**, *n.* = sensation of —, vomiting, nausea, vomitus, -is (= 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.* falx.

**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, *utrinque*; on each of two —s, *utroque*; on his — nothing takes place, *ab eo nihil agitur*. **II. adj. obliquus, transversus; a — blow, *ictus obli-quus*; to give anyone a — blow, *gladio aliquem ob-***

*liquis petere*. **III. v. intr. to — with, *alcis partibus* or *alcis favore, studere, alcis studiose esse*. **side-board**, *n.* abacus. **sidelong**, *adj.* obliquus. **sideways**, *adv.* oblique, ab obliquo, ex obliqua.**

**sidereal**, *adj.* by gen. siderum, sideralis (Plin.).

**siege**, *n.* oppugnatio, obsessio, obsidio.

**sieve**, *n.* cribrum. **sift**, *v. tr.* cribrare (Plin.), *cribro accernere*; *fig.* investigare, (per)scrutari, explorare.

**sigh**, *I. n.* suspirium. **II. v. intr.** suspiria ducere, suspirare. **sighing**, *n.* suspiratus, -us.

**sight**, *I. n.* 1, visio, visus, -us, *videndi facultas, oculus, conspectus*, -us (= view), *a(d)pectus*, -us; — of the eye, *oculi acies*; at first —, *primo a(d)pectu*; 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 representare*; 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 alcis rei* (= characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis*; — of the future, *signum, omen, omenum, portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen sinistrum*. **II. v. tr. 1, to — a document, (con)signare aliquid, *alcis rei* (nomen) *subscribere*, as witnesses, *scribendo adesse*; 2, see **SIGNAL**.**

**signal**, *I. adj.* insignis, notabilis, maximus, insignis, egregius. *Adv.* insigniter, notabiliter, maxime, insignite, egregie. **II. n. signum, symbolum; to give the — for an attack, *signum dare*; for battle, *classicum canere, tuba signum dare*. **III. v. tr. see above, **SIGNAL**. **II. signalize**, *v. tr.* *declarare* (= to show), *alcis* or *alcis rei* *deco-ri esse* (= to be an honour to), *insignire* (= to make remarkable, e.g. *tot facinoribus fœdum annum etiam dit tempestatibus et morbis insigniter, Tac.*); to — yourself, *se clarum reddere*. **signa-ture**, *n.* nomen, -inis, *n.* subscriptio, nomen sub-scriptum. **signet**, *n.* signum (= seal). **signifi-cance**, **signification**, *n.* significatio; see **MEANING**. **significant**, *adj.* see **EXPRESSIVE**. **signify**, *v. tr.* significare (= to make signs), *vulere* (= to be equivalent, e.g. *verbum quod idem vult*), *velle* (= to wish); see also **MEAN**, **AN-NOUNCE**, **PORTEND**.****

**silence**, *n.* silentium, taciturnitas (= not speaking); to keep —, *tacere, conticere, conticere, obicere, obmutescere*. **silent**, *adj.* tacitus, silens, taciturnus (= taciturn); to be —, *silere, tacere, lingua fœvere* (at religious rites); to be — about, *celare, silentio prædare aliquid*; to be — I quit takes! *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, abeurus, excors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, ridiculus (= exciting laughter). *Adv.* stulte, stolidè, infacetè, absurde, inepte, insulse, ridicule. **silliness**, *n.* stultitia, fatuitas, stoliditas, ineptia, recordia, amentia, insulitas, ridiculum.

**silt**, *I. n.* limus. **II. v. tr. limo opplere.**

**silver**, *I. n.* argentum; wrought —, *argentum factum*. **II. adj. and **silvery**, *argentatus*; plated with —, *argentatus*; — mine, *argenti metalla*,**

-orum, n.; — foll, bractea argentea, argenti fodina (or as one word), argenteria (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 patri *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). **similia**, n. *similitudo*, *translatio*, *collatio*. **similitudo**, n. = comparison, *similitudo*; see **LIKE**, **SIMULATE**.

**simmer**, v.intr. *ferrescere*, *lente bullire*.

**simony**, n. *simonia* (Eccl.).

**simper**, v.intr. *subridere*, *stulte ridere*.

**simple**, adj. *simplex* (in gen.); = harmless, innocent; = sincere, *sincerus*, *probus*, *integer*, *sine furo*; = silly, *stolidus*, *insulvus*; = without ornament, *simplex*, *sine ornatu*; = sheer, *verus*. Adv. *simpliciter*; see also **ONLY**. **simples**, n. pl. *herbæ* (medicinales). **simpleton**, n. homo crassi ingenii, stultus, fatuus, ineptus; see **FOOL**. **simplicity**, 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 furem). **simulation**, n. *simulatio* (e.g. fallax imitatio simulationeque virtutis).

**simultaneous**, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*. Adv. *eodem tempore*, *simul*, *una*.

**sia**, **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 deditus*, *impis*, *improbus*, *flagitiosus*. **sinless**, adj. *integer*, *sacrus*. **sinlessness**, n. *vita*, *sacritas*. **sinner**, n. qui peccavit, *peccator* (Eccl.).

**sinece**, **I**, adv. *abhinc* (e.g. he died two years —, abhinc annos duas, or annis duobus, mortuus est); long —, *jamdudum*, *jampridem*. **II**, prep. by e, ex, 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 —, *jamdudum*; — childhood, *a pueritia*, *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 audiui*; it is a long time — you left home, *jamdudum factum est cum abisti domo*; — he died this is the three-and-thirtieth year, *cujus a morte hic tertius et trigessimus annus*; 2, of cause, may be rendered by *cum* with subj., or *quandoquidem*, *quia*, *quoniam* with indic., thus frequently in Cic. *quas cum ita sint* — this is so, but observe *quandoquidem* tu istos oratores tantopere laudas (in the indic., Cic.); so urbs quae, quia postrema aedificata 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. maluius iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic.; so too quippe qui with indic. or subj. (all these conj. follow the ordinary rules of mood); see **BECAUSE**.

**sincere**, adj. *sincerus* (opp. *faustus*, *simulatus*), *integer* (e.g. te *sincerus* integrumque conserves, Cic.), *probus*, *purus*, *candidus*, *verus*; see **HONEST**. Adv. *sincere*, *integre* (= justly), *probe*, *pure*, *candide*, *vere*, *ex animo*, *simpliciter*; yours —, in lettera, 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. *cantare*, *cantare*, *modulari*; to — much, *cantilare*; to — to the harp, *ad citharam cantare*; to — in harmony, *servare modum*, *ad numerum cantare*. **singer**, n. † *cantor*, *cantrix*, *cantator*, *cantatrix*. **singing**, n. *cantus*, *-us*, *concentus*, *-us* (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 unus cum uno*. Adv. *singillatim*. **II**, v.tr. to — out, *eligere*; see **SELECT**. **singular**, adj. 1, as opp. to plural, *singularis*; the — number, *numerus singularis* (gram.); see **SINGLE**, **I**; 2, = out of the common way, *singularis* (= very superior, e.g. *Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophia prope singularis*, = almost standing alone, Cic.; also in a bad sense, e.g. *singularis crudelitas*, *nequitia*), *unicus* (= unique), *egregius*, *eximius*, *praestans* (= excellent), *maximus* (= very great); 3, = strange, *mirus*, *mirificus*, *mirabilis*, *novus*, *invisitatus*, *insolens*. Adv. *singulariter*, *unice*, *egregie*, *eximie*, *praestanter*, *insolenter*, *maxime*, *mirè*, *mirifice*, *mirabiliter*, *novè*, *invisitate*. **singularity**, n. *insolentia*, *praestantia* (= 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. (consider), *desidere*, *residere*, *submergi*, *demergi*, *immergi*; to — in ruins, *collabi*, *corruiere*, *mergi*; to — morally, in (omnia) *flagitia* se *ingurgitare*; to — into sleep, *somno opprimi*; the price —, *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 obrutus*. **III**, n. *sentina*.

**sinnuous**, adj. *sinnuosus*.

**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 **SIN**.

**siren**, **n**, *siren*.

**sirocco**, **n**, *auster*.

**sister**, **n**, *soror*, *germana*; father's —, *amita*; mother's —, *matertera*; grandfather's —, *amita magna*; grandmother's —, *matertera magna*; — in-law, *glos*, *gloris*, f. (Jct.). **sisterhood**, n. *sorum societas* (Eccl.). **sisterly**, adj. ut *sorores solent*.

**sit**, v.intr. *sedere*, *alqd re insidere*, *considerare* (= to — down); to — near, *assidere* rei or *alci*; to — on, *sedere in re*; to — at table, *accumbere*, *diacumbere*, *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 proderimus* (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, *usque ad lucem vigilat*; of fowls, (ovis) *incubare* (Plin.); as inlit. 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, *adiacere*. **situation**, **n**, 1, = position, *situs*, *-us*, *sedes*, *-us*, *locus*; if he were in that —, *si eo loco esset*; 2, = office, *munus*, *-eris*, *n*; see **OFFICE**.

**/ six**, adj. sex, semi (= — each); — or seven, sex septem, sex aut septem; to throw — (at dice), senonem mittere; — times, sex(n)o. **sixth**, adj. sextus; the — time, sextum. **sixteen**, adj. sedecim (sexd.), decem et sex, semi deni (= — each); — times, sedecio(n)o. **sixteenth**, adj. sextus decimus; one —, pars sexta decima. **sixty**, adj. sexaginta, sexagēti (= — each); — times, sexagē(n)o. **sixtieth**, adj. sexagesimus; the — time, sexagesimum; sixty thousand, sexaginta milia; the — thousandth, sexagē(n)o millesimus.

**size**, n. 1. = measure, mensura, amplitudo (= largeness), parvitas (= smallness), proceritas (= tallness), altitudo (= height), ambitus, -is (= girth), spatium (= extent of surface); to take the — of (dijmetri); of the — of, (ad) instar alius rei; of great, small —, etc., magnus, parvus; 2. = glue, gluten (glutinum).

**skate**, I. n. solea ferrata. II. v.intr. soleis ferratis glaciem transcurrere.

**skain**, n. Alia volumen or florum glomus.

**skeleton**, n. ossa, -rum, n., ossium compages; he is a mere —, viz ossibus haeret.

**sketch**, I. n. adumbratio; see OUTLINE. II. v.tr. describere, designare, adumbrare (esp. fig.).

**skewer**, n. veru (= spit).

**skiff**, n. scapha, cymba, navicula.

**skill**, n. peritia, scientia, ars, artificium, solertia, calliditas, prudentia, habilitas. **skillful**, adj. peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, solertia, sciens, callidus, habilis (= handy), prudens (= with insight), bonus (= good); — in the law, juris consultus. Adv. perite, dextere, callide, scienter, prudenter, habilititer, bene.

**skim**, I. n. spuma; to form —, spumescere; full of —, spumosus. II. v.tr. 1. despumare, spumam extrahere; 2. = to read quickly, aliquid (legendo) percurrere. III. v.intr. volare (= to fly).

**skin**, I. n. cutis, pellis, membrana, corium (= hide); to get off with a whole —, integrum abire. II. v.tr. corium detrahere, pelle or corio exuere; to — over, cicatricem inducere, (ob)ducere. **skin-deep**, adj. levis. **skinny**, adj. see THIN.

**skip**, I. n. saltus, -us. II. v.intr. salire (= to leap); to — with joy, exsultare. III. v.tr. = to pass over, transire, praeterire. **skipping-rope**, n. restis.

**skipper**, n. navis magister; see CAPTAIN.

**skirmish**, I. n. praelium leve. II. v.intr. to engage in —, praelis parvulis cum hoste contendere. **skirmisher**, n. veles, -itis, m. (= light-armed soldier, or by verb).

**skirt**, I. 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 diro, in publico; from the —, de caelo, caelitus. **skylark**, n. alauda. **skylight**, n. fenestra.

**slack**, adj. luxus, fluxus, remissus (= loose), lentus, tardus (= slow), segnis, piger (= idle); — in duty, negligens. **slacken**, v.tr. laxare; to — the reins, laxare habenas; to — work, opus remittere. Adv. lente, tarde, segnitur, negligenter. **slackness**, n. segnitia, pigritia (= laziness), negligentia (= negligence); — of reins, etc., by laxus, remissus.

**slake**, v.tr. sitim exstinguere or explere, sitim depellere or sedare; to — lime, calcem maccare.

**slander**, I. n. calumnia, (falsa) criminatio, falsum crimen, obtractio, maledictio. II. v.tr. calumniari, criminari, diffamare, alci obtractare, maledicere, alqm calumniis or ignominis offere, insectari, alci probum, convictum, contumeliam, etc., facere. **slanderer**, n. obtractator. **slanderous**, adj. maledicus, famosus. Adv. maledice, per calumniam.

**slant**, adj. obliquus, transversus. Adv. oblique.

**slap**, I. n. alapa (Juv.). II. v.tr. palma percutere.

**slash**, I. n. incisura (= incision, Col.), vulnus, -tris (= wound), ictus, -is (= blow). II. v.tr. caedere, incidere, gladio percussere (with a sword).

**slate**, I. 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 constere.

**slattern**, n. mulier sordida.

**slaughter**, I. n. caedes, -is, f. (= a cutting down), occidio, occisio, clades (fig. = discomitute, severe loss), strages, -is, f. (fig. = overthrow, destruction); a general —, internecio; frucidatio (= butchery), nec (= violent death); man —, homicidium. II. v.tr. caedere, occidere (of a number), jugulare (= to cut the throat), mactare (= to slay a victim); see SLAY; frucidare. **slaughter-house**, n. lanifina. **slaughterer**, n. lanius.

**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 servilia, familia; to sell as a —, sub coronâ vendere; a — of lusts, servus libidinum; to be a — to anything, alci rei obedire, inservire. **slave-dealer**, n. venaliticus, mango (Quint.). **slave-labour**, n. opus servile. **slave-market**, n. forum or lapis (e.g. de lapide emptus, Cic.). **slavery**, n. servitium, -itium, 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. **slavish**, adj. servilis (lit. and fig.), vernilis (lit. and fig., esp. in Tac.). Adv. serviliter, verniliter.

**slaver**, I. n. sputum (Cels.). II. v.intr. salivam ex ore demittere, salivâ madere.

**slay**, v.tr. interficere, occidere, interimere, tollere, ferire, percutere, abumere, exstinguere, frucidare, jugulare, necare (= to put to death). **slayer**, n. interfector, occisor, persecutor; — of men, homicida, m. and f. (so tyrannicida, etc.).

**sledge**, n. traha (= a drag).

**sledge-hammer**, n. malleus.

**sleek**, adj. leviss (= smooth), nitidus (= shining); to be —, nitere.

**sleep**, I. n. somnus (= sleep), sopor (= heaviness), quietas, -etis (= rest); — falls on me, somnus me opprimit; to fall to —, dormitare. II. v.intr. dormire, quiescere; to go to — or bed, cubitum ire, se somno dare. **sleepiness**, n. veltus (of the lethargy of the aged), or by adj. **sleepless**, adj. insomnis, exsomnia, vigilans. **sleeplessness**, n. insomnia, vigilia, vigilantia. **sleepy**, adj. semisomnus (= somnolent), somni plenus, somno gravis, veltus, somnolentus (= sluggish). Adv. somnolentus, or better by adj.

**sleet**, n. nix grandinae mixta.

**sleeve**, n. manica; to laugh in one's —,

*furtim ridere; in sinu gaudere* (= to rejoice in secret).

**aleight**, *n. ars, artificium, dolus*; — of hand, *praestigiae*.

**slender**, *adj. tenuis* (lit. and fig.), *gracilis* (lit.), *exilis* (lit. and fig.); — provision, *victus*, — *is, tenuis*. Adv. *tenuiter* (= poorly), *exiliter*. **slenderness**, *n. tenuitas, exilitas* (lit. and fig.), *gracilitas* (lit.).

**alice**, *I. n.* — of bread (*panis*) *frustum*. **II. v.tr.** *concidere, occidere*.

**slide**, *I. v.intr. labi*. **II. n.** — on ice, by *in glacie labi*.

**alight**, *I. adj. levis* (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 alci habere, contemnere*.

**alim**, *adj. exilis*; see **SLENDER**. **alimness**, *n. exilitas*.

**alime**, *n. limus*. **alimy**, *adj. limosus*.

**aling**, *I. n. funda*; — for the arm, *fascia, miella* (Cels.). to have the arm in a —, *brachium miella involutum habere*. **II. v.tr.** *millere, torquere*; to — at, *fundali petere*.

**alink**, *v.intr.* to — away, *see subducere*.

**alip**, *I. n. I. lit. lapsus, -is; 2. fig. lapsus* (rare), *culpa* (= fault), *error* (= mistake); there's many a — between the cup and the lip, *inter os et osum* (sc. *multa intervenire possunt*); 3, of a plant, *surculus*; see **SHOOT**. **II. v.intr.** *vestigio falli, labi*; to — away, *auferre*; to let —, *amittere, omittere*; to — from the memory, *de memoria exidere*. **alipper**, *n. sola, crepida*. **slippery**, *adj. lubricus*.

**alpit**, *I. n. fissura* (= a split, Plin.), *rima* (= an opening or leak), *acisura* (= a slit, Plin.). **II. v.tr.** *incidere* (= to cut into), *fundere* (= to cleave), *scindere* (= to tear).

**aloe**, *n. prunum silvestre* (Plin.); — tree, *prunus, I., silvestris* (Col.).

**aloop**, *n.* see **SHIP**.

**alop**, *n.* and *v.tr.* see **WET**.

**slope**, *I. n. declivitas* (downwards), *acclivitas* (upwards). **II. v.intr.** *vergere, se dimittere*. **sloping**, *adj. declivis, acclivis*.

**sleth**, *n. desidia, inertia, segnitia, segnitia, ignavia, socordia, pigrity*. **slethful**, *adj. desidiosus* (rare), *iners, ignavus, segnis, socors, piger*. Adv. *inertiter, segnititer, ignave*.

**slonch**, *v.intr.* *disiectum esse*.

**slough**, *n. palus, -idis, f.*; (for swine), *volutabrum*; — of a snake, *vernatio* (Plin.).

**sloven**, *n. homo sordidus, disiectus*. **slovenliness**, *n. sordes* (= filth), *incuria, negligentia* (= carelessness).

**slow**, *adj. tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (= late); — to learn, *tardus ad discendum*. Adv. *tarde, lente, segnititer, pauculatim, pedeleutim* (*pedeleutim*). **slowness**, *n. tarditas, segnitia, pigrity*; — of a river, *lentitas*.

**slug**, *n. limax* (Plin.). **sluggard**, *n. homo ignavus*. **sluggish**, *adj. segnis, piger, socors*. Adv. *segnititer, socorditer*. **sluggishness**, *n. pigrity, ignavia, socordia*.

**sluice**, *n. emissarium*.

**slumber**, *n.* and *v.* see **SLEEP**.

**slur**, *I. n. macula, labe, -is, dedecus, -bris, n.* **II. v.tr.** to — over, *extenuare*.

**slut**, *n. mulier scortata, immunda*.

**slly**, *adj. vafer, subdolosus, astutus, verutosus*; — old fellow, *veterator*. Adv. *vafrè, subdole, astute, verutosè*. **sliness**, *n. dolus, astutia*.

**smack**, *I. n. a taste, sapor, gustus, -us*. **II. v.intr.** to — of, *sapere* (e.g. *mella herbam cum sapiat*, = the honey — a of the grass).

**smack**, *I. n.* = a blow, *alapa*. **II. v.tr.** *alapon 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. variolae, or by pestilential*.

**smart**, *I. n. dolor, morus, -us, cruciatus, -is*. **II. v.intr.** *dolere*; to — for, *pienus alci pendere, pienus subire, perferre or luctu*. **III. adj. I.** = keen, *acer, acerbus, gravis, acutus*; 2, = active, *impiger, callidus* (= clever); 3, = witty, *astutus*; see **WITTY**; 4, = drowsy, *lautos, stultus*. **smartness**, *n. I.* = wit, *sul*; 2, drowsiness, use *adj. SMART III.*, 4.

**smatterer**, *n. homo leviter litteris imbutus*. **smattering**, *n. levis artis alci scientia*.

**smear**, *v.tr. (diffundere)*.

**smell**, *I. n. odoratus, -is* (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 olfactorium*.

**smelt**, *v.tr.* *fundere, coquere* (Plin.), *liquefacere*.

**smile**, *I. n. risus, -is*; with a —, *subridens*. **II. v.intr.** (*subridere, irridere alci rei*); fortune — a on me, *fortuna mihi esulget*.

**smirk**, *I. n. by risus, -is, contortus*. **II. v.intr.** *rutilum ad alqd componere*.

**smite**, *v.tr.* *ferire, percutere*.

**smith**, *n. faber ferrarius* (= a blacksmith). **smithy**, *n. officina ferraria*.

**smoke**, *I. n. fumus*. **II. v.intr.** *fumare, vaporare, exhalare*. **III. v.tr.** to — (to smoke), *herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere*; see **FUMIGATE**.

**smoky**, *adj. fumosus* (= full of smoke, discoloured by smoke).

**smooth**, *I. adj. levis, teres*; of words, etc., *blandus*; of the sea, etc., *tranquillus, placidus*; of the temper, *aquus, aequabilis, aequalis*. Adv. in gen. by *adj.*; of words, etc., *blande*; of the sea, etc., *tranquille, placide*; of the temper, *aquo animo, aequabiliter, 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, *aditum alci ad alqm dare*. **smoothness**, *n. levitas, tranquillitas, aequanimitas*; — of diction, *aequabilitas*.

**smother**, *v.tr.* *sufocare, animam intercludere*; fear — a his voice, *metus vocem praecudit*; see **STRANGLE**.

**smouldering**, *adj. fumans*.

**smuggle**, *v.tr.* *merces furtim or portorio non soluto importare or invehere*. **smuggler**, *n. qui merces vetitas 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. viperinus, angustinus*.

**snap**, *I. v.intr.* *crepitem edere, crepare*; = to break asunder, *frangi, diffringi*; = to scold,

**alga** increscere. **II.** v.tr. *frangere*, (*gracile*) *rumper*, *diffingere*, *infringere*; to — the fingers, *digitis concrescere*; to — at, lit. and fig. *petere*, *arripere*; to — up, see **SEIZE**. **III.** n. *creptus*, -*us*. **snappish**, adj. *morosus*, *difficilis*, *moridus*, *iracundus*. Adv. *morose*, *iracunde*.

**snares**, **I.** n. lit. and fig. *laqueus*, *plaga*, *insidiae*, -*arum*; to set a — for anyone, *dicti insidias facere*; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire (ex laqueo)*. **II.** v.tr. lit. and fig. *illaqueare*, *irretire*.

**snarl**, v.intr. **1.** lit. *frēmere*; **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 amicitium reptare* (= to creep); to — away, *furtim se subducere*. **II.** n. *homo nequam*, *abiectus*; 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. *scelopox* (late).

**snob**, n. *homo putidus*.

**snore**, v.intr. *stertere*.

**snort**, **I.** v.tr. *frēmere*. **II.** n. *frēmitus*, -*us*.

**snout**, n. *rostrum*.

**snow**, **I.** n. *nix*, *nivis*; a — ball, *nivis globula* (late); — flake, *nix*; — storm, *nivis opes*, -*us*, or *nivis*. **II.** v.tr. *ninguere*, gen. *impers*; it —s, *ningit*. **snowy**, adj. *nivosus*; — white, *niveus*, *coloris niveo*.

**snub**, **I.** v.tr. **II.** n. see **REBUKE**. **snub-nosed**, adj. *simus*.

**snuff**, **I.** n. **1.** of a candle, *fungus*; **2.** = comminuted tobacco, *pulvis sternaltorius*; — box, *pyxis*. **II.** v.tr. *candelae fungum demere*; to — out, *exstinguere*; to — up anything, *aliquid narium haurire*. **snuffers**, n. *forces* (scissors, Mart.) *candelarum*. **snuffle**, v.intr. *vocem narium 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, *his tanto*, *alterum tantum*; not — much, *minus*, *non ita*; — much . . . as, *tantopere . . . quantopere*; — great, *tam multum*, *tantum*, *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 cibis*; — few, *tam pauci*; as . . . , *et . . . et*, *tum . . . tum*, *tam . . . quam*, *vel . . . vel*; not . . . as, *non tam . . . quam*; is it — ? *ita ne ?* *stecne ?* — quickly, *tam cito*, *tam celeriter*; — quickly as possible, *quam primum*, *primo quoque tempore*, *simul ac*, *ut primum*; as that was painful, — this is pleasant, *ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum* (Cic.); — unwell as, *tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.); did you think me — unjust as to be angry with you for alone me *injustum esse existimasti ut tibi traserer* ? (Cic.); — far from, *tantum abest ut . . . non*; — often, *totiens* . . . *quotiens*; grant it —, *fac ita esse*; if it had been — done (— our-

toos are you), you would have written *ita, et si esset factum (quae tua est humanitas)*, *scripsisses*; — called, *quem, quam, quod dicunt, qui, etc.*, *dicuntur*. **so-so**, adv. *mediocriter*.

**soak**, v.intr. *macerare*; to — up, *bibere*; to — through, *permanare* (= to trickle through), *madefacere* (= to wet). **soaking**, adj. of rain, *efusus*.

**soap**, **I.** n. *sapo* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. *sapone* *illinare*.

**soar**, v.intr. *sublime ferri*, *se tollere* (lit. and fig.), *subolare* (of birds, etc.).

**sob**, **I.** n. *singultus*, -*us*. **II.** v.intr. *singultire*.

**sober**, adj. *sobrius* (opp. *violentus*, used lit. and fig.), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *modestus*, *modicus*, *moderatus* (all = moderate in desires), *severus* (= grave). Adv. *sobrie*, *temperate*, *modeste*, *modice*, *moderate*, *severè*. **sobriety**, **soberness**, n. *sobrietas*, *temperantia*, *moderatio*, *modestia*, *severitas*.

**sociable**, adj. *sociabilis*, *comis*, *agabilis*; see **COURTEOUS**, **FRIENDLY**. **social**, adj. *socialis*, *communis*, *civilis* (in political sense), *sociabilis*, *congregabilis* (= disposed to meeting together, of bees), *facilis* (= easy of approach, as a quality of character); — life, *vita socialis*, *communis*, *vita*. Adv. *quod ad societatem vitae pertinet*. **socialism**, n. *by forma civitatis in qua summa aequalitas inter cives existat*. **socialist**, n. *qui summam inter cives aequalitatem appetit*. **sociality**, n. *socialitas*, *mores faciles* (= sociability). **society**, n. = the union of several persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned and commercial men), *fratellitas* (= a brotherhood or fraternity), *factio* (= a union which makes a party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (= a corporation of merchants, artisans, priests); to form — with someone, *societatem cum aliquo facere*, *inire*, *coire*, *rationem cum aliquo communicare* (= to make common cause), *societatem contrahere cum aliquo*; to take into —, *aliquem in societatem assumere* (ad-) *scribere*, *aliquem 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 seminarumque* or *mulierumque*), *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 conventus* *fugere*, *homines fugere*, *abstinere congressu hominum*, *se a congressu hominum segregare*.

**sock**, n. see **STOCKING**.

**socket**, n. of a candlestick, *myza*; of the eye, *oculus*.

**Socratic**, adj. *Socraticus*.

**sod**, n. *caespes*, -*itis*, m.; a green —, *caespes viridis* or *viridis*.

**soda**, n. *nitrum*.

**sodden**, adj. *madidus*.

**soft**, n. *lactuca*.

**soft**, adj. *mollis*, *lens* (= gentle), *effeminatus* (= effeminate). Adv. *molliter*, *leniter*, *effeminatè*.

**soften**, **I.** v.tr. (*emollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire* (lit. and fig.)) **II.** v.intr. *molliri*, *molliescere*. **softness**, n. *mollitia* or *mollities*.

**soho**, interj. *heus ! heus tu ! ehe !*

**soil**, **I.** n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*; poor —, *solum exile*. **II.** v.tr. *inquinare*, *polluere*, *maculare*; see **DEFILE**.

**sojourn**, **I.** v.intr. *cum aliquo* or *in aliqua terra commorari* (= to tarry), *sedem habere* in loco, *per-*

**grinari** in urbe or in gentis (as a foreigner). **II.** n. mora, 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.** † solari, alqm (con)solari, alic solatium præbere, dare, afferre.

**solar**, adj. solaris, or by genit. solis (= of the sun).

**solder**, I. n. ferrumen (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. conferruminare (Plin.), (im)plumbare.

**soldier**, n. miles, -itis; common —, miles gregarius, manipularis; foot —, pedes; horse —, eques; to serve as a —, stipendia facere, merere or mereri, with genit. or dat. **solidarily**, adj. militaris, rei militaris penitus. **soldiery**, n. milites, or as collect. miles.

**sole**, adj. solus, unus, unicus; — survivor, superstes, -itis, m. Adv. solus (modo), tantum (modo). **solitary**, I. adj. solus, solitarius (of persons), solus, desertus, avius, desertus, 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, (collect) soles (= a sandal), solus.

**sole**, n. = fish, solca.

**solecism**, n. solecismus (= 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 tractatus*, and by *sanctus, religiosus*. Adv. sollemniter, sancte, religiose. **solemnise**, v.tr. celebrare. **solemnization**, n. celebratio. **solemnity**, n. I. sollemnē (e.g. sollemnē clavi figendi, Liv.; nostrum illud sollemnē servemus, Cic. = an established custom); = profound religious sentiment, reverentia; 2, see GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS.

**solicit**, v.tr. sollicitare, poscere, deprecare, expetere, orob. deprecare alique expetere, obsecrare, orare alqm alqm. **solicitation**, n. preces, -um, (ex)agitatio, rogatio, obsecratio; at the — of, alicis rogatu, alqm rogante, precando. **solicitor**, n. I. qui rogat, qui poscit; 2, advocatus; see ADVOCATE. **solicitous**, adj. sollicitus (= concerned, moved with anxiety, anxious; see ANXIOUS. Adv. sollicitē, anxie. **solicitude**, n. sollicitudo, cura, anxietas; to be an object of —, curae esse alic.

**solid**, adj. solidus (in most senses of the English, = firm, lasting), stabilis, firmus; see STABLE; — fool, cibus, caro (= meat). Adv. solide, stabiliter, firme; — ground, solidum, n.; — bodies, solida, -orum. **solidity**, n. soliditas.

**soliloquy**, n. meditatio (= meditation), cum alqs secum loquitur. **soliloquize**, v.tr. tpsum secum loqui.

**solitary**, adj. see under SOLE.

**sole**, n. unius cantus, -ūs; 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), evadere (= 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 (per) est. **II.** n. quod ad alqm 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, quispum, quisquam; when the relative follows, aliquis is dropped (e.g. habeo quem miliam); — one, I know not who, nescio qui or quis; — (as a softening term), e.g. — fifteen, etc., homines ad quindecim Curios assenserunt; — abhinc menses decem fere, = ten months ago; nactus equites circiter tripulata, = having obtained — thirty horsemen; in — way or other, quocumque; there is — reason, non sine causa; it is — comfort to me, non nihil mi 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. alieubi, alio loco, nonnunquam. **somewhither**, adv. aliquo.

**somerhault**, n. saltus, -ūs (= 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 —, filiolus; foster —, alumnus; a — in-law, gener; a step —, privignus; — s and daughters, liberi.

**song**, n. cantus, -ūs, canticum, cantilena (contemptuously, e.g. eadem cantilena = the same old —), carmen, modus. **songster**, n. cantor, vocis et cantus modulator; I. cantrix, poetria.

**sonorous**, adj. sonorus, tenor, clarus; see CLEAR. Adv. sonore, ennore, clare.

**soon**, adv. cito, brevi tempore (= in a short time), mox, jam, propediem; very —, extemplo (= straightway); — after, paullo post, non ita multo post; —, mature (= too), nunc; too —, ante tempus; to do —, maturate alqd facere; as — as possible, quam maturissime; 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 —, sane, profecto. **soothsay**, v.tr. prædicere. **soothsayer**, n. (h)arusper, m.; see PROPHECY. **soothsaying**, n. auguratio, augurium.

**soothe**, v.tr. mulcere, lenire, placare, sedare, levare, mitigare, tranquillare. **soothing**, adj. by part. or by blandus. Adv. blande.

**sop**, I. n. frustum, ossa (panis). **II.** v.tr. macerare (= to soak).

**sophism**, n. sophisma (Sen.), captio. **sophist**, n. I, sophista, m.; 2, fig. homo captiosus. **sophistical**, adj. captiosus. Adv. captiose. **sophistry**, n. ars sophistica, fallaces dicendi 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, atare. **sordidness**, n. sordes, avaritia.

**sore**, I. n. I, ulcus, -ūs, n.; see ABSCESS; 2, fig. molestia; see TROUBLE. **II.** adj. quod alqm dolore afficit; fig. to be — about anything, alqd graviter ferre. **III.** adv. aegre, graviter, moleste; — wounded, compluribus confectus vulneribus.

**sorrel**, *n. cory.*

**sorrel**, *adj. spadix.*

**sorrow**, *I. n. dolor, egritudo, maeritia, molestia, tristitia, acerbitas, paenitentia* (agere paenitentiam rei, = to have — for), *desiderium* (= longing), *luctus*, — *us* (= mourning). **II. v.intr.** dolere, maerere, dolore affici, lugere, desiderare, contristari, *alqm. paenitet alci rei*. **sorrowful**, *adj. tristis, maestus, lugubris, dejectus, afflictus, molestia affectus*; to be —, dolere, egritudine 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 ita est qui with subj.* **II. v.tr.** (in genera) dirigere; 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 ebrius.* **sottish**, *adj. ebrius, vinulentus.*

**soul**, *n. anima* (= the living principle), *animus* (= the emotional nature), *spiritus*, — *is* (= breath, spirit), *mens* (= the intelligence); by my —, *ita vivam ut, etc., ne vivam et, 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, opp. insane), *salvus* (= safe), *incolumis* (= uninjured), *sospes* (= escaped from peril), *integer* (= entire, whole), *firmus, robustus* (= strong), *saluber* (locus), *salutaris* (herba, ars), *comb. sanus et salutus*; to be — in health, *bond or prosperi valetudinis 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, *tubum inflare*; to — an alarm, *tubum signum dare*; to — a march, *(vase) conclamare*; to — a retreat, *receptui canere or signum dare*. **III. v.intr.** *sonare, sonitum edere, canere* (of trumpet).

**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. acerbè, acide, acriter, morose.* **II. v.tr.** *alqm. exacerbare*; see **EMBITTER**. **sourness**, *n. acerbitas, amaritudo* (lit. and fig.), *morositas* (fig.).

**source**, *n. fons, -ntis, m., caput*; to take its — in, *profuere ex alio loco, fons, caus(a), principium, stirps*; see **FOUNTAIN**.

**south**, *n. merides, plaga (or regio) australis or meridiana, pars meridiana, regio in meridiem spectans*; — wind, *ventus meridianus, ventus australis* (opp. to *ventus septentrionalis*), *auster* (= the — wind properly); the — east, *regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans*; — east wind, *euroaustus* (= — — east), *vulturus* (= — east one-third —); — western, *inter occasum br-*

*malem et meridiem spectans*; — west wind, *afri-cus*; — — west, *inter meridiem et occasum solis spectans*; — — west wind, *libonotus* (Plin.); west — west wind, *subaesperus*. **southern**, *adj. meridionalis* (in later writers *meridionalis* or *meridialis*), *in meridiem spectans, australis*. **southwards**, *adv.* in or ad meridiem.

**southernwood**, *n. abrotonum (abrotonus).*

**sovereign**, *I. adj. sui juris, alii non sub-jectus*; — remely, *remedium efficacissimum*. **II. n. rex, dominus, princeps, imperator, tyrannus**. **sovereignty**, *n. summa rerum or imperii, (summi) imperium, dominatio, dominatus, -us, principatus, -us, regnum, tyrannis, -idis, f.*; to rise to the —, *rerum potiri*.

**sow**, *n. sus.*

**sow**, *v.tr.* *acere* (lit. and fig.), *semen spor-gere, seminare* (from *semen*, = a seed); as you —, so shall you reap, *ut semen te feceris, ita meta.* **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 vitae brevitatis*; the — of the arch was 20 ft., *arcus riginti 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 canis.*

**spar**, *n. lapis (-idis) specularis* (= a stone, Plin.).

**spar**, *n. vectis, m.*; see **STAKE**.

**spar**, *v.intr.* *pugnis certare*.

**spar**, *n. ober, 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. nitor.*

**sparrow**, *n. passer, -eris, m.*

**spasm**, *n. spasmus, spasma, -dtis, 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. piscium ova, -orum*. **II. v.tr.** *ova gignere*.

**speak**, *v.intr.* *fari, loqui, dicere, sermocinari* (= to converse); to — Greek, *Gracè linguè uti*, *Gracè loqui*; = to make a speech, *dicere, loqui, verba facere, orationem habere contionari*; to — of, *alqm or alqd dicere, de alqd 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 alci imago*). **speech**, *n. I. 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, praesertim, valde, 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*, *denotare*. **specification**, n. *enumeratio*.

**specimen**, n. *specimen*, *documentum*, *exemplum*.

**specious**, adj. having a fair appearance, *speciosus*, *fuscatus*, *simulatus* (= feigned).

**speck**, n. *macula* (= a spot), *labes*, -*is* (= a stain), *nola* (= a mark); = a fault, *vitium*. **speckle**, v.tr. (*com*)*maculare*, *maculis* alqm *conspargere*. **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*, *inquirere* de alq re; see **INQUIRE**; 2. in business, *quaestui servire*. **speculation**, n. 1. *cogitatio* (= thought); to be sunk in —, *in cogitatione delectum esse*; scientific —, *verum 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*, *propre*, *festinanter*, *festinans*.

**spell**, I. n. *incantamentum*, *carmen*. II. v.tr. *syllabas lit(terarum) ordinare*. **spell-bound**, adj. *defectus*, *stupens*, *stupefactus*. **spelling**, n. *ars lit(terarum) recte ordinandorum*.

**spend**, v.tr. *pecuniam erogare* (esp. of public money), (*in*)*enumerare* (*in alqm rem*), *in alqd re sumptum* or *impensam facere*; to — time, *tempus*, *diem*, *aetatem*, etc., *agere*, *depere*, *consumere*, (*con*)*terere* (= to waste); to — the night, *pernoctare*; I spent three days with him, *triduum cum eo fui*; fig. to — oneself, *alci rei dedidum esse*; to — itself, see **ABATE**. **spendthrift**, n. *nepos*.

**spew**, v.tr. (*e*)*promere*. **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. *sphnix*, -*ngis*, f.

**spice**, I. n. *condimentum* (lit. and fig.); a — of anything (e.g. of the Devil), *nonnulli alci rei*. II. v.tr. *aromatibus* or *aromatibus condire*. **spicy**, adj. 1. (*aromate*) *conditus*; 2. fig. *salvus*.

**spider**, n. *aranea*. **spider's-web**, n. *aranea* (Plaut.), *texta aranea* (Plin.).

**spike**, I. n. *clarus* (= 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. *nere*, † *stamina ducere*, *textere 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 assequi*; a disembodied —, *anima*; the Holy —, \**Spiritus Sanctus* or *Sacer*; an evil —, *daemon*; the —s 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 *ingenti*; = 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 animas mortuorum cum hominibus communicare*. **spiritualist**, n. *qui inter mortuos ac vivos commercium esse putat*. **spirituality**, n. *animus rerum divinarum studiosus*. **spiritualities**, n. *reditus ecclesiastici*.

**spit**, n. (= utensil to roast meat on), *veru*.

**spit**, v.intr. (*ex*)*puere*. **spittle**, n. see **SALIVA**.

**spite**, I. n. *odium occultum*, *simulas obocura*, *malevolentia*, *rivor*; to have or show a —, *succensere alci*, *odium occultum perere adversus alqm*; in — of, *adversus*, or *in* with accus., or by cum (e.g. *ivi 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*, *lividus*. Adv. *maligne*, *malevole*.

**splash**, v.tr. *ad*(*sp*)*ergere*.

**spleen**, n. *lien*, *splen*; fig. *odium*, *rivor*, *invidia*. **splenetic**, adj. 1. *lienosus*; 2. *malevolus*, *malignus*.

**splendid**, adj. *splendidus*, *splendens*, *fulgens*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, (*pra*)*clarus*. Adv. *splendide*, *nitide*, *magnifice*, (*pra*)*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, *eruviae*. II. v.tr. 1. *spoliare*; see **PLUNDER**; 2. = to injure, *corrumpere*; see **DESTROY**; 3. = to indulge too much, *nimis alci mormgerari*. **spoiler**, n. *praedator*, *spoliator*. **spoiling**, **spoliation**, n. *spoliatio*, *expiatio*, *direptio*.

**spoke**, n. (of a wheel), *radius* (*rotae*).

**spondee**, n. *spondus* (scil. pes).

**sponge**, I. n. *spongia*. II. v.tr. *spongia adstergere*. **sponge-cake**, n. *placenta*. **spongy**, adj. *spongiosus* (Plin.).

**sponsor**, n. *sponsor*.

**spontaneous**, adj. *libens*. Adv. *ultro*, *spons* (*sua*), *suo motu*. **spontaneousness**, **spon-**

**taneity**, n. by arbitrium (e.g. *quod alea 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), jocosus (= jocular). see **PLAYFUL**, **JOCOSE**. Adv. lascive, jocosely. **sportiveness**, n. lascivia, jocus. **sportsman**, n. venator.

**spot**, I. n. 1, macula (lit. and fig.), nota (= mark; also = disgrace); see **STAIN**; 2, = place, locus. II. v.tr. maculare (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), conjunx (the husband or the wife).

**spout**, I. n. os; = pipe, fistula. II. v.intr. erumpere, exsillire.

**sprain**, n. and v.tr. perhaps by convellere (Col.), manare, serpere (fig.).

**sprawl**, v.intr. humi prostratum jacere.

**spray**, n. of the sea, spuma (= foam).

**spray**, n. of a tree, perhaps virgula; see **SPRIG**.

**spread**, I. v.tr. (ex)pantere (= to lay open), explicare (= to unfold), extendere (= to stretch out), sternere (= to lay out or flat), spargere (= to scatter), serere, disseminare (= to sow seed broadcast), differe, (di)spargere (= to make common), dilatare (= to stretch out). II. v.intr. patere, extendi (lit.), percrebescere, increbescere, (di)spargi (fig.). **spreading**, adj. fatus.

**sprig**, n. surculus, virgula.

**sprightliness**, n. alacritas (= eagerness), faciliæ, sul, -is, m. (= wit); see **EAGERNESS**, **WIT**. **sprightly**, adj. alacer, facetus, salus.

**spring**, I. n. 1, = origin, origo, ortus, -us, fons, -ntis, m. (= source), principium, causa; = fountain, fons, scaturigo (rare); 2, = first season of the year, ver, tempus verum; the — of life, intus ætas; 3, = — in machinery, perhaps by machinatio (e.g. machinatio quiddam moveri, Cic.). II. v.intr. saltare (= to leap); to — down, desilire; to — forward, prosilire; to — from, to take origin in, ex alio or alqd re (e)nasci, (ex)oriri, proficisci; to — out, prosilire, prorumpere; to — up, crescere (= to grow), surgere (= to rise, of winds, etc.). III. v.tr. to — a leak, rimas agere; to — a mine, cuniculum igni explodere. **spring-tide**, n. æstus, -us, maximus.

**sprinkle**, v.tr. alqm alqd re spargere, (ad)spargere, conspergere.

**sprite**, n. faunus (= faun), or nympa (= nymph).

**sprout**, I. n. surculus; see **SHOOT**. II. v.intr. germinare (Plin.).

**spruce**, adj. comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus, elegans. Adv. compta, belle, ornate, nitide, eleganter.

**spur**, I. n. calcar (lit. and fig.). II. v.tr. equo calcaria subdere or equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare.

**spurious**, adj. adulterinus, falsus.

**spurn**, v.tr. fastidire, aspernari, repudiare; to — with the foot; see **KICK**.

**sput**, I. v.intr. summā vi contendere. II. n. natus, -us; see **EFFORT**.

**sputter**, v.tr. spuere; to — out, balbutire (= to stammer).

**spy**, I. n. explorator, speculator, emissarius. II. v.intr. explorare, speculari.

**squabble**, I. n. rixa, altercatio. II. v.intr. rixari.

**squadron**, n. equitum turma, ala; — of ships, classis.

**squalid**, adj. sordidus, squalidus, spurcus; see **DIRTY**.

**squall**, I. n. subita tempestas; = crying, rûgus, -us. II. v.intr. vagire.

**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, -itis, m.

**square**, I. adj. quadratus. II. n. quadratum, n. III. v.tr. quadrare.

**squash**, v.tr. see **CRUSH**.

**squat**, I. v.intr. subsidere. II. adj. habitu corporis brevis atque oheus.

**squeak**, I. n. stridor. II. v.intr. stridere.

**squeamish**, adj. fastidiosus, delicatus.

**squeamishness**, n. fastidium.

**squeeze**, I. n. compressio. II. v.tr. premere, comprimere; to — out, exprimere.

**squib**, n. see **LAMPOON**.

**squint**, v.intr. limis or perversis oculis esse, limis spectare, strabonem esse; to — at, limis oculis intueri alqd or alqm.

**squire**, n. armiger.

**squirrel**, n. sciurus (Plin.).

**squirt**, n. and v.tr. see **SYRINGE**.

**stab**, I. n. ictus, -us (= a blow), or vulnus, -eris, sicut factum. II. v.tr. (con)fodere, or sicut or pugione ferire, sicut conficere (= to slay by stabbing, etc.). **stabber**, n. sticarius.

**stable**, I. adj. stabilis, firmus; fig. constans, propositi tenax. II. n. stabulum (= stall, or in pl.). III. v.tr. stabulare. **stability**, n. stabilitas, firmitas, constantia.

**stack**, I. n. meta (of hay), cumulus, acervus, strues, -is, f. II. v.tr. cumulare; see **PILE**.

**staff**, I. n. baculum, bacillum, scipio (carried before officials), fustis, m. (= cudgel); an augur's —, lituus; the — of a spear, hastile; shepherd's —, pedum; herald's —, caduceus; to lean on a —, baculo inniti; — of officers, legati et praefecti et tribuni militum; any other —, (of assistants) socii, (= colleagues) adiutores, ministri.

**stag**, n. cervus.

**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 scenam prodire); 3, = degree, gradus, -us; = part of a journey, iter, itinervis, n. **stage-coach**, n. vehiculum publicum.

**stagger**, I. v.intr. titubare, vacillare, incertis ire pedibus. II. v.tr. animum movere, percutere. **staggerer**, n. vertigo.

**stagnant**, adj. 1, stagnans; 2, fig. see **SLOW**. **stagnate**, v.intr. 1, stagnare; 2, perhaps hebescere, languere.

**staid**, adj. see **SOBER**.

**stain**, I. n. 1, macula, labes, -is, decoloratio (the act); 2, fig. macula, labes, -is, f., nota (= mark), dedecus, -oris, n.; see **SHAME**. II. v.tr. 1, see **DYE**, **DIRTY**; 2, fig. maculare, foedare, polluire; to — a reputation, alciis estimationem violare, alciis famae or alciis notae turpitudinis inurere, alqm infamia (ad)spargere; to — discolour, decolorare; = to dye, tingere, inficere. **stainless**, adj. perus; see **PURE**.

**stair**, *n.* *gradus*, -*us*; a — case, *scalae* (*scalis habito tribus*, = I dwell up three pair of —).

**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*, -*itis*, *n.* (= a bet), *quod ponitur*; to be at —, *agi*, *periclitari*, *in discrimen adduci*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea*. **II. v. tr.** (*deponere*).

**stale**, *adj.* *vetus*, *obsoletus*, *exsolitus* (= worn out); to become —, *obsolescere*.

**stalk**, *I. n.* *caulis* (of a herb), *caudex* (of a tree), *scapus*, *cultivus* (= green stalk), *culamus* (= reed); see **STEM**. **II. v. intr.** (*magnifice*) *incedere*, *spatiari*.

**stall**, *I. n.* *stabulum*; = a little shop, *taverna*; = a seat in a choir, *sellula*. **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* (*impressus*); persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplicio*. **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*, *admiriculum*; = sideboard, etc., *abacus*; to come to a —, *evolvere*; 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, *litteris consignatum est, legitimum*; to — good, *obtinere*; to — against, *alci resistere*; to — still, *quiescere*; to — awhile, *recedere*; to — by anyone, *alci adesse*; to — fast, *consistere*; to — for an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; to — good in law, *lege valere*; to — on ceremony, *cum alqo comiter sed hand familiariter agere*; not to — on ceremony, *cum alqo amicitissime agere*; to — in the way, *alci obstaré*; to — out, *eminere*, *prominere*; to — out to sea, *vela dare*; to — up, *surgere*, *erectum stare*, *horre* (= to bristle); to — before a person, *assurgere* (or of several, *conassurgere*) *alci*. **III. v. tr.** see **ENDURE**. **standing**, *I. adj.* or part. *stans*; = lasting, *diuturnus*, *perpetuus*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *aqua stagnans*; — camp, *castra stativa*; — army, *milités*. **II. n.** *gradus*, -*us*, *locus*, *ordo*; see **RANK**; of long —, *vetus*; of short —, *recens*. **standstill**, *n.* to be at a —, *haerere*.

**standard**, *n.* 1, = flag, *vezillum*; to raise a —, *vezillum tollere*; to hoist or display a —, *vezillum proponere*; *aquila* (i.e. the eagle of the legion); 2, = measure, *regula*, *norma*. **standard-bearer**, *n.* *vezillarius*, *signifer*, *aquilifer*.

**stanza**, *n.* *versuum series*.

**staple**, *I. n.* 1, *emporium* (= market); 2, see **HOOK**. **II. adj.** = commodities, by *res alci terrae proprie*.

**star**, *n.* *astrum*, *sidus*, -*eris*, *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 natalitium*. **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*. **starech**, *n.* *amylus* (*Plin.*).

**stare**, *I. n.* *obtusus*, -*us*. **II. v. intr.** *obtusum in re figere*, *conspicari*, *intueri*, *stupere* (with astonishment).

**stark**, *adj.* *rigens* (with cold); see **STUR**.

**startling**, *n.* *sturnus* (*Plin.*).

**start**, *I. n.* 1, *saltus*, -*us* (= jump); by fits and —s, *hunc uno tenore*; 2, see **BEGINNING**, **COMMENCEMENT**; 3, = setting out, *profectio*; to get the — of anything, *alqm antecedere* (*lit.*), *alqm superare* (*fig.*). **II. v. intr. 1, *trepidare*, *expavescere*; 2, see **BEGIN**; 3, = to set out, *profectus*. **III. v. tr.** *initium alci rei facere*, *alqd instituere*.**

**startle**, *v. tr.* (*dim.* of **START**) *alci metum inficere*, *alqm improvise*, *de improvise*, *imprudenter* or *neccipiantem opprimere*. **startling**, *adj.* *mirandus*, *mirificus*.

**starve**, *I. v. tr.* *fame* or *inedia necare*, *consumere*. **II. v. intr. *fame* or *inedia necari*, *consumi*.**

**state**, *I. n.* 1, *status*, -*us*, *condicio*, *locus*, *res*, *fortuna*; a good —, *res secundae*; a bad —, *res adversae*; 2, = rank, *homo mei loci atque ordinis*; 3, = a city or commonwealth, *civitas*, *republica*, *regnum*, *imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptus publico*; a maxim of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, *socius* et *administer reipublicae gerendae*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; 4, = grandeur, *cultus*, *ornatus*, *apparatus* (*all. is.*), *magnificus*. **II. v. tr.** *narrare*, *proferre*, *dicere*, *proferri*, *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *assertare*. **statally**, *adj.* of carriage, *erectus* (= upright), *nobilis* (noble); of banquets, etc., *lautus*, *magnificus*. **stateliness**, *n.* use *adj.* **statesman**, *n.* *vir reipublicae peritus*. **statesmanship**, *n.* *ars reipublicae gerendae*. **station**, *I. n.* 1, see **POSITION**; 2, see **RANK**. **II. v. tr.** see **PLACE**, **SER**. **stationary**, *adj.* *stativus* (*stativa castra*), *immobilis*, *immutus*, *quod non movetur*, *fixus*. **stationer**, *n.* *chartarius* (= a paper-seller; very late). **stationery**, *n.* see **PAPER**.

**statistion**, *n.* by *res* (*singular*), (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*, *statuinare* (by a post or beam), *admiriculi* (as the vine is trained on supports); to — yourself on, *nili* (or *in nili*) *alqd re* (*in alqd re*), *in alqd* (*in alqm*); 2, = to stop, arrest, (*de*) *morari*, *definere*, *cohibere*; see **CHECK**. **II. v. intr.** = to abide or tarry, *commorari*, *manere*, *vernari*; to — with, *apud alqd manere*; to — much anywhere, *locum frequentare*. **stays**, *n.* use *manillare* (*Mart.*).

**stead**, *n.* in — of, *pro*, *loco*, *vice*, *in locum*, *in vicem alci*; 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 *debeat* (e.g. in — of going, he did this, *hoc facit, cum ire debeat*).

**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.* *osella, ofula*; a beef—, *ofula carnis bubulae*.

**steal**, *v. tr.* *furtum facere, furari, surripere* (subr.), *avertere, intercipere*; to — out of the city, *clam se urbe subducere*; to — over anyone (of sleep, etc.), *aliqui subire*. **stealer**, *n.* *fur*. **stealthy**, *n.* *by —, furtim, clam*. **stealthily**, *adj.* *furtivus* (e.g. *amor*), *clandestinus, occultus, lectus*. *Adv.* *furtive, furtim, clam, occulte, tecte*.

**steam**, *I. n.* *vapor, vapor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke). **II. v. tr.** *vaporare*. **steamboat**, *n.* *navis vi vaporis (neque velis) impulsus*. **steam-engine**, *n.* *machina vi vaporis impulsus*.

**steed**, *n.* *equus*.

**steel**, *I. n.* *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*. **II. v. tr.** see **HARDEN**.

**steep**, *I. adj.* *praeeruptus, praecipuus, arduus*. **II. n. *locus praecipuus*. **III. v. tr.** *aquâ macerare* or *mollire*; see **SOAK**. **steepness**, *n.* *usq. adj.***

**steeples**, *n.* *turris* (= tower), perhaps *fastigium turri insuperpositum* (for a — on a tower). **steepleshass**, *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 *republicae*), *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, — *eria*, *n.* **II. v. tr.** *cohibere, sistere, coerere, reprimere*; to — the tide, *aestum marinum sistere*; to — the sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*; see also **RESIST**.

**stench**, *n.* *foetor, pntor* (ante and post class.).

**step**, *I. n.* = a stair, *gradus, -us*; = a pace, *gradus, passus, gressus, all-us*; to take —s, *agere, agere et moliri, consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; to keep — with, *aliquis gradus aequare*; fig. *parem esse alci*; — by —, *gradatim, pedetentim*. **II. v. intr.** *gradi, vadere*; to — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; to — over, *transire, superare* *alqd.* **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.* *formas lit(erarum) fixae*. **stereotyped**, *adj.* *lritus*; see **TART**.

**sterile**, *adj.* *sterilis* (lit. and fig.). **sterility**, *n.* *sterilitas* (lit. and fig.).

**sterling**, *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, -eria, n., administratio*.

**stick**, *I. n.* *baculum, bacillum, radius* (= wand), *virga* (= rod), *clava, fustis, -is* (= cudgel), *pulus*. **II. v. intr.** **1.** *haerere, adhaerere, cohaerere* (= to — together); **2.** fig. *haerere, haesitare, dubitare*. **III. v. tr.** *(as)figere* (= to — to), *defigere, praefigere* (= to — before), *insigere*; see **STAB**. **sticking-plaster**, *n.* *emplastrum* (Plin.). **stickle**, *v. intr.* *summo studio in or ad alqd in-*

*cumbere*. **stickler**, *n.* *qui summo studio in alqd incumbit*. **sticky**, *adj.* *lenius, tenax*.

**stiff**, *adj.* *rigidus, rigens, durus*; — in character, *perinax, inexcussibilis, rigidus*; in manners, perhaps *rusticus, agrestis, parum comis*; to be —, *rigere*. *Adv.* *rigide, dure, duriter, pertinaciter, rigide, rustice, parum comiter*. **stiffen**, *v. tr.* *durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. **stiffness**, *n.* *rigor, rigiditas* (lit. and fig.), *rusticitas* (fig.).

**stifle**, *v. tr.* **1.** *suffocare, spiritum intercludere*; **2.** fig. *opprimere, extinguere*.

**stigma**, *n. nota*. **stigmatize**, *v. tr.* *notam (turpitudinis) inaurire alci*.

**stile**, *n.* *claustra, -orum* (= barrier).

**still**, *I. adj.* *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, tacitus, silens, lenis* (= gentle), *immutus* (= motionless); — night, *nox tacta*; be —, *taceas, quiesce!* *quiesce!* **II. v. tr.** *sedare, reprimere, restringere, extinguere, lenire, permulcere*; to — hunger, *favem exspere*. **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*.

**stilt**, *n.* *grallae*. **stilted**, *adj.* see **INFLATED**.

**stimulant**, *n.* *vinum* (= wine). **stimulate**, *v. tr.* *stimulare, excitare*; see **ENCOURAGE**. **stimulus**, *n.* *stimulus, incitamentum, irritamentum* (mostly in pl.), *incor* (= spur).

**sting**, *I. n.* *aculeus*; the wound from a —, *ictus, -us*. **II. v. tr.** *pungere* (lit. and fig.), *aculeos insigere*. **stinging**, *adj.* *mordens, mordax, acerbis, aculeatus*.

**stingy**, *adj.* *parvus, 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.** *alqd alci parce dare*; *alqm alqd re privare* (= to deprive of).

**stipend**, *n.* see **SALARY**. **stipendiary**, *adj.* *mercenarius, stipendiarius*.

**stipulate**, *v. intr.* *stipulari, paciari*. **stipulation**, *n.* *stipulatio, pactum, conditio*.

**stir**, *I. n.* *motus, -us, tumultus, -us, turbo, strepitus, -us*; 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 pedem sustinendum ex ephippio pendens*. (The Romans rode without stirrups, see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.", art. *Ephippium*.)

**stitch**, *I. n.* — in the side, *lateris dolor*. **II. v. tr.** (con) *juere*.

**stock**, *I. n.* (arboris) *truncus, stirps, stipes, -ilis, m.*; —s for ship-building, *navalia, -ium* (= a dock); the —s (as instrument of punishment), by *pedicae* (= fetters); a — or family, *gens, stirps*; descended from a noble —, *claro* or *honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens numerus* (*nummorum vis*); — dove, *palmes, -is, m. and f.*; — jobber, *argentarius*. **II. v. tr.** *instruere*; see **PROVIDE**. **III. adj. see **COMMON, TRITE**. **IV. adv.** — still, *tm. motus*.**

**stockade**, *n.* *vallum*.

**stocking**, *n.* *libiale, -is, n.* (Suet.).

**stole**, *adj.* and *n.* *stolicus*. **stoical**, **stoleally**, *adj.* and *adv.* *stoico, ut aiunt, more, stoicism, n.* *ratio stoicorum*.

**stomach**, *I. n. l. stomachus*; **2**, = anger, *stomachus*. **II. v. tr.** *stomachari*, alqd indigne ferre. **stomacher**, *n. mamillare* (Mart.).

**stone**, *I. n. lapideus, -itis, m., solum*; — in the human body, *calculus* (Cels.); — of fruit, *nucleus*, see **KERNEL**; *precious* —, *gemma*; to throw — at, *lapides conficere in alqm*; a — breaker, *lapicida*, *m.*; — quarry, *lapicidinae*; a —'s-throw, *lapidis jactus*, — *us*. **II. v. tr.** *lapides in alqm conficere*. **stoning**, *n. lapidatio*. **stony**, *adj. lapideus* (of stone), *saxeus*, *lapideus*, *saxosus* (= abounding in stones). **stone-hearted**, *adj. durus, ferreus*.

**stool**, *n. scabellum*.

**stoop**, *v. intr. se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere*. **steeping**, *I. n. corporis inclinatio*. **II. adj. pronus, inclinatus**.

**stop**, *I. v. intr. (con)sistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere* (= to stay), in a place, alqd (or in alqd) loco, *versari in alqd loco, morari*; = to cease, ad alqd re cessare, alqd omittere. **II. v. tr. sistere**; = to hinder, prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire; a sedition, etc., *extinguere, compescere*; = to block up, *viam intercludere*, a bottle, etc., *obturare, occludere*; = to punctuate, *interpungere* (Sen.). **III. n. impedimentum, mora**; see **HINDRANCE**; — (in printing), *interpunctum*; without —, *sine mord.* **stoppage**, *n. obstructio, impedimentum, retentio* (= holding back), of the bowels, *alvus adstricta* (Cels.). **stopper**, *n. obturamentum* (Plin.).

**store**, *I. n. copia, magna vis, abundantia* (= plenty); to have a —, *abundare, affluere re*; — of provisions, *commeatus*, — *us* (for the army), *alimenta*, — *orum*, *annonae*; — house, *apotheca, horreum* (= granary); — room, *cella promptuariorum* or *penaria*. **II. v. tr. concervare, reponere, 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, fuctus*; — *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, (*militis*) *ad urbem oppugnandam missi*. **stormy**, *adj. l. lit. turbidus, procelluosus*; **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, robusta*. **stoutness**, *n. l. 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. varius*.

**straggle**, *v. intr. vagari, decurrere, palari*.

**straight**, *I. adj. (dis)rectus, erectus* (= upright); a — line, *linea directa*; a — way, *recta via*. **II. adv.** — way, *recto itinere, statim, confestim* (= immediately), *protinus* (= 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, etc.* (= thus), or by rel. sentence (e.g. *quae cum dixisset, abiit*, having spoken in this —, he went off). **II. v. tr. (in)endere, intendere, 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, *Bosporus Thracicus*; = a narrow path, *viarum* 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, ada*. **II. v. tr. narem vadis or litioribus illidere or impingere, in litus ejficere.**

**strange**, *adj. l. = foreign, peregrinus, externus, ceterus* = outward, the first, of persons and things, opp. *intestinus*; the second, of persons, esp. with *gentes* and *nationes*, as opp. to *scifi*, *extraneus* (= not belonging to the family), *adventicius* (= coming from abroad, opp. *vernaculus*), *barbarus* (= not Roman); **2**, = reversed in, a stranger to, in alqd 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, abhorri ab*. *Adv. mirum in modum, mirifice, mirabiliter, inusitate*. **strangeness**, *n. novitas, insolentia, or by adj. stranger*. **stranger**, *n. hospes, -itis, m. (in gen.), ceterus* (opp. *civis*), *alienigena, m. (opp. indigena), advena, m. and f. (= incomer), barbarus*.

**strangle**, *v. tr. strangulare, laqueo interire, 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 alci impositum*). **stratify**, *v. tr. perhaps by digerere, dispoñere*.

**straw**, *I. n. stramentum*. **II. adj. stramenticius**. **strawberry**, *n. fragum*.

**stray**, *v. intr. (ab)errare, vagi, palli*.

**streak**, *I. n. linea, nota* (= mark). **II. v. tr. lineis or varis coloribus distinguere.**

**stream**, *I. n. flumen* (= flowing water); down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso*. **II. v. intr. fluere, ejfundi 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), *anagiporus, -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**, *s. vis* (or in pl. *vires*), *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. corroboreari, etc.; see also INCREASE.  
**strengthened**, adj. *confirmatus*. **strengthening**, n. *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetuae libertatis, animi*).

**strenuous**, adj. *strenuus* (opp. *inertis, ignavus*), *impiger, acer*; see ACTIVE. Adv. *strenue*, *impigre, acriter*. **strenuousness**, n. (*gnavitas, studium*).

**stress**, n. *rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus*, -*eris*, n.; with —, cum vi, *gravior*; to lay — on, *aliquid re niti* or *confidere, in re spem* or *fiduciam ponere*; — of weather, *tempestas, procella*.

**stretch**, I. v.tr. (*extendere, contendere, intendere*; to — forth or out, *proferre, porrigere*; to — the iron under the hammer, *ferrum producere* include. II. v.intr. see REACH. III. n. *contentio, intentio, nixus, -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. I. = accurate, *accuratus, diligens*; to tell in — confidence, *aliquid alicui in aures dicere*; 2. *severus, rigidus*; see SEVERE. Adv. = truly, *re verè, 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), *jurium, rixa* (= quarrel); — in a lawsuit, *litis*. **strive**, v.intr. (*certare, contendere, operam dare, conari, studere, ut*; to — after, (*conari*), *contendere, in aliquid, (aspicere, affectare, capere, aliquid, rei, studere, sequi, or persequi, aliquid*; to — against, *obviti, resistere*; to — with or against, *conficere, concutere*. **striving**, n. see ERROR; — after, *aliquid appetitum, contentio*.

**strike**, v.tr. *ferire, percutere, pulsare, verberare* (= to lash), *cadere*; to be struck, *vapulare*; to — (as a clock), *sonare*; to — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; to — a flag or yield,  *vexillum demittere*; the lightning —, *de caelo tangitur aliquid*; 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, *aliquid offendere, in aliquid incurere*; to — against rocks (of a ship), *saxa illidi*. **striking**, adj. see REMARKABLE.

**string**, I. n. *linum, linea, filum, funiculus* or *vinculum* (= cord); — of leather, *shoe—, corripa*; 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, erigere, aliquid vestem detrudere*; to — a person of his wealth, *aliquid opibus spoliare*. II. n. *pars*; — of paper, *scidula chartae*; — of cloth, *lacinia*.

**stripe**, I. n. 1, see STREAK; 2, see STROKE. II. v.tr. see STREAK.

**stripling**, n. *adulescens*.

**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, *aliquid ad finem perducere*. II. v.tr. *aliquid percutere, demulcere*.

**stroll**, I. n. *ambulatio*. II. v.intr. *ambulare*; see WALK, WANDER.

**strong**, adj. *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, laetentis, fortis*; to be — (in influence), *pollere*. Compare *Étruria tantum pollens terræ marique*, Liv.; *pollere pecunia, scientia, armis, gratia, nobilitate*; comb. *potens pollensque*, Sall.; a — wind, *ventus vehemens*; of arguments, *gravis, firmus*; — memory, *memoria (aliquid rei) tenax*; a — position, *locus munitus*. Adv. *valide, firme, firmiter, fortiter*; = very, *valde* or *vehementer*, or by compound (e.g. *movēri*, = to be moved; *commovēri*, = to be — moved).

**strophe**, n. *strophæ* (late).

**structure**, n. *aedificium, aedes, -is, f., opus, -eris*, n., *monumentum* (= a building), *structura* (= the kind of building; *structura parietum, 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. *peritax, perversus, obstinatus, contumax*. Adv. *peritaciter, perversaciter, obstinate, contumaciter, obstinato animo*. **stubbornness**, n. *peritacia, perversicia, contumacia, obstinatio* (usually of a good quality), *obstinatus animus*.

**stucco**, n. see PLASTER.

**stud**, I. n. *bulla*; = button, *fibula* (= clasp); = a number of horses, *equus, equaria*. II. v.tr. *aliquid re distinguere*.

**study**, I. n. *studium, studia, meditatio* (= thought); = room for —, *conclave*. II. v.tr. *litteris studere, litteras tractare*; to — something, *aliquid rei studere, incumbere* or *operam dare*. **student**, n. *aliquid rei studiosus*. **studio**, n. *conclave (pictoris, of a painter, etc.)*. **studious**, adj. *litterarum studiosus, in studiis litterarum versatus*. Adv. *summo studio*.

**stuff**, I. n. *materia, materies*; = baggage, *impedimenta, -orum, sarcinae*; household —, *suppellex, lectilis, f.*; kitchen —, *cultusaria*; = gown, etc., *textile*; as an exclamation, *wugus! gerrae!* II. v.tr. (*reficere, replere*; see FILL. **stuffing**, n. *farctum* (Plin., of food), *tomentum* (of cushions).

**stultify**, v.tr. *aliquid stultitiae coarguere* or *convincere*.

**stumble**, v.intr. *offendere*. **stumbling**, n. *offensio*; to cause or be a — block to, *esse offensionem aliquid*; things which are — blocks, *quae habent offensionem* (Cic.).

**stamp**, n. *caudex, stipes, -itis, truncus*.

**stun**, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps *aliquid sensu privare*; 2, fig. *obtundere, stupefacere, perterrire, percellere*. **stunned**, adj. 1, *sensu privatus*; 2, fig. *stupefactus*.

**stant**, v.tr. *aliquid incrementum impedire*.

**stupefy**, v.tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torporem afferre, habere*; to be stupefied, *torpescere, stupefcere, torpere, stupere*. **stupefaction**, n. *stupor, torpor*.

**stupendous**, adj. *ingens, immanis*; 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 **CONFIDENT**.

**sturgeon**, n. *acipenser*.

**stutter**, v.intr. *balbutire*; see **STAMMER**.

**sty**, n. *hara, suile*.

**style**, I. n. 1, in gen. *genus, -ris*, n., *ratio, habitus*, -*us* (of dress, etc.), *mos* (= custom); 2, in language, *dicendi* or *seribendi* *genus, orationis* or *sermonis* *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, laetus, magnificus*. Adv. *speciose, eleganter, nitide, laute, magnifice*. **stylishness**, n. *elegantia, magnificentia, laetitia*.

**suave**, adj. *urbanus, blandus*; see **COURTEOUS**.

**suavity**, n. *urbanitas*; see **COURTESY**.

**subaltern**, I. adj. *inferioris loci*. II. n. perhaps *subalternus*.

**subcommissioner**, n. *procurator, vicarius*.

**subdivide**, v.tr. *iterum dividere*; see **DIVIDE**. **subdivision**, n. *pars*.

**subdue**, v.tr. in *imperium* *alcijs* *redigere*, *dicioni* *suas* *sub(j)icere* *alqm*, *sui* *furis* *facere*, *subigere*, *domare*.

**subject**, I. v.tr. *sub(j)icere*; to — yourself, as *imperio* *alcijs* *sub(j)icere*; see also **EXPOSE**. II. n. 1, *civi* or *regi* *subjectus*, or by *civis*; 2, in grammar or logic, *subjectum*; 3, = matter discussed, etc., *res, quaestio, argumentum*. III. adj. *imperio* or *dicioni* *alcijs* *subjectus*, *parens, obnoxius* *alci*; to be —, *esse* in *alcijs* *dicione*; to become —, *sub* *alcijs* *imperium* *cadere*. **subjection**, n. *servitus, -itudo*, f.; to hold in —, *alqm* in *officio* *retinere*, *alqm* *oppressum* *tenere*. **subjective**, adj., according to one's own view, e.g. viewed —ly to myself, *meo* *quidem* *judicio*; as two or *ejus* or *eorum* *quidem* *judicio*; as opposed to objective, *opinio*, opp. to *res*. **subjectivity**, n. *quod* in *opinatione* *constat*, or *quoad* *per* *hominum* *judicium* *perspicitur*.

**subjoin**, v.tr. *sub(j)icere*, *subjungere*.

**subjugate**, v.tr. *domare*, in *dicionem* *suum* *redigere*; see **SUBDUCE**.

**subjunctive**, adj. — mood, *modus* *subjunctus* or *conjunctivus* (Gram.), and in Quint. fig.).

**sublime**, adj. *sublimis, -latus, excelsum*; see **LOFTY**. Adv. *sublime* (usually lit.), *elate, excelsa*. **sublimity**, n. *sublimitas* (Quint.), *elatio, excellencia*.

**sublunary**, adj. *infra lunam positus*.

**submarine**, adj. *quod sub mari (positum) est*.

**submerge**, v.tr. *submergere*. **submerison**, n. use verb.

**submit**, v.tr. *submittere*; *submittere* *se* *alci*, *se* *alcijs* *imperio* *sub(j)icere*, in *alcijs* *potestatem* *se* *permittere*, *alci* *cedere* or *concedere*, *alci* *dare* *manus*. **submission**, n. *obsequium* (as act), *animus* *submitus* (as state). **submissive**, adj. see **OBEDIENT**.

**subordinate**, I. adj. *inferior, alci* *subjectus*. II. v.tr. 1, see **SUBDUCE**; 2, to give an inferior place to, *alqd* *alci* *rei* *posthabere*. **subordination**, n. 1, = obedience, *obsequium, disciplina* (of soldiers); against —, *contra* *morem* *obsequii*; want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum*; see **OBEDIENCE**; 2, = placing below, *alqd* *alci* *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* *proferri*. **subscriber**, n. *subscriber* (= one who writes under, *qui se alqd* *daturum* *proferat* (to a charity, etc.)). **subscriptions**, n. *subscriptio* (= that which is written under), *stips* (= aims), *collatio* (= collection).

**subsequent**, adj. (*sub*)*sequens*. Adv. *postea*; see **AFTERWARDS**.

**subserve**, v.tr. *alci* *subservire*, *alci* *esse* *usui*, *auxilio* *esse* *alci*, *adjumento* *alci* *esse*, *alci* *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*, Ball.). **subsistence**, n. *vicius, -us, alimenta, -orum*.

**substance**, n. *natura, corpus, -ris*, n., *res*; = property, *res, bona, -orum*. **substantial**, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti* (= important), *aliquid* (e.g. — victory, *aliquid* *victoriae*). 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*, *subicere* (of the election of a magistrate as —). **substitution**, n. use verb.

**substruction**, **substructure**, n. *substructio*.

**subterfuge**, n. *deverticulum, latebra, ars, tergiversatio*.

**subterranean**, adj. *subterraneus*.

**subtle**, adj. *subtilis, + tenuis* (= thin, slender); *argutus, acutus*; see **CLEVER**, **CUNNING**. Adv. *subtiliter, tenuiter, argute, acute*. **subtlety**, n. 1, = fineness, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 2, of intellect, etc., *acies, acumen, subtilitas, captio*. **subtleties**, n. *argutias*.

**subtract**, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo* *deducendoque* *videtur* *quae* *religua* *summa* *fat*). **subtraction**, n. by *deductio*.

**suburb**, n. *suburbium* (very rare). **suburban**, adj. *suburbanus*.

**subvert**, v.tr. *subvertere*. **subversion**, n. *versio*; see **DESTRUCTION**.

**succeed**, v.intr. *alci* *succedere*; so in *locum* *alcijs*, in *paternas* *opes*; (also in time, *actas* *acutis* *succedis*, *alqm* (*sub*)*sequi*; = to have success, *succedere*, *bene*, *prosperare*, *optime* *cedere*, *evenire*. **success**, n. *exitus, -us, bonus, res* *secundas*, *felicitas, prosperitas, successus, -us*. **successful**, adj. *felix, faustus, comb. felix* *faustusque*. Adv. *foelicit, fauste, prospere, bene, ex* *sententia*. **succession**, n. *successio* (in office, etc.); = order, series, *continuatio*; in —, *ex* *ordine*. **successive**, adj. *alii* *post* *alios, continuus*. Adv. (*ex*) *ordine, in* *ordinem, deinceps*. **successor**, n. *successor*.

**successor**, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevi, breviter*.

**succour**, I. n. *auxilium, subsidium*. II. v.tr. *auxiliari* *alci*, *juvare* *alqm*, *auxilio* *alci* *esse* or *venire* *alci*, *succurrere*; see **HELP**.

**succulent**, adj. *succosus* (Plin.), *suci* (*succo*) *plenus*.

**succumb**, v.intr. *succumbere* *alci* *rei* (e.g. *somno, senectuti, labori*).

**such**, adj. pron. *talis* followed by *qualis, ejusmodi, ejus generis* *ut*, etc.; — is your courtesy, *quae* *tua* *est* *humanitas*; nor am I — a fool, *ne* *tam* *sum* *stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as that? . . . ? *adeone* *es* *hospes* *hujusce* *urbis* *ut* . . . ?

*et nos ita sumus qui esse dedimus* (= if we are — as we ought to be); *violendum est ut ei liberalitate utamur quae prosit amicis, nocent 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 praeberē, ad ubera admittēre* (of animals). **sucker**, *n.* *surculus, planta*. **suckle**, *v. tr.* *mammam alci dare* or *praeberē*. **suckling**, *n.* (*infans*) *lactens*. **suction**, *n.* *suctus, -us*.

**sudden**, *adj.* *subitus, repens, repentinus, inopinatus, necopinatus*. *Adv.* *subitō, ex tempore, inopinatō, necopinatō, improvīo, de improvīo*; to attack anyone —, *opprimere imprudentem*. **suddenness**, *n.* use *adj.*

**sue**, *v. tr.* *postulare, citare, item alci 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, flagitare*; see **ENTREAT**, **BE**; 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, *permittēre, sinere, concedere*; see **ALLOW**, **PERMIT**; to — grief, *e doloris animi laborare, angī amito*; to — loss, *detrimētum capere* or *pati*; *damnum, detrimētum, or iacturam facere*; to — shipwreck, *navfragium facere*; to — pain, etc., *dolorem accipere*; to — a disgrace, *dedecus* (in se) *admittēre* (Caes.); to — harm or inconvenience, *alqm officii incommodo*; to — or undertake many labours, *multos subire or adire labores*; I — for my rashness, *do poenas temeritatis meae* (Cic.). **II. v. intr.** *dolorem ferre* or *pati, dolore affici, (ex)cruciarī, 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 murrī, nec tīres 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 dicendū temporis satis habere*. **sufficiency**, *n.* *quod satis est*.

**suffocate**, *v. tr.* *suffocare*.

**suffrage**, *n.* *suffragium* (*alci*, for anyone); to give one's —, *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(p)edia, -orum*.

**suggest**, *v. tr.* *monere alqm alqd, or with ut, subjicere 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 consciscere*.

**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, convent, impers*. **suitable**, *adj.* *congruens, idoneus, aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, conveniens*, all with *ad* and *accus.*, etc.,**

*dignus* with *abl.*, or *qui* with *subj.*; of time, *opportūnus*; see **APPROPRIATE**. **suitableness**, *n.* *congruentia, convenientia, opportunitas* (of time). *Adv.* *congruenter, idonee, apte, accomodate, convenienter, digne, opportune*.

**suite**, *n.* 1, of persons, *comitatus, -us, comites, -um*; 2, of rooms, *convallia, -ium*; see **ROOM**.

**suitor**, *n.* 1, see **CANDIDATE**; 2, see **LOVER**.

**sulky, sullen**, *adj.* *morosus, contumax, tetricus*. *Adv.* *morose, contumaciter*. **sulkiness, sullenness**, *n.* *morositas, contumacia*.

**sully**, *v. tr.* *maculare, inquinare*.

**sulphur**, *n.* *sulfur*; dipped in —, *sulfuratus*. **sultan**, *n.* *imperator Turcicus*.

**suitry**, *adj.* *acutus*. **sultriness**, *n.* *acutus, -us*.

**sum**, *I. n.* *summa*; of money, *pecunia*, once 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, *brevisiter repetere*. **summary**, *n.* see **EPITOME**. **II. adj.** 1, *brevis*; see **CONCISE**; 2, = hasty, arrogant, *inconsideratus, arrogans*. *Adv.* *brevisiter, sine morā, inconsiderate, arroganter*.

**summer**, *adj.* and *n.* *aestas, tempora, -um, aestiva*; at the beginning of —, *aestate inenite*; at the end of —, *aestate extrema*; — house, see **ARBOUR**.

**summersault**, *n.* see **SOMERSAULT**.

**summit**, *n.* 1, *ocumen* (= peak), *cūlmen, vertex*, also by *summus* (e.g. *summus mons*); 2, *fig. cūlmen, 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. (*adv.*) *vocare, convocare, arrescere, citare*; to — to surrender, *invitare ad deditōnem*; to — to one's courage, *animum colligere*. **summons**, *n.* by verb or in *abl.*, *arrestus, acutus* (= at the — of); as legal t.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.* *sōl, -is, m.*; the rising —, *sol oriens*; 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.* *lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit*; the —'s disk, *orbis solis*. **sunbeam**, *n.* *radius solis*. **sunburnt**, *adj.* *adustus*. **Sunday**, *n.* *Dies Dominica* (Eccl.). **sundial**, *n.* *solarium*. **sunrise, sunset**, *n.* see under **SUN**. **sunshine**, *n.* *sōl*. **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, *cenare*.

**superable**, *adj.* *superabilis*.

**superabound**, *v. intr.* *superare, superesse*.

**superannuate**, *v. tr.* *alqm loco suo senectutis causā movere, rude donari*. **superannuated**, *adj.* *ob senectutem muneribus exsolutus*.

**superb**, *adj.* *magnificus, lautus*; see **SPLENDID**.

**supercilious**, *adj.* *superbus* (= proud), *fasti-*

**disous** (= disdainful); see **HAUGHTY**. **super-cilliousness**, *n.* *fastus, -us, superbia*.

**supererogation**, *n.* *quod aliquid sponte sua (negus 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 litéris imbutus*. **superficiality**, *n.* *lèvitas*.

**superficies**, *n.* *summus* with a noun; *superficies (aquæ, testudinis, corporum)*.

**superfine**, *adj.* *subtilissimus, tenuissimus* (= very fine).

**superfluous**, *adj.* *supervacaneus, supervacuum* (mostly post Aug.); to be —, *superesse*. **superfluity**, *n.* *quod supervacaneum est*.

**superhuman**, *adj.* *divinus, major quam pro homine*; a — task, *opus quod ultra hominis vires est*; — size, *humandæ speciei amplior*.

**superintend**, *v.tr.* *alqd (pro)curare, præcæse alci or alci rei*. **superintendence**, *n.* (pro)curatio, administratio alci 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.* *superlativus* (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.* *ædificium*; 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, negligenter*. **supineness**, *n.* *socordia, negligentia*.

**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, *commeatus, -us*.**

**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 adesse*; 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, -us* (= 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 no, *ponere sic ita esse*, etc.; — 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, *resingere 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, -us* (in gen.), *regnum* (= kingship), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dominatus, -us, dominatio* (= lordship); see **POWER**. Adv. *præcipue, maxime*.

**sure**, *adj.* *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *securus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trustworthy), *fidelis* (= faithful); it is —, *constat*; I am —, *certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est aut exploratum sit?* to be —, he had the rods, *fusces certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satis hoc certum, persuasum est vobis, exploratum or compertum habetis*; I am —, *compertum est mihi*. Adv. *certe, certo* (= certainly), *nimirum, profecto, or more strongly im(mo) entemvero* (= really), *satis* (= at least). **surety**, *n.* *vas, -dis, m., præsum, -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*).

**surfeit**, *I. n.* *satietas, fastidium* (lit. and fig.), *comb. satiætas et fastidium, crapula* (= — after a debauch); = too much food, *nimis cibis*. **II. v.tr.** *1, fastidium alci alci rei movere*; to — oneself, *se ingurgilare*; *2, fig. antiare, saturare*.

**surge**, *I. n.* *fluctus, -uum*. **II. v.intr.** *fluctuare, lit. and fig.*

**surgery**, *n.* *chirurgia* (Cels.). **surgeon**, *n.* *chirurgus, vulnærum medicus* (Plin.).

**surly**, *adj.* *morosus*; see **ILL-TEMPERED**. Adv. *morose*. **surliness**, *n.* *morositas*.

**surmise**, *I. n.* *conjectura, præaugium* (tempestatis future, malorum). **II. v.tr.** *suspicari, augurari, præaugire*.

**surmount**, *v.tr.* *transcendere* (lit.), *superare* (lit. and fig.). **surmountable**, *adj.* (*exsuperabilis*).

**surname**, *n.* *cognomen* (as Cicero in *Marcus Tullius Cicero*); he has a —, *alci cognomen Flacco or Capitonæ est*.

**surpass**, *n.* *alci or alqm antecellere, excellere, alqm (ex)superare, alqm or alci præstare* (lit. and fig.).

**surplice**, *n.* *vestis sacerdotalis*.

**surplus**, *n.* *reli(iguum, quod superest*.

**surprise**, *I. n.* (*admiratio*); of a sudden attack, *subita incursio, adventus, -us, repentinus*.

**II. v. tr.** *alqm necopinatum opprimere, alqm de privatio exaspere*; see also **ASTONISH**. **surreprising**, adj. *see WONDERFUL*.

**surrender**, **I. v. tr.** *se dare, se dedere in alqm fidem, se tradere*. **II. n. deditio; to make a —, (*oppidi*) *deditioem hosti* or *ad hostem facere, in deditioem venire* (so *alqm in deditioem 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, etc.*; *amioulo circumdatus*); *circumvenire, circumvadere, circumvallare* (in a siege); *fig. alqm pueritiam robore circumdare*.

**survey**, **I. v. tr.** *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis colustrare* or *perustrare* (= to — carefully, to go over), (*in*) *visere* (= to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (= to look at in all its parts), *confutari 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*; (*per*) *ustrare animo* or *mente animoque, circumspicere mente*; *expendere, pendere* (= to weigh); = to measure land, *agrum metiri*. **II. n.** *contemplatio, observatio, conspectus, -tis*; see **VIEW**.

**surveyor**, n. (*of land*) *descriptio, metator*.

**survive**, v. intr. *superstitem esse*. **survival**, n. use verb. **survivor**, n. *superstes, -tis*.

**susceptible**, adj. *capax* (e.g. *capax amicitiae, animus ad procepta capax*), *inclinatus, pronus, proclivis* (mostly in bad sense), *ad alqd, comb. inclinatus et pronus*. **susceptibility**, n. use adj.

**suspect**, **I. v. tr.** *suspiciari* (*alqd de alqm, alqm*), *suspicio* (usu. in past part.). **II. n.** *alci suspectus*. **suspicion**, n. *suspicio*. **suspicious**, adj. *suspiciosus* (= causing suspicion and ready to suspect). Adv. *suspiciosus* (= in a way to excite suspicion); = with suspicion, use adj. or curious (= inquisitive).

**suspend**, v. tr. *suspendere* (*nidum tigno, columbam ab alqd malo, alqd collo or e collo or in collo*); to — oneself, *se suspendere*; = to interrupt, delay, differre; to — anyone from office, *alqm alqd loco (sub)movere*. **suspense**, n. *dubitatio, haesitatio*; to be in —, *in dubio esse, animo fluctuare*. **suspension**, n. *ditatio* (= delay); — of hostilities, *indutiae*.

**sustain**, v. tr. *sustinere* (= to support, *ager hominum quinque milia sustinere potest, etc.*); *re frumentaria ali et sustineri*; see **SUPPORT**. **sustenance**, n. *alimentum, victus, -tis*.

**sutler**, n. *litax*.

**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. tota, alqd animo*), (*de*) *vorare* (lit. and fig.).

**swamp**, **I. n.** *palus, -tidis, -tilgo*; — s, *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.** *convolutus, -tis, frequentia*; — of bees, *cauma, agmen apium*. **II. v. intr.** con-

*fluere*; to — as bees, *examinare* (Col.); see **ASSEMBLE**.

**swarthy**, adj. *fuscus, furrus, adustus*.

**sway**, **I. n.** *imperium, dominatio, dominium, dictio*. **II. v. tr.** *regere, imperare, imperium habere or exercere*; see **RULE**.

**swear**, v. tr. and intr. *jurare, iurandum jurare or dare*; to — falsely, *fasum jurare* (an oath I do not think binding), *perjurare, perjurare*. **swearing**, n. *exsecrationes, 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 convolvit*. **sweepings**, n. *quisquiliæ, -arum, -i*.

**sweet**, adj. *dulcis* (= — to the taste, e.g. *dulcor melle, Or.*), *savris* (= agreeable to the smell, e.g. *odor suavis et jucundus*), *jucundus, blandus* (= pleasant). Adv. *dulciter, dulcis, suaviter, jucunde, blandis*; to taste —, *dulci esse sapore*. **sweeten**, v. tr. *dulcem reddere*. **sweetheart**, n. *deliciae*. **sweetness**, n. *dulcedo, dulcitus, suavitatis, jucunditas*.

**swell**, **I. v. intr.** (*in*) *vescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri* (= to increase); to be swollen, *tumescere*. **II. v. tr.** *inflare* (e.g. *spem alqd inflare*), *tumefacere*; to — the sails, *vela tendere*. **swelling**, n. *tumor, struma* (= scrofulous —), *tuber* (Plin.), both natural, as hump on camel, and of disease), *pauus* (Plin.), *scirrhomia, -itis*, n. (Plin.).

**swerve**, v. intr. *declinare de or a* (a proposito, a malis, opp. *appellere bona*).

**swift**, adj. *citus, properus* (= making haste, hurrying), *velox* (= brisk, fast; e.g. *pedites velocissimi*), *celer* (= active, expeditious), *pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= sprightly). Adv. *cito, citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, perneciter*. **swiftness**, n. *celeritas, rapiditas, velocitas, pernecitas*.

**swill**, v. tr. *ingurgitare* (*se, se vino*; so *fig. se in flagitia*).

**swim**, v. intr. *nare, natare*; to — over, *transare*. **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.** *funiculus quo se jactat alqs*. **swinging**, n. use verb.

**switch**, n. *virga, vimen*.

**swoon**, v. intr. and n. *animo linqui*; see **FAINT**.

**swoop**, **I. n.** *impetus, -tus*. **II. v. intr.** to — upon, *impetum in alqm or alqd facere*.

**sword**, n. *gladius, ensis* (mostly used in poetry), *deinaces* (= a Persian —); to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium (e vaginâ) educere*; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginam recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*; see **KILL**.

**sycophant**, n. *delator* (Tac.; = an accuser), *assentator, adulator* (= a flatterer). **sycophony**, n. *sycophantia, assentatio, adulatio*.

**syllable**, n. *syllaba*.

**sylogism**, n. *sylogismus, ratiocinatio* (Sen.). **sylogistic**, adj. *sylogisticus* (Quint.).

**syllan**, adj. *silvester*.

**symbol**, n. *symbolum, signum, imago*; see **SIGN**. **symbolic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *quod per imaginem alqs rei fit*).

**symmetry**, *n.* *symmetria*, proportio, congruentia, aequalitas; — of the limbs, apta membrorum compositio; — in style, concinnitas. **symmetrical**, *adj.* *par, similis, aequalis, congruens*. Adv. *pariter, similiter, congruenter, aequaliter*.

**sympathy**, *n.* 1, = attraction of bodies, etc., *sympathia* (= agreement among things, in Cic. always written as Greek *συμπαθεια*), *consensus, -lia, or concordia rerum*; 2, as mental feeling, *societas* (e.g. *laetitia cum alio*, with anyone's joy), *animus dolore, laetitia, etc.*, *alio affectus*. **sympathetic**, *adj.* and *adv.* *dolore or laetitia alio affectus*. **sympathize**, *v. intr.* and *gaulère et dolere, eadem sentire*.

**symphony**, *n.* *symphonia*.

**symptom**, *n.* *alio morbi nota or indicium* or *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 *declarans*. **synonymous**, *adj.* *idem significans* or *declarans*.

**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.* *siphō* (Suet.). *II. v. tr.* *per siphonem infundere*.

**syrup**, *n.* *potio dulcis*.

**system**, *n.* *formula or descriptio* (e.g. philosophiae, reipublicae), *institutio, praeccepta, -orum* (= rules). **systematic**, *adj.* *ad artem redactus, perpetuis praecceptis ordinatus*. Adv. *ordinate, (ex) ordine, composite*. **systematize**, *v. tr.* *in artem redigere*; see ARRANGE.

## T.

**tabby**, *adj.* *maculosus*; see also GREY.

**tabernacle**, *n.* 1, see TENT, HABITATION; 2, *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* (*μονοπόδιον*), = a — with only one foot of ivory, generally made of the wood of the citrus of Africa); to set or lay the —, *mensam (ex)ponere*; to sit down at —, *accubare*; to rise, get up from —, *surgere a cenā*; at —, *apud mensam, super mensam, inter cenam, super cenam, inter epulas*; 3, = fare, *cena, victus, -lis*; a good —, *laeta cena, laetus 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 mensā ponendam* or *positum*; — linen, *mappa* (= napkin); — 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, -tum* (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.* *tactus* (both of persons and of things); see SECURE. 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 flectere*.

**tackle**, *n.* for fishing, *instrumenta piscatoria, -orum*.

**tackling**, *n.* *armamenta, -orum, n.*; see RIGGING.

**tact**, *n.* *dexteritas*; see CLEVERNESS, TALENT. **tactics**, *n. pl. res militaris*. **tactician**, *n. rei militaris peritus*.

**tadpole**, *n.* *rannunculus*.

**taffeta**, *taffety*, *n.* *pannus sericus*.

**tail**, *n.* *cauda*; to wag the —, *caudam movere*; — of a comet, *stellae crines, -tum*.

**tailor**, *n.* *sartor*.

**taint**, *I. v. tr.* 1, in gen., *imbuerē alqd re*; 2, = to impregnate with something obnoxious, *corrumpere, inquinare, vitare* (fig.; e.g. corn, *frumentum*). *II. v. intr.* *corrumpi, vitari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *auras*; meat, fruit), *putrescere* (= to become bad). *III. n.* 1, = tincture, color (e.g. *veritatis, urbanitatis, antiquitatis*), *sucus* (e.g. *alio rei speciei imponente, inducente*); 2, *conspicuo* (lit. and fig.); see CORRUPTION. **tainted**, *adj.* *vitiatu*, 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), *tolere* (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. *mansu*); 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, *transfere*; this passage I have — verbally from Diosearcho, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Diosearcho 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 inuadere* (= 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, posere 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 alqd 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. *odium 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*; — as a whole, *omnino*, or by universes; to — in good part, *in bonam partem accipere*, *belle ferre, boni et aequi bonique facere*; to — it ill, amiss, *in malam partem accipere, aegre* (or *graviter* or *moleste* or *indigne*) *ferre, male interpretari*; to — anyone's part, *ad alius partes transire, sequi alium, facere cum alio*; 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*, *aspicere, facere* (the foregoing two = to suppose, to — a case); to — away, *aliquid alci auferre, eripere*; to — down (in writing), *litteris consignare, litteris mandare, scripturam persequi*; to — off, *aliquid alci rei* or *ex aliquid rei detrudere* (e.g. *tegumentum humeris*); to — oneself off, *seipsum degerere, clam se subducere* (secretly), *se abripere, se proripere* (quickly); to — out, *eximere, out of, alci rei, de* or *ex aliquid rei* (out of a place), *promovere* (e.g. arrows out of the quiver, money out of the public treasury, medicine out of a box, etc.), *educere* or *fig.* = to select, *exerpere* or *ex.* etc. (e.g. *verba ex orationibus*); to — up, *tolle*; to — upon oneself, *subire* (anything dangerous), *in se recipere* (= to — the responsibility for anything). **II.** v.intr. to —, to — as, *conferre, concedere aliquid* (= to retreat); to — to books, *litteris studere, vtrique aliquid* (e.g. *studia*, = eagerly to be engaged in); see **APPLY**, **RESORT**, **LIKE**; to — after, see **IMITATE**, **RESEMBLE**; to — up with, *satis habere, contentum esse aliquid rei* (= to be contented with), *acquiescere in aliquid rei*. **taking**, n. *expugnatio* (of a city).

**tale**, n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *historia* (= narrative), *memoria* (= recorded event), *expositio* (= exposition, description; *conclae, circumclae*; short, *brevis*), *fabela* (= a short fable, brief tale, or story). **talé-bearer**, n. *delator* (= informer), *sycophanta m.* (= sycophant). **tall**, I. v.tr. (*emare*, *aliquid 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*. **taller**, n. 1. = anyone who tells anything, *narrator, auctor rerum gestarum*; 2. = one who numbers, *qui aliquid res numerat*.

**talent**, n. 1. = a weight and a coin, *talentum*; 2. = mental faculties, *ingenium* (= natural gift), *indoles*, *is* (= — in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus*, *litis*, *l.* (= cleverness, skill), *comb. ingenium et virtus, facultas* (= power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenit facultas*; who has —, *ingeniosus, extimul ingenit, magno ingenio praeditus*. **talented**, adj. a very — man, a great genius, *homo ingeniosus, homo extimul ingenit*; to be —, *ingenio abundare, incredibili magnitudine consilii alique ingenit esse*.

**talisman**, n. *amuletum* (Plin.).

**talk**, I. v.intr. familiarly, of several, *sermocinari*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se*, (*con-sultari* (mostly ante classa); to — nonsense, *garrere* (= to — too much, familiarly and in a

contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (= to — unceasingly, making many words about nothing), (*hilaritari* (like a soothsayer), *alucinari* (without thinking), *agari* (= to — foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with *accus.*); to — over, see **DISCUBA**. **II.** n. = familiar conversation, *sermo, colloquium, sermonis cum alio communicatio*; foolish —, *garrus, vagus, 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*), *procursus, procerus staturus*, (*excelesus*); a — man, *homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo staturus procerus*. **taliness**, n. *proceritas*, or by *adja.*

**tallow**, n. *sebum*; a — candle, *sebacus* (late).

**tally**, v.intr. *convenire alci rei*; see **FIT**, **SUIT**.

**Talmud**, n. \* *Talmudum*.

**talón**, n. *unguis*.

**tamarisk**, n. *tamarix* (Col.).

**tambourine**, n. *symposium*.

**tame**, I. adj. 1. *cicur* (by nature, of animals), *mansuetus, mansuetus* (= 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, mansuescere, mitescere* (opp. *feritalem servare*); 2. fig. *demissus, abjectus, ignavus* (e.g. *animus*); of language, etc., *jejunus, frigidus*. Adv. *demisse, abjecte, ignave, jejunus, frigide*. **II.** v.tr. *mansuetum, mansuetum facere* or *reddere, 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), *frangere* (lit. = to bridle; hence fig. = to curb, rule passions), *referre* (lit. = to check with the bridle; thence fig. to restrain persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *cohibere* (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, *querelas*), *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), *delectare* (= to soothe, to gain, e.g. *aliquid argento, plebem munere*). **tameness**, n. by *adja.* and *verba*. **tamer**, n. *domitor, fem. domitrix*. **taming**, n. *domitus, -us* (of animals).

**tamper**, v.intr. see **MEDDLE**; = to tempt, *solicitare*.

**tan**, I. n. *cortex coriarius*. **II.** v.tr. to — skins, *subigere, depellere* (= to knead, work anything well till it is soft), *colorare* (= 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 or prehenditur, tractabilis*.

**tangle**, I. v.tr. see **ENTANGLE**. **II.** n. *verus, -us, notus*.

**tank**, n. see **RESERVOIR**.

**tantalise**, v.tr. see **TASE**.

**tantamount**, adj. as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem, tantundem*; see **SAME**.

**tap**, I. n. = a light blow, *plaga ursoris*. **II.** v.intr. *litteris ferire*.

**tap**, I. n. of a canal, *obturamentum* (Plin.,

= stopper). **II** v.tr. (*vinum*, etc.) *de dolo promere, dolum relinere* (= to take the pitch off). **taphouse**, *n.* *taberna*.

**tape**, *n.* see **RIBBON**.

**taper**, *n.* *cereus*.

**tapestry**, *n.* *pictura acui facta, stragulum pictum or aulacum, velum* (= curtain).

**tapis**, *n.* to bring on or upon the —, by commémorative alqd, mentionem alcijs rei facere, in medium proferre.

**tar**, *n.* *piz liquida* (Plin.).

**tardy**, *adj.* *tardus, lentus*. Adv. *tardè, lente*.

**tardiness**, *n.* *tarditas*.

**tare**, *n.* a vetch, vicia.

**target**, *n.* 1, see **SHIELD**; 2, a — to shoot at, *scopos, -i* (Suet.).

**tariff**, *n.* formula (*ex quâ portoria* [= harbour dues, etc.] exiguntur).

**tarnish**, **I** v.tr. 1, *lit. inquinare*; see **STAIN**; 2, *fig. inquinare, obscurare*: to — one's honour, nominat or decori offere. **II** v.intr. of metals, *inquinari*.

**tarpaulin**, *n.* *linteum pice munitum*.

**tarry**, v.intr. *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari, commorari, moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *terryversari* (= to try to evade, make evasions), *comb. cunctari et tergiversari, dubitare* (when one is undecided), *haesitare* (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 mora, proptere, festinanter*.

**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, stomachosae*. **tartness**, *n.* 1, see **SOURLINESS**; 2, *acerbitas, morositas, stomachosus*.

**tartar**, *n.* in chemistry, *\*tartarus*; salt of —, *\*sal tartari*.

**task**, **I**, *n.* = what is imposed by another, *pensum* (*lit.* of women spinning wool, then in gen.), *opus, -tris, n.* (= work); it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = lesson, *pensum*, see, however, **LESSON**; to take anyone to — on account of, *rationem alcijs rei ab alqd (re)pèdere or reposcere*. **II** v.tr. *pensum alci dare or imponere*; to — oneself with, *alqd faciendum sibi proponere*. **task-master**, *n.* *operis exactor*.

**tassel**, *n.* perhaps *ambrae* (= fringe).

**taste**, **I** v.tr. = to try by eating a little, *gustatu explorare, gustare* (= to take a little of anything; then *fig.* to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem vitæ*), of anything, (*degustare* *alqd, gustare* *de alqd re* (a little off the top; then *fig.* to — the pleasures of anything, e.g. *degustare vitam, honorem*); to — first, before, *\*† prægustare* (*lit.*), (*de*)libare *alqd* (*lit.* and *fig.*). **II** v.intr. *sapere, alqd sapere esse*; to — like, of, *sapere or respirare alqd* (*lit.*), *redolere alqd* (*fig.*, e.g. of the school, *doctrinam, Cic.*); bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *juvendo sapere*. **III** *n.* 1, objectively, *lit.* as quality of things, *sapor*; anything loses its —, *alcijs rei sapor non permanet*; *fig.*, e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insulietas*; 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, alcijs rei* (*Cic.*), *elegantia* (= refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *venustus* (= grace in anyone, Plin.), *judicium* (= judgment in matters of

—), *intellegentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *cures, -tem*, and *comb. aures et judicium alcijs* (as far as the — depends upon the ear, e.g. *alcijs or temporis auribus accomodatus*); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (*in gen.*), *subtilis or exquisitus or politum judicium* (= acute judgment), *judicium intellegens* (of a connoisseur); without —, *homo parum elegans*; with —, *scite*; *commode* (e.g. to dance, *saltare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibis cantare*); according to my —, *quantum ego sapio, quantum equidem judicare possum*. **tasteful**, *adj.* *politus* (= 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 sapiens* (of wine, Col.), *sine sapore*; anything is —, *alcijs rei sapor nullus est*; 2, *fig. ineptus, insulcus, infacilis* (*infac.*); see **RUDE**. Adv. *ineptanter, insulcus, infacilis* (*infac.*). **tastelessness**, *n.* 1, *lit. cui nullus sapor est*; 2, *fig. insulietas*.

**tatter**, *n.* *pannus*; see **RAG**. **tattered**, *adj.* *pannosus*.

**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 alqd re alci ob(j)icere, conviciari, cavillari alqm* (= to satirize). **II** *n.* *convictum*; see **INJECTIVE**. **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.* *vectigal, tributum*; to lay on a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alci and alci rei, tributum indicere alci*; to collect a —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from a —, *tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from a —, *immunis tributorem*, in the context *immunus* (opp. *tributarius*). **II** v.tr. *tributum* (= income — or poll —) or *vectigal* (= property —) *imponere alci or alci rei*; to — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. **taxable**, *adj.* *vectigalis*. **taxation**, *n.* *tributorum in singula capita distributio*. **tax-gatherer**, *n.* *vectigalium exactor*.

**tea**, *n.* the plant, *\*thea* (Linn.; necessary as t.t., not class.).

**teach**, v.tr. anything, (*ejusdem* in gen., also = to show, explain, prove), *præcipere, præcepta dare de alqd 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, ejusdem 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 (quæ) doceri potest, docilis*. **teachableness**, *n.* *docilitas*. **teacher**, *n.* *doctor, magister* (= master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *præceptor* (giving instruction, Cic.), *autor (alcijs rei), explicator alcijs 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, præceptor et magister, duæ et magister*. **teaching**, *n.* *doctrina, eruditio, institutio, disciplina, professio* (= public —).

**tear**, *n.* *lacrima*, *fletus*, -*us* (= weeping, constant flowing of —); with many —, *cum* or *non sine multis lacrimis*, *magnus* (*cum*) *fletu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere*, *lacrimare*, *fletre* (= to weep). **tearful**, *adj.* *lacrimans*, *lacrimosus*, *flebilis*. Adv. *flebiliter*, *multis cum lacrimis*, *magnus* (*cum*) *fletu*. **tearless**, *adj.* *siccus* (e.g. eyes), *sine lacrimis*.

**tear**, *I.* *v.tr.* to — into pieces, (*d*)*scindere*, *conscindere* (very rare), *conscerpere*, *discerpere*, (*d*)*laniare*, (*d*)*lacerare* (= to lacerate), *vellere*, *eruiere* (*e*) *oculos*, = to — up by the roots), *convellere*, *divellere* (= to — in pieces), *distrahere*, *differre* (= to — in different directions), *diripere*, *eripere* (= to — away from, *aliquid* *alci*; see **SIZE**); to be torn by passion, etc., *differri*, *distrakti*, 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 **HUARY**, **RUAS**.

**tease**, *v.tr.* *aliquid* *fatigare* (= to plague), *vezare* (= to worry), *negotium alci* *facere*, *aliquid* *alci* *re* (e.g. *rogando*), *obtundere*.

**teasel**, *n.* *dipsacus* (*dipsacus*, *Plin.*).

**teat**, *n.* *mamma*.

**technical**, *adj.* *a* — term, *artis vocabulum*, *vocabulum apud artifices unitatum*; — 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*. **technically**, *n. use* *adj.* **technology**, *n.* *ars officinarum*.

**tedious**, *adj.* *longus*, *longinquus* (of what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molesius*, *tædii plenus* (= wearying), *lentus* (= slow; of a war, *lentum et diuturnum*); it would be —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne longus sim*. Adv. *molesie*, *lente*, *cum tædio*. **tediousness**, *n.* of anything, *molesia quam* (or *tædium quod*) *aliquid* *alci* *affert*.

**teem**, *v.intr.* *turgere* (= to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere*; *plenum esse alci 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 causâ* (*se*) *abstinere*; see **ABSTAIN**, **ABSTINENCE**.

**telegraph**, *n.* as *t.t.* *telegraphum quod dicitur*.

**telescope**, *n.* \* *telescopium*.

**tell**, *v.tr.* see under **TALK**.

**tenuity**, *n.* *tenuitas*.

**temper**, *I.* *v.tr.* *temperare* (*lit.* and *fig.*); to — with anything, *aliquid* *alci* *se miscere* (*lit.* and *fig.*); see **MIX**. **II.** *n.* *1.* = character, *ingenium* (= peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (= character); *2.* = anger, *ira*, *iracundia*; to be in a —, *irasci*, *iracundum esse*. **temperament**, *n.* *temperatio*; see **TEMPER**, **DIAPHRASIS**. **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*, *temperate*, *continenter*, *moderate*, *modeste*, *sobrie*, *frugaliter*. **temperateness**, *n.* *temperantia*; see **TEMPERANCE**. **temperature**, *n.* *temperatio* (= the blending of —, so, mild, *aeris*, *aeris*, etc.), *temperies* (e.g. of the atmosphere, *aeris*), or by *caelum* (e.g. *sabule*, *aerium*, or with noun, *aeris 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 storms in a State); *a* — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *venit* or *oritur* or *cooritur*; *a* — threatens, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *imminet* or *impendet*, *alci* (*lit.* and *fig.*). **tempestuous**, *adj.* *procellarius* (*lit.*), *turbidus*, *turbulentus* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *violentus* (*lit.*, e.g. weather, *tempestas*; then *fig.* = violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingenium*; *homo*), *vehemens* (= vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *venius*; then of man = passionate). Adv. *procellose* (*lit.*), *turbide*, *turbulente*, *violenter*, *vehementer*. **tempestuousness**, *n.* *violencia* (e.g. *venti*, *maris*); then = roughness, boisterous manners, *vehementia*.

**templar**, *n.* \* (*equus*) *templarius*, -*is*, *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*, *fanum*, *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*, -*um*.

**temporal**, *adj.* = pertaining to this life, *externus* (referring to the world without), *humanus* (referring to a man and man's destiny; *terrenus* and *terrester*, *Ecl.*); — affairs, *res externae*; — things, treasures, *fortuna*, *res familiaria*, *opes*, -*um*, *f.*; — welfare, *hujus vitae 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* (*at*) *tentare*, *alci* *sententiam tentare* (= to sound anyone, what his opinion is), *sollicitare aliquid* or *alci* *animum* (= to try to persuade anyone to do a certain thing, e.g. *prælio* 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.), *corruptelarium illecebræ* (= allurements wherewith to tempt anyone); to lead anyone into —, *aliquid* *in discrimen vocare* or *adducere*, *aliquid* *sollicitare*, *pellicere*. **tempter**, *n.* *tentator* (*Hor.*), and *Ecl.* of the Devil).

**ten**, *adj.* *decem*; *dent*, -*ae*, -*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 alci rei* (*lit.* and *fig.*, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); see **FIRM**. Adv. *tenaciter*. **tenaciousness**, **tenacity**, *n.* *tenacitas*.

**tenant**, *I.* *n.* *conductor*, *incola*, *m.* and *f.*, *hab-*

tator (in gen.), *inquiescentis* (of a house). **II.** v.tr. see INHABIT. **temanoy**, n. *alcis rei conducendae candida*. **temantry**, n. use pl. of **TEMANT**, or *olientes*, -ium.

**tend**, v.tr. *curare, collere*.

**tend**, v.intr. 1, = to go, *tendere*; see **Go**; 2, = to relate, ad alqd pertinere, spectare, *tendere*. **tendency**, n. *inclinatio, proclivitas ad alqm, studium alcis rei*; see **INCLINATION**. **tender**, v.tr. and n. see **OFFER**.

**tender**, adj. *tener, mollis, delicatus* (= delicate), *misericors* (= —-hearted), *amans* (= affectionate), *indulgens* (= indulgent). Adv. *molliter, delicate*, comb. *delicate ac molliter, indulgentes*. **tenderness**, n. 1, = softness, etc., *teneritas, mollitia* (mollities); 2, = affection, *indulgentia, amor*.

**tendon**, n. *nervus* (Cels.).

**tendrill**, n. *clavicula, caulis, pampinus, m.* and f. (of a vine), *viticula* (Plin.).

**tenement**, n. see **HOUSE**.

**tenet**, n. *praeceptum, placitum, decretum*; the —, *disciplina, ratio* (Stoicism, etc.).

**tennis**, n. *pila*. **tennis-court**, n. *locus quo pila luditur*.

**tenour**, n. *tenor* (= uninterrupted course, e.g. *vitae, consuetudinis*), *sententia* (= meaning); see **MEANING**.

**tenue**, n. *tempus, -oris*, n. (Gram.).

**tension**, n. *intentio*.

**tent**, n. *tentorium, tabernaculum* (often = a hut), *confuternum*; general's —, *praetorium*; to pitch a —, *tabernaculum collocare, ponere, constituere*.

**tentacle**, n. *corniculum* (in gen., Plin.).

**tentative**, adj. and adv. *experimentia, probatio, tentatio* (e.g. *tentatione usus*), or by verb *qui* (*quae, quod*) *tentat*.

**tenterhook**, n. to be on —, *expectatione anxi*.

**tennity**, n. see **THINNESS**.

**tenure**, n. *possessio* or *possidere*.

**tepid**, adj. *tepidus, tepens*; to become —, *teperire*; to be —, *tepere*; to make —, *tepefacere*. Adv. *tepidè* (Plin.). **tepidness**, n. *tepor* (also *teq.* = 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 data* or *data* or *constituta* (or in *maea*); a time named, fixed, e.g. to fix a —, *dies statueri* or *constitui* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), *diam. diēre* (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, alcis familiaritate uti*. **II.** v.tr. see **NAME**. **terminal**, adj. *quod certis diebus fi.* **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* (*voca* or *alcis propria*).

**termagant**, n. *mulier jurgis addicta*.

**terrace**, n. *pulvisus* (= 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), *immanis* (= 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. *denotat hic, ille copiosior*, Quint.), *strictus* (Quint.), or by *paucis verbis* (*ut*, etc.). Adv. *presse, breviter, paucis verbis*. **terseness**, n. *brevitas*, or by *oratio pressa*, etc.

**tertian**, n. (*febris*) *tertiana*.

**teselated**, adj. *tesellatus*.

**test**, **I.** n. see **TRIAL, EXAMINATION**. **II.** v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari alqd* (also *alqm*), *periculum facere alcis rei* (also *alcis*), *explorare*; to be —ed, to stand the —, *usui* 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 *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*; *litterae commendaticiae*, = letters of recommendation; see **CERTIFICATE**. **testimony**, n. *testimonium*.

**testy**, adj. *morosus*; see **PREVISH**.

**tether**, v.tr. and n. see **TIE**.

**tetrameter**, n. *tetrametrum* (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. *textura, 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 *malo*, I would rather; *praestat*, it is better), *quam*; or by the abl., 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 ducentis milibus desideravit* (= more —, etc.), *minus trecentis*

(= less —) *perierunt*; more (less) — eight years old, major (minor) *quam octo annos natus*, major (minor) *octo annos natus*, major (minor) *octo annis natus*, major (minor) *octo annis*, major (minor) *octo annorum*; — that, *quam ut* or *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) with subj. (e.g. the pain was greater — he could bear, *dolor major erat quam quem ille ferre posset*); — one could expect from, etc., considering, etc., expressed by *liv.* and later writers simply by *quam pro* (which we however never read in *Cic.* and *Caes.*), e.g. *praellum atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero*; in negative and interrogative sentences, also when we state anything the words "nothing else" — by *praeter*, *praeterquam*, *excepto* (with *n.* as abl. abs.), *nisi*, e.g. *praeter illum vidi neminem, tibi nihil deesse arbitror praeter voluntatem*, *philosophi negant quemquam esse bonum nisi sapientem*; — here may be rendered either by *nisi* or *quam*, but *nisi* implies that everything else is excluded, whilst *quam* is only used in a comparative sense, e.g. *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio* (i.e. history was this only and nothing else besides, *Cic.*), *virtus nihil aliud est quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (i.e. as much as, the same as, *Cic.*).

**thane**, *n. dominus*; \* *thanus* (medieval term).

**thank**, *v. tr.* *gratias alicui agere*; that, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* *aliquid* *re*; *gratiam habere*, *persolvere*, *referre*, *reddere*, *tribuere*, *gratiam habere*, *gratiam esse erga aliquem*, *beneficium memoriam conservare*, *memori munda gratiam persolvere*, *gratiam memoriam beneficium (beneficia) prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipse atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas*, *incredibiles*, *singulares gratias agere alicui*, also *amplissimis* or *singularibus verbis gratias agere alicui*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis!* I have to — you for it, *alicui aliquid debere* (something good), *alicui aliquid acceptum referre*; no, — you! *benigne (dicite)!* *benigne ac liberaliter!* also *recte!* (all right! no! as answer to a question); I — you for your kind invitation, *bene vocas*; *jam gratia est*; the act of —ing, *gratularum actio* (words). **thankful**, *adj. gratus*; see **GRATEFUL**. *Adv.* *grate*, *grato animo*. **thankfulness**, *n. animus gratus*; see **GRATITUDE**. **thankless**, *adj. ingratus* (= both ungrateful and bringing no thanks). *Adv.* *ingrate*. **thanks**, *n. gratiae* (often in the pl. with *agere*); to return —, *gratias agere* or *gratiam persolvere quod* or *qui*, *gratiam alicui referre*, *reddere*, for, *pro aliquid re*; — God! *est dicit gratia!* **thanksgiving**, *n. gratularum actio* (in gen.), *supplicatio*, *nupticum* (= public — for victories, for deliverance from sickness). **thankworthy**, *adj. laudabilis*, *gratid* or *laude dignus*, *gratus*.

**that**, *I. demonstr. pron.* *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, *iste*, *ista*, *istud* (*ille*, without being in opp. to *hic*, often used when we speak of something very well known, very celebrated, of any thing or person remote as regards time or place, but present in the mind of the speaker; *iste* = —, often when we speak of a third person or thing, with the idea of contempt or disapproval, — man there), *alter* (= the other of two: pl. *alteri*, if we speak of several on the other side); *is*, *ea*, *id*, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; those who, *illi qui* or (the relative clause preceding) *qui*, *ii*; — or, the word — not expressed, e.g. *jacet corpus dormientis ut mortuus* (= as — of a dead man); — is my father, *hic est meus pater*; — only is true friendship, *haec demum est amicitia firma*; often by *sic*, e.g. — is his way, *sic est ingenium ejus*; = such a one, etc., *is*, *ea*, *id*; of — age, *id aetatis*; at — time, *id temporis*; we are at — age, *id jam aetatis sumus*. **II. rel. pron.** *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; see

**Who. III. conj.** to connect the main clause: A, when the sentence with — contains the subject of the copula in the main sentence; 1, when the sentence with — conveys a general idea, render by the inf., e.g. *efficit est*, etc., or by another noun, e.g. *nihil suavius est quam amari* or *amor*, = nothing is more pleasing than — one should be loved; 2, use the accus. and inf., after "it is pleasing, grievous, probable, clear, manifest, evident, true, it appears, it is useful, right, reasonable, necessary, lawful, it is allowed —"; after several of these impersonal verbs, use also *quod* and *ut*, see under C and D (e.g. it is pleasing to hear — you are well, *gratum est te valere*); 3, than —, as —, inf. with an adv. or another noun with an adj. or part., e.g. *nulla res tanto erat damno*, etc., *quam* (a noun with an adj. or part.). B, when the sentence with — contains the object of the verb of the main clause, use acc. and inf.; 1, this is the case after all verbs *sensuum et affectuum*, to which belong also "to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe," etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *aspice*, *fancy* —, etc., *fac qui ego sum esse te*; after the verbs "to hope, swear, promise, threaten," we use the accus. and fut. inf., only after "to hope" we use the accus. and praes. inf., when we speak of anything referring to the present time, and the accus. and perf. inf., when we speak of anything past; 2, after the so-called *verba declarandi*, as "to say, tell, indicate, remember, convince, teach, prove (*efficere*)," etc.; 3, also after "to fix, determine, wish, forbid, impose, concede (that anything is so)," etc., the inf., if the sentence with — declares the object, whilst if it contains a wish or intention, we use *ut*; after "they," "the people say," "it is reported," etc. (*dicunt*, *tradunt*, *serunt*, *produnt*, *perhibent*), either by accus. and inf., or the nom. and indie. (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanorum fuisse*, or *Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur*; *dicunt vos adfuisse*, or *vos dicebantur adfuisse*; after *dubito*, in the sense "I doubt not," we find in *Cic.* always *quia*. C, when the sentence with — contains a description of anything or a circumst., 1, of the subject, when we can put "which" instead of "—," by *quod*, as after "there is reason," or "there is no reason," (which, etc.), *est (habeo)*, *non est*, *nihil est quod* (we may also use *cur*, as in English); also after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, I am glad, it is painful," etc. (e.g. *nihil est quod* [i.e. *illud quod*] *timeas*); also after "we must add (eo or *huc acceditis*)," where we use *quod* when we speak of a matter of fact, and *ut* when we refer to anything that is only in progress, always when the thing is only about to happen; 2, of the object when — = "because," also by *quod* after "to be glad, rejoice (*gaudere*)" to feel sorry, grieve (*dolere*), to wonder (*mirari*)," etc., where we use *quod* when we speak of a definite fact, but *ut*, if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; 3, when — stands for "inasmuch as," *insofar as*. D, always *ut* or *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) when the sentence with — expresses the purpose, condition, aim, effect, surmise, permission, encouragement, wish or command, as subject or object, or as additional clause; after *is sum*, *non is sum*, *talis*, *qualis*, *is* (such a one), *ejusmodi*, etc.; also *qui*, etc. (*ut is*, etc.), after *tam*, *tantus*, generally after negations, after *quis* and after comparatives with *quam*, when these words express the degree, measure, up to which anything is said to possess a certain quality; and after nouns to express a purpose (e.g. *Caesar sent messengers* — they might say, *Caesar nuntios misit qui dicerent*); but *ut is*, etc., to express result; — not, after "to fear, to be afraid," etc., *ne non*, seldom *ut*, and — alone,

**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., *facit 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 in tantas aerumnas propter me incidisse!*

**thatch**, *n.* stramentum. **thatched**, *adj.* — house, *casa stramento lecta*.

**thaw**, *I. v. tr.* (dis)solvère, liquescere. **II.** *v. intr.* (dis)solvi, liquescere, et tabescere calore, glaciem tepidatam moliri. **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 amplius cupiunt*, = 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 aequissimo animo moritur*: — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *dis*; — with an *adj.* or *adv.*, e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto*; so much — greater, *eo* or *hoc major*; so much — better, *tanto melius*.

**theatre**, *n.* theatrum, scena. **theatrical**, *adj.* scaenicus, theatralis (= belonging to the theatre; very late = also low, vulgar), (e.g. dress, habitus, vestitus, in this sense), also by the genit. *histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. **Adv.** *mors histrionum*.

**thief**, *n.* furtum. **thief**, *n. fur.* **thieve**, *v. intr.* see **STEAL**. **thievish**, *adj.* *furax*. — **Adv.** *furtivè*.

**their**, *poss. pron.* *suis* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to another subject); on — account, (for — sake, *sud caus(a), eorum caus(a), propter eos* (see before). **theirs**, *poss. pron.* *suis* 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. *epitulae*).

**then**, *adv.* *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc*, now), *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; — that is at that time, after something foregoing), *illo (eo) tempore*.

**thence**, *adv.* *illinc* (illim), *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 theopatria*.

**theogony**, *n.* *deorum generatio*.

**theology**, *n.* *theologia* (Eccl.), or rerum divinarum scientia. **theologian**, *n.* *theologus* or *litterarum sanctorum studiosus*, **theo-**

**logical**, *adj.* *theologicus*, or by the genit. *litterarum sanctorum*.

**theorem**, *n.* *perceptum* (translation of the Greek *θεωρημα*, 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, -is*; to combine —, *doctrinam ad usum adungere*.

**theoretical**, *adj.* *quod in cognitione versatur, in spectione or in cognitione et aestimatione positus* (Quint.), *quod ab artis praeceptis proficiscitur* (= according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, *ratio* (e.g. *belli*); to possess — of, *aliquid rationis cognitionem habere*; to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque referri*. **Adv.** *ratione, ex artis praeceptis*.

**theorist**, *n.* *qui artem rationis cognitionem habet*.

**theosophy**, *n.* \* *theosophia* (as t.t.). **theosophist**, *n.* \* *theosophus*.

**therapeutics**, *n.* *ars medendi, medicina*.

**there**, *adv.* = in that place, *ibi*; *illuc, isthic*; to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *astare*; — where, *ibi ubi, illuc ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habes, accipis, vides* (e.g. *librum*); = thither, *illuc*; see **THITHER**.

**thereabouts**, *adv.* *prope* (= near), *ferme, fere* (= nearly). **thereafter**, **thereupon**, *adv.* (*exinde* (*arcti*), *deinde* (*dein*), *statim* (= immediately); see **ARTERWARDS, THEN**.

**therefore**, *adv.* *igitur, itaque, ergo* (*igitur* never at the beginning, *ideo, eo, idcirco, propterea* (= for that reason), *proinde* (= hence), *quare, quomobrem, quapropter, quocirca* (= wherefore). **therein**, *adv.* *in eo, in eis* (*is*), etc.

**thermometer**, *n.* \* *thermometrum* (as t.t.).

**thesis**, *n.* see **THEME**.

**they**, *pers. pron.* *ei* 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. *quatuor pedes crassus, quatuor pedum crassitudine*); *creber, frequens* (= many); a — voice, *vox obtusa* (Quint.); — skin, *med. callosus* (Lit.), *durus* (fig.). **Adv.** *dense, spisse, confertim, crebro, frequenter*.

**thicken**, *I. v. tr.* *densare, i. spissare*. **II. v. intr. *denari, spissari, concretare* (= become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.). **thicket**, *n.* *dumetum, fruticetum, or locus sentibus oblitus*.**

**thickness**, *n.* *crassitudo, spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obesitas* (= fatness, *opp. gracilitas*), *corp. amplum, crebritas, frequentia*. **thick-set**, *adj.* see **THICK, STOUT**.

**thief**, *n.* see **THEFT**.

**thigh**, *n.* *femur*.

**thimble**, *n.* *digiti munimenrum*.

**thin**, *I. adj.* *tenuis* (*opp. crassus*), *subtilis* (= fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *gracilis, attilis, 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, *colluere* (of clearing the ground of trees, post-AUG. of a single tree); *interiuare* (Plin.). Adv. *tenuiter*, *gracilliter*, rare. **thinness**, n. *tenuitas*, *exilitas*, *gracillitas* (= slenderness), *rutilas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness).

**thine**, pron. *tuus*.

**thing**, n. 1. = event, *res*, *negotium*; —s, *rerum natura*; —s, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl. (e.g. wonderful —s, *mirra*), or by some noun (e.g. foolish —s, *negue*, *ineptiae*); a tiresome —, *lentum* (= slow), *malestium negotium*; above all —s, *ante omnia*, *imprimis* (in *primis*), *praecipue*; 2. = any substance, *res*, *suppellex* (= household furniture), *vasa*, —orum (= vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *arminae* (= effects which we carry with us when travelling); = clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus*, —*ia*.

**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 *depingere* (= 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), *combin. sentire et iudicare*, *dacuisse* (= 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), *intus, -is, mens, animus* (= mind), *notio* (= notion), *opinio* (= opinion, founded upon conjecture), *suspicio* (= conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (= view, plan), *conjectura* (= conjecture), *dictum* (= — as expressed); —s, *cogitata mens*, or by circumloc. *quae mente concipimus*, *quae animo cogitamus*, *sentimus*, *veramus*, or often simply by the neut. pl. of the pron. or adj. (e.g. *ista tua*); to be in deep —, in *cogitatione deorsum esse*. **thoughtful**, adj. in *cogitatione deorsum* (= lost in thought), *sapienter*, *prudens* (= wise). Adv. *sapienter*, *prudenter*. **thoughtfulness**, n. see **THOUGHT**. **thoughtless**, adj. *scors* (= 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. *scordia* (= slowness to think), *stupiditas* (= stupidity, habitual), *negligentia*, *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. *tredecim*, more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terti deni* or *deni tertii*; — times, *tredecim* (n.s.). **thirtieth**, adj. *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*. **thirty**, adj. *triginta*; — each, *triceni*, —ae, —a; — times, *tricen* (n.s.), *trigesim* (n.s.). **thirtieth**, adj. *trigesimus* (*tric.*), —a, —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 conj. are left out when we use *qui*; — one, *hicce*, *haecce*, *haecce*; — that, *alter* (of two); this . . . that? *uter . . . uter* (of two), *hic . . . ille* or *iste*; on — side, *etc.*, *citra*; what is on — side, *citerior*.

**thisle**, n. *carduus*.

**thither**, adv. eo, in *eum locum*, ad id loci, *huc* (= hither), *illuc*, *illo*, *isthuc*, *istat*; 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, m. and f., *repres*, —is, m. (= — bush) — bushes, *arctictum* (ante *claus.*), and in the pl. in this sense, *repres*, *sentis* (= hedge of —), *dumetum*, *dumi* (= a place full of brambles, a thicket). **thorny**, adj. *spinosus* (lit., fig. of perplexed meaning), *aspinus* (= rough with thorns), *laboriosus*, *arduus*, *acerrimus* (fig.); — paths, etc., of the Stoics, *dumeta Stoicorum* (Cic.).

**thorough**, adj. see **COMPLETE**. Adv. *peritus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *plane*, *funditus*; see **COMPLETELY**. **thoroughbred**, adj. *genuus*.

**thoroughfare**, n. by *transitus*, —is, *transvectio* (= a passing through), *iter* (*peritum*), *via* (*pervia*, = road), or by the verbs *transire*, *transire*.

**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 passum*); but *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *millia*, —ia, —um; several —s, the pl. of *mille*, and declined; with the cardinal or distributive numerals (e.g. 2,000, *duo* or *duo milia*); 10,000, *decem* or *dema milia*); the noun in the genit. (e.g. 80,000 armed men, *trecenta milia armatorum*), except when we say 3,300, and so on (e.g. *habuit tria milia trecentos milites*) = innumerable, *mille* (= 1,000) or *ascenti* (acc., = 600; both = immense); a — times, *millies* (acc.). **thousandth**, adj. *milliesimus*.

**thraldom**, n. see **SLAVERY**, **BONDAGE**, **SERVITUDE**.

**thrash**, v.tr. to — corn, *s epicas grana excutere* or *exterere*, *frumentum deterere* (Col.), *missem perticis flagellare*, *epicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks); = beat; see **BEAT**. **thrashing**, n. *tritura*. **thrashing-floor**, n. *area*, or more explicitly, *area in qua frumenta deterantur*. **thrashing-machine**, n. *tribulum*.

**thread**, I. n. 1. lit. *filum*, *linea*, *linum*, *lilium*, + *subtlemen*, *stamen*; 2. fig. of a narrative, *filum* (= quality, kind), better use *narratio*. **II.** v.tr. to — a needle, *filum per acumen conlittere*; to — one's way; see **GO**. **threadbare**, adj. *obeditus* (of clothes), *tritus* (of topics, etc.).

**threat**, n. (com)minatio, *denuntiatio*. **threaten**, v.tr. *minas jacere*; to — anyone with, *aliquid minari*, (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. *odia in nos pugnas eruptionis sunt*) to — = to be near at hand (of war, etc.), (im)minere, *impendere*, *insistere*, *ingruiere* (poet., and in Tac.). **threatening**, adj. *minax*, *minitabundus* (lit. of persons), *instans*, *imminens* (= near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *prorens* (= near, e.g. persecution, danger). Adv. *minaciter*.

**three**, adj. *tres, tria; trini, trinae, trina* (= three together); a period of — days, *triduum*; —fold, *triplex*; — footed, *tripes*; — hundred, *trecenti*; — thousand, *tria milia*. **threefold**, triple, adj. *triplex, triplex, tripartitus* (part.) *in tres partes divinus*. **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 tertio*; two —s, *e tribus duae partes, bes, besis* (= two —s of a whole (n. fulmen) 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. *frugally, parce*.

**thrill**, I. v.tr. *commovere*. II. v.intr. 1, of notes, *resonare*; see **REBOUND**; 2, — with joy, etc., *(ex)sultare, (laetitiam) gestire, afferri, commoveri*. **thrilling**, adj. 1, see **SHRILL**; 2, = exciting, *mirificus, mirus, horrendus*; see **WONDERFUL**.

**thrive**, v.intr. by *crecere*; see **PROSPER**.

**throat**, n. *fugulum, guttur*; to cut any one's —, *alqm fugarare*.

**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 regia* (lit.), *regem esse, regnare* (fig. = to reign, to be king); to ascend the —, *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum or imperium adipisci* (= to come upon the —).

**throng**, I. n. *frequentia*. II. v.tr. *frequentare*; see **CROWD**.

**throstle**, n. *turdus*.

**throttle**, I. n. see **WINDPIPE**. II. v.tr. *suffocare, animam or spiritum intercludere*.

**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, jactare* (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.), *jacta alea esto*; to — about, *jacare* (e.g. *tempestate jacari in alto*); to — anything, *spargere, dispergere*; to — across, *trans(j)icere alqd trans alqd* or double accus. (e.g. *exercitum (trans) Rhodanum*); to — a bridge across a river, *fumen ponte jungere*; to — away, *ab(j)icere*; to — oneself into, *ex alci rei dedere, alci rei studere*; to — open, *patrefacere*; to — out; see **REJECT**, **REMARK**; to — up; see **BUILD**, **VOMIT**. II. n. *jactus, -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*. **thumbeacrow**, n. *by circumloc.* (e.g. to apply the —, *pollicem (paul)latim contuendere*).

**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)sonare* (impers., trans., and intr.) also fig. of a strong voice. **thunder-bolt**, n. *fulmen*; struck by a —, *de caelo tactus*. **thunder-storm**, n. *tonitruum 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 minima patiens*; 2, fig. of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hac re facile offenditur*; of things, *lubricus et concipiens*.

**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 vicinis quaternaque semper horis* (Plin.); 2, fig. *mutatio* (= change), or by *crecere* or *de-crecere*. **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, a(strictus* (= fitting —), *angustus, artus* (= narrow); a — shoe, *calceus urens* (when it hurts); — rope, *funis contentus*. **tighten**, v.tr. *stringere, a(stringere* (e.g. *chain, vinculum*); a shoe, *calceum*, *intendere, contendere* (= to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum intendere or contendere*; the skin, *cutem intendere*), *comb. contendere et adducere*; to — the reins, *habenae 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 crastinum*; — *late at night, ad multam 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, (agricultor).

**till**, n. = money —, arca. **tiller**, n. clavus. **tillt**, n. see COVER.

**tillt**, I. v. tr. invertère. **II.** v. intr. = fight, by *hastis ex equis pugnare*; see TOURNAMENT.

**timber**, n. materia or materies; to fell —, *materia cadere, materiari* (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), *occasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator suae aetatis*; in our —, *nostræ memoriæ*; at the right —, *tempore (tempori, tempore) ad tempus, tempestive, opportune, in tempore*; in ancient —s, *antiquitus*; from the — when, *ex quo (tempore)*; at every —, *omni tempore*; from — to —, *interdum* (= now and then); for all —, *in omne tempus*; in good —, *mature* (e.g. to rise, *surgere*); 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, *octo octies multiplicata*; 2, in music, *tempus, numerus, modus*; to beat —, *manu intervalla signare*; in —, *numerosus*. **II.** v. tr. *tempus observare finem certo tempore alci rei imponere*. **timely**, I. adj. *maturus* (of fruits, etc., fig. *acut maturus, Verg.*), *tempestivus, opportunus*. **II.** adv. *mature, tempestive, opportuna*. **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, esse, metuere, timere*; don't be —, *omitte timorem*. Adv. *timide, pavidè, trepidè, verecundè, ignare*. **timidity**, n. *timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia*. **timorous**, adj. see TIMID.

**tin**, n. *plumbum album, stannum* (Plin.).

**tincture**, n. (in med.) *liquor medicatus*; = a slight colouring, color, *fucus* (lit. and fig.).

**tinge**, v. tr. *imbuire, colorare, inficere, tingere* alqd alqd re, alqd alci rei inducere.

**tinder**, n. *fomes, -is, m.*

**tingle**, v. intr. 1, in the ears, *aures tinnire*; 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 intectus*; 2, fig. *fucus, species*.

**tip**, I. n. *cacumen, summa, ultima pars*; see POINT. **II.** v. tr. (prae)acutere (= sharpen), alqd alci rei praefigere; — over, *invertère*; see OVERTURN. **tiptoe**, n. 1. lit. *in digitis erecti* (from Quint.); 2, fig. (ex)pectatione, etc.) *intentus*.

**tipple**, v. intr. see DRINK. **tippler**, n. *potor*; see DRUNKARD. **tipsy**, adj. *temulentus, ebrius*. Adv. *temulenter, or by adj.*

**tire**, I. v. tr. (de)fatigare. **II.** v. intr. (de)fatigari. **tired**, adj. (de)fatigatus, defessus,

*lassus, lassitudine confectus*. **tiresome**, 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. *decimas 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, *indicia*; see RIGHT.

**titled**, adj. by birth, etc., *nobilis*. **titular**, adj. by nomme, opp. to *re*.

**titter**, v. intr., see LAUGH.

**titlle**, n. *minima pars, aliquid ex alqd re*; **titlle-tattle**, n. see CHATTER, GOSSIP.

**titlle**, n. to a —, by circumloc., e.g. by *subtiliter, acu* (e.g. *rem acu tetigisti*), *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 also* with accus. (e.g. *usque ad Romam profectus est*, he went (i.e. as far as) Rome); with *a, ab*, it denotes the extreme points of motion or distance (*Agri-tania a Garumna ad Pyraenaeos montes pertinet*, A. extends from the Garonne — the Pyrenees), the direction of a word or speech (*invitare ad cenam*); limit in time (*Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit*, = Sophocles made tragedies down — extreme old age; *ad diem solvere*, = to pay — the day); — is properly the sign of the Latin dative (*mihi dedit librum*, = he gave a book — me; *mihi venit auxilium*, = he came — my aid); sometimes the force of — is given by the genit. (*desiderium edendi*, = desire to eat), also by an infin. (*me fuisse ire*, = he commanded me — go), by the supine (*spectatem totum*, = 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 *ne* 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 erga patrem, aeternus 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. *bāfo*; —stool, *fungus*. **toady**, n. and v. tr. see FLATTER.

**toast**, I. v. tr. 1, = scorch bread, *torrere*; 2, = drink health, *solutem alci propinare*. **II.** n. 1, *panis tostus*; 2, use verb, see above I. 2.

**toobaco**, n. \*herba nicotiana, = the plant, \*tabacum (as smoked).

**toe**, n. (pedis) digitus.

**together**, adv. und (cum), simul, comb. und simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctim; all —, ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi (opp. singuli).

**toll**, I. n. magnus labor. II. v.intr. multo sudore et labore facere alqd; see LABOUR, WORK.

**tollsome**, adj. laboriosus, operosus; see LABORIOS, DIFFICULT. Adv. laboriose, operose.

**tollet**, n. cultus, -us, ornatus, -us; to make one's —, se vestire.

**token**, n. signum; see SIGN.

**tolerable**, adj. I, = what can be tolerated, tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis; 2, = middling, tolerabilis, medicioris, modicus. Adv. tolerabiliter, medicioriter, modice, satis (= sufficiently). **tolerate**, v.tr. tolerare, ferre, with sense of acquiescence, aequo animo ferre; in religious matters, aliena sacra alci permittere; see BEAR; = to allow anything being done, pati alqd fieri, sinere, permittere. **tolerance**, n. indulgentia (= indulgence), tolerantia, tolerantia (= 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, cratrum urinae (liquid measure), perhaps maximum pondus, -eris, n. (in avoidrupolis weight). **tonnage**, n. calculated by the number of amphorae (i.e. Roman cubic feet), e.g. navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum est.

**tone**, n. I, sonus, sonitus, -us, 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), examen (of a scale), sermo (= language).

**tonic**, n. medicina quae stomachum corroborat.

**tonsils**, n. tonsillae.

**too**, adv. etiam, quoque, praeterea (e.g. unum etiam vos oro, = one thing — I ask of you; non sophistae solum, 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, festinanter agere, per imprudentiam facere alqd.

**tool**, n. in sing. use special word (e.g. rastum, = 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 carus or carvatus (Plin.); false —, dentes empti (Mart.); — ache, dolor dentium; to have —, laborare ex dentibus; — pick, denticulipium (Mart.); — powder, dentifricium (Plin.); — some, dulcis.

**top**, I. n. I, 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. potator, potor.

**topic**, n. argumentum; see SUBJECT.

**topography**, n. locorum descriptio.

**topsy-turvy**, adv. to turn —, omnia turbare et miscere.

**torch**, n. fax, taeda (= a piece of wood), funale (= wax candle).

**torment**, I. v.tr. (ex)cruciate (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, alqm rogitando obtundere. II. n. cruciatus, -is (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 pulamen (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, -is (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience), quaestio (of slaves), verbera, -um (= lashes). II. v.tr. I, lit. (ex)torquere, excarnificare (rare), in equuleum imponere, (ex)cruciare; to — anyone at a trial, (tormentis) quaerere de alqo, also de alqd re; 2, fig. (ex)cruciare; see TORMENT. **torturer**, n. tortor, carnifex (= executioner).

**toss**, I. v.tr. mittere, jaculari, jaculare; see THROW, HURL. II. n. jactus, -us, 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.), solidum (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. I, lit. tangere, attingere, contingere (all three also = to border, of countries, etc.); 2, fig. = affect, (com)movere, alqm dolore, etc., afficere; = relate to, pertinere ad; — at (of a ship), (navem) appellere, appellari ad or in; to — upon, leviter tangere, breviter or stricte attingere, breviter perstringere. II. n. tactio, tactus, -us (= the act or sense); fig. a — of art, etc., perhaps aliquid, with gen. of noun. **touching**, I. adj. animum (com)movere, miseracionem or misericordiam movere. II. prep. de; see CONCERNING. **touchstone**, n. coticula, lapis Lydius (Plin.); fig. obrussa (= 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. stuppa.

**tow**, v. tr. trahere; to — line, funis, &c.

**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 alicui; 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 alto loco eminare, exstare; to — over, alci loco imminere; to be in a — ing rage, iracundia efferri.

**town**, I. n. urbs (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), oppidum, municipium (= a free city, esp. in Italy); —'s people, oppidani; — hall, curia; — ship, urbis ager. II. adj. urbanus.

**toy**, I. n. see PLAYTHING, = trifles, nugae. II. v. intr. see PLAY.

**trace**, I. n. vestigium, indicium (= sign), in the pl. comb. indicia et vestigia (e.g. veneni), significatio alci rei (= indication, e.g. timoris). II. v. tr. 1, = to draw, mark out, delineare, designare (with the pencil; dea. 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 alqd (lit. and fig.). **tracer**, n. investigator (sem. investigatrix, late), indagator. **tracing**, n. investigatio, indagatio. **track**, I. n. 1, see PATH; 2, see TRACK. II. v. tr. alci or alci rei vestigia persequi, also persequi alqm or alqd; see TRACE.

**tract**, n. I. spatium (= space in gen.), tractus, -us (= district); see REGION, DISTRICT; II. = treatise, libellus. **tractable**, adj. tractabilis, docilis, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens facili (= 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 — a, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves), ars sordida, quaestus, -us 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), negotiari (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.), litteras (in writing), sermo or fama (oral). **traditional**, **traditionary**, adj. postulis traditus or proditus (in gen.), litteris 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, -us. **tragedian**, n. = tragic actor, tragoedus, tragicus actor. **tragic**, adj. tragicus; in a — manner, tragico more; fig. tristis (= sad), luctuosus (= mournful, e.g. exitium), miserabilis (= wretched, e.g. aspectus), atrox (= frightful, e.g. res, event). Adv. tragice, miserabiliter, atrociter. **tragicomedy**, n. tragicomoedia.

**train**, I. v. tr. 1, see DRAW; 2, = to educate, (e)ducere, instituere; to — soldiers or athletes, exercere; see EDUCATE. II. n. 1, of a gown, etc., synma, -atis, n. (= robe with —), or by quod trahitur, quod verrit terram (= sweeping the ground, of long dresses); 2, = procession, pompa; 3, = series, ordo, series. **trainer**, n. of horses, equorum domitor; of athletes, magister (gladiatorum magister, Cic.). **training**, n. disciplina (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. primis velut lineis alqd designare); 2, in a person's character, by adjs.; an excellent —, praecellens (e.g. prae. hoc quoque Thrasubuli), or by proprium, followed by genit. (e.g. quod oratoris proprium est), or by genit. and est (e.g. sapientis est, = it is the — of a wise man).

**traitor**, n. proditor, majestatis or perditionis 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 (= foot-pat).

**trample**, v. tr. and intr. (pedibus) conculcare 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. recessus, -us mentis et animi a corpore, animus a corpore abstractus.

**tranquil**, adj. tranquillus. **tranquillity**, n. tranquillitas (lit. and fig.); see QUIET, CALM. **tranquillise**, v. tr. tranquillare.

**transact**, v. tr. business, rem gerere, agere, transigere; see DO. **transaction**, n. res, negotium; see BUSINESS.

**transcend**, v. tr. praestare alci alqd re, (ex-)superare alqm, excellere alci (in alqd re) or inter alcos; see EXCEL, SURPASS. **transcendent**, adj. praestans, singularis, eximius; see EXCELLENT. **transcendental**, adj. quod sensu oi sensibus percipi non potest, quod sub sensu non cadit, quod sensibus non subiectum est.

**transcribe**, v. tr. transcribere; see COPY. **transcript**, n. exemplum (= copy).

**transfer**, I. v. tr. tra(n)s(fer)re, (lit. legiones in Siciliam), tra(n)s(fer)re (lit., transportare (lit.), transferre in with accus. (lit. bellum in Italiam); then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. ex Graeco in Latinum; then = to use in a fig. sense, e.g. a word, verbum; = to put on another, e.g. culpam in alqm), transmittre 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. amorem in alqm, omnes suas laudes ad alqm); = to make over, as a right, (con)cedere alci alci, transcribere alqd, to anyone, alci (in writing, Jet.); to — a part of, cedere alci alqd de alqd re. II. n. translatio (= the act of — ing), mancipium (of property).

**transferable**, adj. *quod in aliquem concedere licet*.  
**transference**, n. *translatio*.

**transfiguration**, n. *transfiguratio* (Eccl.).  
**transfigure**, v. tr. (con)mutare; his countenance was — at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*; *transfigurare* (Eccl.).

**transfix**, v. tr. 1, transfigere, (con)solidare; 2, fig. *defigere* (aliquem gladio).

**transform**, v. tr. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. = to form anew); to — into *transformare* in aliquem or in aliquid, (con)vertère in aliquem or aliquid (e.g. in canem), (con)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, aliquid 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 aliquid 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 transeuntes*; — duty, *portorium*; — in a general sense, see PASSAGE. **transit**, n. *transitio* (from one party to another, etc.), *transitus*, -us (lit. and in Quint. fig. of words, etc.), *transgressio* (lit. rare), *tractio*, *transjectus*, -us (lit.). **transitive**, adj. in gram., a — verb, *verbum transitivum*. **transitory**, adj. see TRANSIENT.

**translate**, v. tr. into another language, (con)vertère (in gen.), *transferre* (word for word, Quint.), *reddere* (= to render accurately, interpretari (= to interpret); to — into Latin, in Latinum (con)vertère, Latine reddere; lit., faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo* or *de verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*. **translation**, n. *liber scriptoris conversus* or *translatio*; — of a speech, *oratio conversa*. **translator**, n. *interpres*, -tis, m. and f.

**translucent**, adj. *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

**transmarine**, adj. *transmarinus*.

**transmigration**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. — of souls, *animarum in nova corpora quæsi migratio*).

**transmit**, v. tr. *mittere aliquid* or *ad aliquem*. **transmission**, n. *missio*, or by verb.

**transmute**, v. tr. see CHANGE.

**transom**, n. *lignum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transrum*.

**transparent**, adj. 1, *pellucidus*, *translucidus*, *perspicuus*; to be —, *pellucere*, *lucem transmittere*; 2, fig. *evidens*, *manifestus*; see CLEAR. Adv. *evidenter*, *sine dubio*, *manifeste*. **transparency**, n. *vitri pelluciditas* (Vitruv.), *perspicuitas*.

**transpire**, v. intr. 1, *exhalare*, *emanare*; 2, = to escape from secrecy, (*divulgare*, *perpurgare*, *efferi* (foras or in vulgus), *percrebrescere*.

**transplant**, v. tr. *transferre* (= to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romam*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*), *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romanum gentem in Galliam*). **transplantation**, n. *translatio*.

**transport**, I. v. tr. 1, *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (= to bring across, things), *transmittere*, *transducere* (= to send across the water, persons and things);

= to send to penal settlement, *relegare*; see BANISH; 2, fig. to be —ed (with delight, etc.), *efferi*, *exultare*, or by special verb (e.g. *gaudere*). II. n. 1, *navigium vectorum*, *navicula vectoria* (= a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (= ship of burden); 2, *animus gaudii* or *laetitia gestiens*; see RAPTURE. **transportation**, n. 1, by verb; 2, see BANISHMENT.

**transpose**, v. tr. *transmutare* (e.g. words, letters, Quint.) **transposition**, n. *transpositio* (of words), *transmutatio* (Quint.).

**transubstantiation**, n. by *transubstantiatio* (Eccl.).

**transverse**, adj. *transversus*, *transversarius* (lying across). Adv. *transverse*, e *transverso*.

**trap**, I. n. *muscipulum* or *muscipula* (Phaed., mouse —), *laqueus* (= noose, —, lit. and fig.); see SNARE. II. v. tr. *irritare* (lit. and fig.); see ENSNARE. **trap-door**, n. (*parva*) *janua*. **trappings**, n. ornamentum, ornatus, -us, equorum (in gen.), *phaleræ* (= horses' head and neck ornaments).

**trash**, n. 1, *quisquilie* (= sweepings), *viles* or *viliissimæ res*; see WASTE; 2, = nonsense, *geræ*, *nugæ*. **trashy**, adj. see WORTHLESS.

**travail**, I. v. tr. *parturire*. II. n. *dolor quem in puerperio aliquid perperit*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); in —, by *parturire*.

**travel**, I. v. tr. *iter facere* (in gen.), *peregrinari* (abroad), *proscisci* in or ad or circa, *obire*, *circumire* (with accus.), *peragere*, *perlustrare*. II. n. *iter*, *itineris*, n. (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, *peragari* (intentionally), *obire*, † *pererrare* (without a defined purpose), *peragere*, *lustrare*, *perlustrare*.

**travesty**, n. see PARODY.

**tray**, n. *ferculum*.

**treacherous**, adj. *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *infidus*, *insidus*, *fallax*, *dolus* (= cunning), *subdolis* (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, *aliquid vestigiis ingredi*; see WALK. II. v. tr. to — upon, *calcare*; to — under foot, fig. *obtere* (et *calcare*) (e.g. *libertatem*), *concucare*, *proculcare* (lit. = to trample down; then fig., e.g. *senatum*, *Italam*). III. n. (*trahere*), *vestigium*, *pēs*, *pēdis*, m.; *trodden path*, *vīa trita*.

**treason**, n. *majestas*, *majestatis* (læsas or minutas) *crimen*; to commit —, *majestatem minuire* or *læsere*. **treasonable**, adj., adv. by circumloc. with *majestas* (e.g. *accused of treason*, *læsas majestatis accusatus*).

**treasure**, I. n. *thesaurus*, *gasa* (lit. = treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince), *opes*, -um, *divitiæ* (= riches), *copia* (= quantity, store). II. v. tr. *accumulare*, *conseruare* (= to heap up money, —), *condere*, *reponere* (= to store). **treasure-house**, n. *thesaurus*. **treasurer**, n. *profectus aerarii* (Plin.). **treasury**, n. *aerarium*.

**treat**, I. v. tr. = to be engaged in anything, *tractare aliquem* or *aliquid*, *curare aliquem* or *aliquid* (= to attend to), *disputare*, *disserere* de aliquid re, *prosequi aliquid* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of

**illness), curare morbum**; to — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards anyone, *alqm habere, alqd re officere, alqd usi*; to — well, ill, etc., *bene, male, etc.*; to — as an enemy, *(in) hostium numero habere alqm, pro hoste habere or duobus alqm*; = to entertain, *invitare* (in gen.); see **ENTERTAIN**. **II** v.intr. to — with (= to negotiate), *agere cum alqo de alqd re*. **III** n. *delectatio* (= delight), *spectaculum* (= a show); to give anyone a —, perhaps *alqm (delectandi causa) 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 —, *saevitia*; 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, -us* (= 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, -us*, *trix*, 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 intrare, tricare, ferire or pangere*; to break a —, *foedus violare, rumpere*.

**treble**, **I** adj. 1, see **THREE, TRIPLE**; 2, — voice, *vox summata or acuta*. **II** v.tr. *alqd triplex facere*.

**tree**, n. *arbor*, f.; apple —, pear —, etc., *malus*, *I*, *pirus*, f., etc.; see under name of special fruit; 2, see **PEDIGREE**.

**trefoli**, n. *trifolium* (Plin.).

**trellis**, n. see **LATTICE**.

**tremble**, v.intr. *tremere* (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), *horreere* (= to shudder with cold, fear, or persons); to — for fear of anything, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgas ac securas dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *vincula*), *intremiscere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to cause to —, *alqd tremefacere*. **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 fodere or facere*; to — upon, see **ENCROACH**.

**trencher**, n. see **PLATE**.

**trepan**, **I** n. *modiolus* (Cels.). **II** v.tr. *calvarium or os capitis modolo perforare*.

**trespass**, **I** v.intr., lit. *in alienum fundum ingredi* (Jct.); fig., see **TRANSGRESS**. **II** n. 1, lit. use verb; 2, fig. *alqis rei violatio* (the act), *injuria alci rei illata* (as a fact); see **TRANSGRESS**. **trespasser**, n. lit. *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*; fig. *alqis rei violator*.

**tress**, n. *comae* (= hair).

**trial**, n. *tentatio* (tempt-), *experimentum, experimenta* (= the experience gained by the — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk), *periculum* (= experience gained with respect to anything, even with attending danger), *conatus, -us* (= attempt); to make a —, *periculum facere alqis rei*; — in law, *judicium, interrogatio* (= examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *questio* (as a whole); put on his —, *alqm postulare or accusare alqis 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 *tentare*), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm* or *alqd*), *periculum facere alqis* or *alqis rei*, *explorare* (= to examine, to explore), *gustatu explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.); = to attempt, *tentare* (tempt-), *conari* (generally with infn.); with respect to the beginning of an undertaking), *emitte ut 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. *trigonum, triangulum*. **triangular**, adj. *triangulus, triquetrus* (= three-sided).

**tribe**, n. 1, *tribus, -us*, f. (= a division of the people among the Romans); by tribes, *tributim*; fellow —man, *tribulis*; 2, in wider sense, *gens, populus*; see **NATION**. **tribal**, adj. by genit. of *tribus, -us*, or *gens*.

**tribulation**, n. *miseria, res miserae* or *afflictio*; 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, -us, tribunicia potestas*.

**tribute**, n. 1, *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, *flumen quod in Rhodanum influit*).

**trick**, **I** n. *dolus* (= cunning), *fraus* (= deception), *ars, artificium* (= artifice), *machina* (= stratagem), *techna* (Com.); all manner of —s, *astutiae*; conjuror's —, *praestigiae*; to play anyone a —, *dolum alci necere*. **II** v.tr. and intr. see **DECEIVE, DECEPTION**. **trickery**, n. *fallacia*; see **DECEPTION**. **trickish**, adj. *versutus*.

**trickle**, v.intr. *manare, trurare, stillare* *alqd re*.

**trident**, n. *tridens*.

**triennial**, adj. † *trideticus*. **triennium**, n. *triennium*.

**trifle**, **I** n. *res parva* or *parvula, res minutula, munusculum* (= a small present), *res parvi momenti* (= a matter, thing of trifling importance), often also by the adjs. *parvus, levis, perlevis*; —s, *res parvae* or *minutulae, nugae* (the latter also of insignificant —); to buy anything for a —, *parvo or vili emere*. **II** v.intr. *lasciviri* (= to play), *nugari* (= to talk nonsense), *ludere* (= to play, to frolic), *inertire* (= to play the fool); to — opp. to act seriously, *alqd negligere*. **trifler**, n. *nugator*. **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., *(ex)ornare* (e.g. *vestis veste*); to — the hair, *recidere* (= to lop off what is too long, e.g. *capillos*), *(de)ponere* (= to cut off, shave, e.g.

the hair, hedges, etc.); to — trees, *arbores* (amputare); to — timber, etc. (in carpentry) *asciā* dolare, *asciā* polire; to — the sails, *vela* facere, *vela* pandere. **III.** v.intr. in politics, *consilia* autare, or *fortuna* inscrivere. **IV.** n. 1, see **DRESS**, **ORNAMENT**; 2, of a ship, perhaps by *navis suis ponderibus librata*. **trimmer**, n. qui *consilia* mutat. **trimming**, n. *clavus* (= a stripe of purple on the robes of the senators and equites), *ornatus*, -us, *ornamentum* (= ornament). **trimeter**, n. *versus* (-iis) *trimetrus* (*trimetros*).

**Trinity**, n. \**trinitas* (Eecl.). **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* (*multebris*) collectively.

**trio**, n. = three together, *tres*, *trio*; in music, *concertus* (-is) *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* (*tripar*).

**tripe**, n. *omāsum* (= the thick fat intestines of a bullock, Schol. Hor. Ep.), *omentum porci* (Juv.).

**triple**, adj. *triplex*; see under **THREE**.

**triped**, n. *tripus*.

**trime**, n. (*navis*) *trirēmis*.

**trissyllable**, n. *trissyllābūm* 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*, *ovare* (if inferior to a —); to celebrate a — over anybody or over a people, *de alqo* or *ex alqd* *terrr* *triumphare*; 2, *fig. victoria* (= a victory), *exultatio*, *laetitia*, *gaudium* (= joy). **II.** v.intr. 1, *triumphare*, *triumphum agere* or *habere*, *ovare* (of a lesser triumph), *over*, *de alqo*; 2, *fig. exultare*, *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, *gestiens*, *elatus*, *exultans*.

**triumvir**, n. *triumvir*. **triumvirate**, n. *triumviratus*, -us.

**trivial**, adj. by (con)tritus, communis, lēvis, *parvi momenti*; see **TRIFLING**. **triviality**, n. by adj.

**trochee**, n. *trocheus*.

**troop**, I. n. *caterua*, *grex*; — s, *globus*, *manus*, *copiae*, *milites*, *manus*, -is, f., *ala* (of horse), *cohors* (= cohort). **II.** v.intr. *convenire*, *coire*, *confluere*.

**trooper**, n. *eques*, -itis, m.; see **CAVALRY**, **HORSE**.

**trope**, n. *verbum* *tra(ns)latum*, *verbū* *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, *austus*, -us, *aridissimus*.

**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 *tolutim* ire (of a horse), *citato equo* *vehī* (of the rider). **II.** n. *gradus*, -us, *citatus*, *gradus* *tolutis*.

**troth**, n. *fides*; to plight —, *fidem* *alci* *dare*.

**troubadour**, n. *poëta amatorius* (as poet), *chitharœus* (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)turbare, *perturbare* (= to confuse anyone, or anyone's mind); = to afflict, *sollicitare*, *sollicitum* *habere*, *sollicitudinem* or *aegritudinem* *alci* *afferre*, *sollicitudinem*, *angere*, *excruciare* *alcis* *animum* et *sollicitare*; may I — you to hand me this book, *des mihi, quæso, hunc librum*; to — oneself about anything, *alqd* *curare*; not to — about anything, *alqd* *neglegere*; to — anyone with entreaties, *alqm* *precibus* *obutundere* or *futigare*. **II.** n. 1, = disturbance of mind, *animi motus*, -is, *perturbatio*, *sollicitudo* (= 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 —, *aegre*, *vix*; without —, *sine* *negotio*. **troubler**, n. *turbator*, or by verb. **troublesome**, adj. *molestus*, *gravis* (= giving great trouble), *incommodus*, *iniqus* (= 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. *altus*.

**trousers**, n. *brac(c)ae*.

**trowel**, n. *trulla* (late, but *trullare*, = to use a —, *Vitr.*).

**truant**, adj. and n. by *qui ludo lit(er)arum* *abest*.

**truce**, n. *indutiæ*.

**truok**, n. 1, = *barter*, (*per*)*mutatio* *rerum*; 2, see **BARROW**.

**truckle**, v.intr. *morem* *alci* *gerere* (= to please), *alci* *ascendere*.

**trudge**, v.intr. see **WALK**.

**true**, adv. *verus*; *sincerus*, *germanus* (the two foregoing = genuine), *comb. verus* et *sincerus*, *verax* (= veracious), *fidelis*, *fidelis* (= faithful); in answers, —! *certe*; see **YES**; as — as I live, I know, *tūa* *viram*, *ut* *scio*; as — as I live, I don't know, *ne* *vinam* *ei* *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 —, *historiae* *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. *veritas*, *veritatis* *studium* or *amor*.

**trump**, v.tr. and n. where possible use word from *dice* (e.g. *Venus*, *jactus*, -us, *venereus* or *basilicus*); a —, = good fellow, *optimus* (*homo*).

**trump up**, v.tr. *angere*; see **INVENT**.

**trumpety**, n. see **TRASH**, **TRIFLE**.

**trumpet**, I. n. *tuba* (straight), *bucina*, *lituus*, *cornu* (curved), *classicum* (usually = signal given by cornu); the — sounds, *classicum* *canit* (*canere* also in *pass.*, *classicum* *canit* *fieri*, *Caes.*).

so also *bellicum*, *canere* and *cant*): to sound the — for retreat, *receptui canere*. **II.** v.tr. fig. = to propagate praise, *bucinatorum esse alci rei, alqd praedicare*. **trumpeter**, n. *tudicen*, *bucinator*; fig. *bucinator*.

**truncheon**, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*, m.

**trundle**, v.tr. *volutare*.

**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*, -*is* (Cic.), *proboscis* (Plin.).

**truss**, n. = bandage, *fascia*; — of hay, *fascis*.

**trust**, I. n. 1, = confidence, *fiducia*, *fides*, *spes firma* or *bona*; — in oneself, *fidentia*; 2, anything —ed to anyone, *quod alci mandatum* (in gen.), *crediditum*, or *depositum est*; 3, = credit, i.e. to take on — *ale sua curare*. **II.** v.intr. (con)*fidere*, *credere*, *alci fides esse alqd* or *alqd re* (= to build on); not *to* — *alci alqd fidere*.

**III.** v.tr. *alqd alci* (con)*credere*, *committere*, *commendare*; to — yourself altogether to, *se totum alci committere*, *omnia consilia alci credere*. **trustee**, n. *custos*, *administrator*, *procurator*; see **TRUSTY**. **trustworthiness**, n. *constancia*, *fides*; see under **TRIAL**. **trustworthy**, adj. *certain*, *firmus*, *constans* (opp. *variatus*, *mobilitas*), *certain et constans*, *firmus et constans*, *fidelis*, *fidelis*.

**tub**, n. *dolium*, *muletra* (= 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.). **tuberous**, 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* (*lofius*).

**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 quae aliam navem trahit*.

**tuition**, n. see **INSTRUCTION**.

**tulip**, n. \**tulipa*.

**tumble**, I. v.intr. = to roll about, *volutari* (e.g. in *tuto*), *se volutare*; see **FALL**. **II.** v.tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. **III.** n. see **FALL**. **tumbler**, n. 1, = acrobat, *petarista*, m.; 2, = glass, *potulum*; 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*, -*is*, *tumultuatio* (rare), *streptus*, -*is*; see **NOISE**; 2, = excitement of the mass, *seditio*, *motus*, -*is*, *concitatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus*, -*is* (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 urnae*; see **TON**.

**tune**, I. n. = a short air, *cantus*, -*is*, *carmen* (= song), *modi*, *numeri*, *moduli*; to be in —, *concentum errare*; out of —, *absonus*. **II.** v.tr. a musical instrument, *ades ita contendere nervis ut concentum errare possint* (Cic.). **tuneful**, adj. *cantorus*, *musicus*; see **MUSICAL**. **tuner**, n. by the verb. **tuning**, n. by the verb.

**tunic**, n. *tunica*.

**tunnel**, I. n. *cuniculus*. **II.** v.tr. *cuniculum facere*.

**tunny**, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (Plin.).

**turban**, n. *mitra*.

**turbid**, adj. *turbidus* (= disturbed, e.g. *agua*; well, *castrigo*; weather, sky, *caelum*).

**turbot**, n. *rhombus*.

**turbulence**, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio*, *tumultus*, -*is*; see **TUMULT**. **turbulent**, adj. *turbulentus*.

**tureen**, n. *patina*.

**turf**, n. *caespes*, -*itis*, m. (= sward, sod).

**turgid**, adj. *tumidus*; see **TUMID**.

**turmoli**, n. *turba*; see **TUMULT**.

**turn**, I. v.tr. to — a wheel, etc., (con)*torquere*, *circumagere* (round, e.g. hand-mills), *distorquere* (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 omnem malitiam, etc.*), *flectere* (= 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), *abire*, *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 latus 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*(i)*ficere in alqd*; to — away, *dimittere* (= send away); see **DISMISS**; to — out; see **EXPEL**; to — over; see **TRANSFER**, **CONSIDER**. **II.** v.intr. *se* (con)*vertere*, (con)*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 accipere*; to — back, *redire*, *reverti*; to — in, *cubitum ire*; see **BED; to — into; see **CHANGE**, **BECOME; to — off, *deflectere*, *declinare de alqd re*; to — out; see **BECOME; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire*, *bene* or *prosperare cadere*, *prosperare procedere* or *succedere*; very well, *alci res fauste*, *felicitate prosperaque 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 conformare*; to give a more elegant —, *alqd elegantius dicere*; different —s, *variae figurae et verba*. **turn against**, I. v.tr. *alqm ab alqd alienare*. **II.** v.intr. *ab alqd alienari*. **turn over**, v.tr. see **UPSET**; to — a book, *librum convertere*; to — a new leaf, *mores emendare*. **turncoat**, n. *qui de sententia decedit, qui sententiam or consilium mutat*. **turner**, n. *qui alqd tornat*. **turning**, n. 1, *versatio* (e.g. *machinarum*,********

**Vitr.**, *rotatio* (*Vitr.*), *circumactio* (round, *Vitr.*), *conversio*, *circumactio*, -*us*, *flexus*, -*us* (= bending), *declinatio* (= — aside, e.g. of the body); see **DEVIATION**; **2**, = the art of —, *ars torquendi*; **3**, of a road, or *flexus vias*, or *tier* or *via*. **turnkey**, *n.* *janitor* or *custos carceris*. **turnpike**, *n.* *taberna ad viarum vectigal exigendum constructa*, or perhaps *taberna vectigalis*.

**turnip**, *n.* *rapum*.

**turpentine**, *n.* *resina terebinthina* (*Cela.*).

**turpitude**, *n.* *turpitudō*; see **DISGRACE**, **SHAME**.

**turret**, *n.* *turricula*.

**turtle**, *n.* **1**, — dove, *turtur*; **2**, a fish, *testudo* (= tortoise).

**tush**, interj. *st!*

**tusk**, *n.* *dens*.

**tutelage**, *n.* *tutēla*; see **PROTECTION**. **tutelarj**, *adj.* — god, of a place, *deus praesens loci*, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutelae* or *cujus in tutelā locus est*; of a family, *penates*, -*um*, *m.* (= the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares*, -*um*, *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*, -*us*, *sonus*, *sonitus*, -*us*.

**tweak**, *v. tr.* *vellere*, *vellitare*.

**twosers**, *n.* *volatella*.

**twelve**, *adj.* *duodecim*, *duodeni* (= — each). — times, *duodecim(n)s*; — hundred, *milie 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, *milie(n)s et ducentie(n)s*. **twelfth**, *adj.* *duodecimus*; heir to the — part, *heres ex uncia*. **twelvemonth**, *n.* *annus*.

**twenty**, *adj.* *viginti*, *viceni* (= — each). **twentyeth**, *adj.* *viciesimus*.

**twig**, *n.* *virga*, *sarculus*, *rāmulus*.

**twilight**, *n.* *crepusculum*; in the —, *crepusculo*, *primo vespere*.

**twin**, *n.* and *adj.* *geminus*; —s, *gemi*.

**twine**, *I. v. tr.* *circumvolvère*, *flectere*, (*in*)*torquere*; see **Twist**. **II. v. intr. *implicari*, *imploti*; — to round anything, *alqd circumplecti*, *se circumvolvère alqd 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*, *cruciatu*, -*us*; sharp —s of pain, *acres dolorum morsus*; — of conscience, *dolor*.

**twinkle**, *v. intr.* *torquere* 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. I.* *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 part part. *obtorita gula*, = twisted neck), (*in*)*flectere*, *nectere*, *texere* (= to form, put together, weave). **II. v. intr.** *se torquere*, *flectere*, *torquēri*, *flecti*.

**twit**, *v. tr.* anyone with anything, *alqd alqd obflicere*.

**twitsh**, *v. intr.* *vellere*, *vellitare*.

**two**, *adj.* *duo*, *hini* (= — 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*, *ducenti* (= — hundred each). **twice**, *adv. bis*; — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great, *altero parte major*.

**type**, *n. 1*, = model, *aemular*, *exemplum*, *forma*; **2**, = symbol, *figura*, *significatio*, *imago* (*Eccl.*); **3**, = letters, (*litterarum forma*). **typical**, *adj.* *typicus* (*Eccl.*). **typify**, *v. tr.* *alqd sensibus subflicere*, *oculis* or *sub oculis* (*alqd*) *subflicere*; 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, despotic, 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, *tyrannice crudelitate importune vexare alqm* (of a people, a country, *Just.*), *tyrannice in alqm statuere*; to — over a State, *civitatem servitute oppressam tenere*. **tyranny**, *n.* *tyrannia*, -*idis*, *f.*, or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus*, -*us*, 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), *lūter* (= nasty), *obscūrus* (= obscene), *foedus* (= abominable, horrible; all both lit. and fig., of persons and things). *Adv. dēformiter* (e.g. *sonare*), *turpiter*, *lūterime*, *obscene*, *foede*. **ugliness**, *n.* *dēformitas*, *turpitudine* (= moral —), *obscenitas*, *foetitia*.

**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 relinquitur sunt*, *quae restant*, or by *alia*, *cetera*.

**ultimate**, *adj.* *extrēmus*, *ultimus*; see **FURTHEST**, **LAST**, **FINAL**. *Adv.* *ad extrēmum*, *ad ultimum*, *postremo*; see **LAST**, **END**. **ultima**, *n.* perhaps *extrēma conditio*.

**ultra**, Latin, only in composition; to be — Tory, *ultra modum optimatum partis amplexi*.

**ultramarine**, *n.* *color caeruleus* or *cyaneus* (*Plin.*).

**umbrage**, *n. 1*, see **SHADE**; **2**, fig. to give — to, by *alqd alqd agere* or *molere fert* or *partitur*, *in offensionem alqd cadere*; to take — at, *fastidire alqd* (= to disdain); see **OFFENCE**. **umbrageous**, *adj.* see **SHADY**.

**Umbrella**, *n.* *umbella* (= parasol, Mart., Juv.), † *umbrellaculum* (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 enuntiata*.

**unacceptable**, *adj.* *ingratus*.

**unaccompanied**, *adj.* 1. *solus, incomitatus, sine comitatu*; see **ALONE**; 2. of the voice, *sine symphoniâ* (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, *aleis rei* or *ad aliquid, insolitus* (of persons and of things, opp. *solutus, e.g. labor, spectaculum, verba*), *insolens* (of persons, also = unusual, e.g. *verbum*), to anything, *aleis rei* or in *aliquid rei* (e.g. *veru audiendi*, and in *dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to anything, *ad aliquid*.

**unacquainted**, *adj.* with anything, *aleis rei ignarus* (= who does not understand how to do any particular thing), *imperitus aleis rei* (= inexperienced), *inscius* (= ignorant of anything), *rudis aleis rei* or in *aliquid rei*.

**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. *vitiatu*), comb. *sincerus integerrime, incorruptus* (= incorrupt, pure, e.g. *sensus, fides*).

**unadvisable**, *adj.* *inutilis* (= useless), *temerarius, inconsulius* (= rash), *quod sine consilio fit, quod alci parum prodest*. **unadvised**, *adj.* *inconsideratus, imprudens, temerarius, inconsulius*. Adv. *sine consilio, inconsiderate, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte*.

**unaffected**, *adj.* 1. = simple, *simplex* (e.g. *cibus, also of words*), *conditus* (= clear, without hypocrisy, of words and of the speaker), *inaffectatus* (of an orator, *juvencitas aleis*, 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 (*commoveri*) *aliquid rei*. Adv. *simpliciter, sine furo ac fallaciis*.

**unafrighted**, *adj.* *interritus*.

**unaided**, *adj.* *sine auxilio, nullius auxilio adjuvus, non adjutus*.

**unalienable**, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) alienari non potest*.

**unalluviated**, *adj.* *non mitigatus*; see **ALLEVATE**.

**unallowable**, *adj.* *illicitus*.

**unalloyed**, *adj.* *purus* (lit.), *sincerus* (fig.).

**unaltered**, *adj.* *immutatus, integer* (as before), or by *non mutari*.

**unambitious**, *adj.* *modestus*, or by circumloc. *qui honores non petit*.

**unamiable**, *adj.* *difficilis*; see **FIL-TERFERED**.

**unanimity**, *n.* *consensus, consensio sententiarum, concordia*; see **AGREE, CONCORD**. **unanimous**, *adj.* *concor, unanimus*. Adv. *und voce, und mente*; to defend a person —, *uno animo alique und voce aliquid defendere*; — to demand battle, *proelium postulare*; *communis sententia statuere aliquid*; *ad unum omnes decernunt*, = they all to a man determine; *cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari*, = to be appointed Consul —; *omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae*, = all were of one opinion; *omnibus sententiis 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 satiatu*.

**unapproachable**, *adj.* of places, *intrius*; of persons, *ad quem aditus, -us, difficilis est*.

**unarmed**, *adj.* *inermis, inermus* (of things), *nudus*.

**unasked**, *adj.* (*sud*) *spon te, ultra*.

**unassuming**, *adj.* *modestus*; see **MODEST**.

**unattainable**, *adj.* *quod attingi non potest*.

**unattempted**, *adj.* to leave nothing —, *nihil inexpertu omittere, omnia experiri*.

**unattended**, *adj.* *incomitatus, sine comitibus*.

**unauthentic**, *adj.* *sine auctore citatus* (e.g. a tale, *fabula*), *ab haud idoneis auctoribus vulgata* (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo satis 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, futilis*.

**unavenged**, *adj.* *inultus*.

**unavoidable**, *adj.* *inevitabilis*, better by *quod evitare non potest, quod evitare or efugere non possumus*.

**unavowed**, *adj.* see **SECRET**.

**unaware**, *adj.* *incius, necius, ignarus*.

**unaware, unawares**, *adv.* *inexpectatus, inopinatus* (when we least think of it or expect it), *inopians* (= who does not suppose a thing to happen), *neopinatus* (= what we do not think even possible), *neopians* (= 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 *praeter ex(s)pectationem or opinionem, (ex) inopinato, improviso, (ex) insperato*.

**unawed**, *adj.* *interritus*.

**unbaked**, *adj.* *crudus* (of bricks, Plin.), *panis non bene coctus* (of bread).

**unbar**, *v.tr.* *reservare*.

**unbearable**, *adj.* see **INTOLERABLE**.

**unbeaten**, *adj.* e.g. path, *non tritu*.

**unbecoming**, *adj.* see **INDECOROUS**.

**unbefriended**, *adj.* *auxilio or amicis carent*.

**unbeliever**, *n.* *qui non credit (aliquid esse, etc.)*. **unbelieving**, *adj.* *incrédulus*; see

bove. **unbelief**, n. see INCREDULITY, INFIDELITY.

**unbeloved**, adj. *non amatus*.

**unbend**, v.tr. 1, a bow, *arcum t. retendere, remittere*; 2, the mind, *animum remittere, relaxare*. **unbendable**, adj. see INFLEXIBLE, FIRM.

**unbewalled**, adj. † *infectus*, † *indisectus*, † *indeportatus*.

**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*), *impariūs* (= fearless).

**unbidden**, adj. *invocatus*; an — guest (whom anyone brings), *uestra* (Hor.); see SPONTANEOUS.

**unbind**, v.tr. (*dis*) *solvere*, *laxare* (= to loosen).

**unblamable**, adj. *integer*, *sanctus*; see BLAMELESS.

**unblesched**, adj. *nondum candidus*.

**unblemished**, adj. *purus*, *integer*, in (con-) *tamatus* (= 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, *infrēnatus*, *grēnatus*, † *infrēnis* or *infrēnus*, † *efrēnus*; 2, fig. *efrēnatus*; see LICENTIOUS.

**unbroken**, adj. *integer* (= whole); of horses, *indomitus*.

**unbrotherly**, adj. *parum fraternus*.

**unbuckle**, v.tr. *diffibulare* (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *solvere* (e.g. *knapsack*, *sarcinas*).

**unburden**, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare*, *levare*, *solvere alqd re*.

**unburied**, adj. *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

**unburnt**, adj. *crudus* (of bricks; Plin.).

**unbutton**, v.tr. the coat, *vestem discingere* (= ungrille); 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 caus(a)*.

**unceasing**, adj. *perpetuus*, *continuus*, *assiduus*; see INCESANT.

**unceremonious**, adj. *simplex* (= natural), *arum comis* (= not polite), *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *barbarus* (= rude); — habits, etc., (*morum*) *simpliciter*. 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. *scds*); to be — *incertum* or *dubium esse* (in gen. of persons and things), *dubitare*, *vacillare*, *haerere*, *haesitare*, *animi* or *animo pendere*, *suspensum esse* (= to hesitate), *incertum alci esse*, *in incerto habere* (in gen. of persons), *dubitationes 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 UNCERTAINTY.

**unchain**, v.tr. *e vinculis extrahere*, *vincula solvere*; see LOOSEN.

**unchangeable**, adj. *stabilis*, *constans*; see IMMUTABLE. Adv. *stabiliter*, *constanter*. **unchangeableness**, n. *stabilitas*, *constantia*; see IMMUTABILITY. **unchanged**, adj. *immixtus*, *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), *libidiniosus* (= sensual, of persons and things, e.g. *amor*), *parum reverendus* (= indiscreet, improper), *obscenus* (= obscene, foul); — love, *amor libidiniosus*, *libidines*. **unchastity**, n. *impuritas*, *impudicitia*, *libido*.

**unchecked**, adj. *liber*.

**unchristian**, adj. *contra legem Christianam*.

**uncivil**, adj. see IMPOLITE. **uncivility**, n. see IMPOLITENESS. **uncivilised**, adj. *rudis*, *ferus* (= 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. *serēnus* (lit. and fig.).

**uncoll**, v.tr. *evolvere*.

**uncolined**, adj. *infectus*.

**uncoloured**, adj. 1, lit. *purus*; 2, fig. *sine fūco ac salacia*.

**uncombed**, adj. † *impeius*, *horridus*, *incom(p)us*.

**uncomfortable**, adj. *molestus*, *incommodus*; see UNEASY. Adv. *incommode*. **uncomfortableness**, n. *molestia*.

**uncommanded**, adj. *injussus*, *injussu alcijs*, *ultro*, *sponte* (*sud*) (= of one's free will).

**uncommissioned**, adj. 1, see UNCOMMANDED; 2, an — officer, *excenturio* or *optio*.

**uncommon**, adj. *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus* (= rare), *singularis, mirus, inauditus* (= extraordinary); see **RARE**, **EXCELLENT**, **EXTRAORDINARY**. Adv. *raro, singulariter, mire*; see **SELDOM**.

**uncommunicative**, adj. *lectus*; see **RESERVED**.

**uncomplaining**, adj. *patiens*.

**uncompleted**, adj. *imperfectus*.

**uncompounded**, adj. *simplex*.

**unconcerned**, adj. *securus, at, about*, for anything, *de aliquid re* or *pro aliquid re* (e.g. *de bello, bello, pro salute*), *neglegens eleis rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *neglegere* with *accus.* or by *bono esse animo*; see **INDIFFERENT**.

**unconditional**, adj. *simpliciter, absolutus* (= independent of anything else), *hostily comb. simplex et absolutus, purus* (= without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*). Adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (= without any limitation, &c.).

**uncongential**, 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, = *insensibilis (omni) sensu carens*; 2, = *ignorant, insciens, ignarus*; I am not — of it, *non sum in sciens, non me fugit, non me praeterit, non ignoro*. **unconsciousness**, n. 1, by circumloc. with *sensu carere*; 2, by adj.

**unconsecrated**, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacratu*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

**unconsidered**, adj. *neglectus, at* to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*.

**unconstitutional**, adj. *non legiti*mus, *quod contra legem fit*.

**unconstrained**, adj. *liber*.

**uncontaminated**, adj. *in(contaminatus)*.

**uncontested**, adj. *quod sine certamine fit*; as — election, *comitia quibus aliquid nullo competitorum deligitur*.

**uncontrollable**, adj. *impotens* (of persons and things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled); see **VIOLENT**. **uncontrolled**, adj. *liber* (= free); — sovereignty, *dominatus, -us*.

**unconverted**, adj. *nondum ad legem Christianam adductus*.

**unconvicted**, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

**uncooked**, adj. *crudus, incoctus*.

**uncork**, v.tr. *relinere* (Plant. and Ter. = to take the pitch off with which a jar was sealed), or perhaps *obturatorium 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), *immanus* (= savage), *agrestis, rusticus* (= rude). **uncouthness**, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas*; see **KINDNESS**.

**uncover**, v.tr. *delegere, 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 *speciosae* or *speciosus dicere*. **unctuous**, adj. *pinguis*; of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.

**uncultivated**, adj. of sell, *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *consitus*), *vastus* (ad naturae et herbarum cultu = quite barren, e.g. *mountain, Ball.*); 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*.

**undecelve**, v.tr. *errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquere*.

**undecided**, adj. *nondum disjudicatus* (= 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 ea re apud iudicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem actus suae*.

**undocked**, adj. (= unadorned) *inornatus*.

**undefended**, adj. *indensus* (of a city, also *la Tac.* of a lawsuit), *nudus* (= exposed to attack).

**undefined**, 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 castra 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 umbra*); to have a thing — the coat, *ad veste lectem 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 aliquid esse, inferiorem esse aliquo, alci cedere*; in anything, *aliquid re ad aliquid rinct*; 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 excessus*; not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio aliquid 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, *et conditione*; — these circumstances, *quae cum ita sint*; — the cloak of, *aliquid rei specie*; — sail, *peris relis*; to be — anyone's eyes, *sub alci 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, use *famulus inferior*. **under-current**, n. 1, of

water, flames, etc., *subterfluens*, or *sub terri fluens*; 2, fig., by circumloc. (e.g. there was an — of feeling in his words, *haec obscura quidem significatione indicavit*). **under-garment**, n. tunica (inferior), *subcincta* (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, perpeti* (to the end), (*per/ferre* (= to — to the end), *tolerare, perferri* *alqd re* (= to go through it); to — punish, *poenas dare* or *pendere*.

**underground**, adj. see SUBTERRANEAN.

**undergrowth**, n. *virgulta, -orum*; see UNDERWOOD.

**underhand**, adj. *claudensinus*; see SECRET.

**underlay**, v.tr. *supponere, sub/jacere, subdare, subternere* (all four with *alqd rei* or *sub alqd*). **underlayer**, n. 1, *qui sub/jacit*, etc.; 2, = something laid under, *fundamentum*.

**underlet**, v.tr. *minore pretio locare alqd*.

**underlie**, v.tr. e.g. the suggestion — a the speech, *haec per orationem tacite significatur*.

**underline**, v.tr. *lineam ducere subter alqd*.

**underling**, n. (ad)minister, *subtelles, -itis*, m.

**undermaster**, n. *hypodidascalus*.

**undermine**, v.tr. 1, (*cuniculo* or *cuniculis*) *subruere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *suffodire* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, a town); 2, fig. *subruere* (= to ruin, e.g. *libertatem*), *erectere* (= to overthrow, e.g. *republicam*, *fundamenta reipublicae*), *labefacere* (= 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*) *secundas* (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, *ne scio 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 *intelligi velles* (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 *infm.* (= to have a clear idea of

anything, and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *intueretur esse alqd re* (= to be versed in anything), *alcjs rei non ignarum esse* (= not to be unacquainted with anything), *peritum esse alcjs rei* (= experienced, skilled in); to — anything tolerably, *mediocriter adeptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singula*, Cic.); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alcjs rei ignarum esse*; to — Latin, *Latine scire*, *doctum esse Latinis lit/peris*, *Latinae linguae peritum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*; to — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*. **understanding**, 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 *infm.*), *conari* (if very laborious, gen. with *infm.*), *audere* (at one's own risk, perf. gen. with *infm.*); to — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *intrare* (on business), *iter facere* (in gen.); to — to make, etc., anything, *alqd faciendum conducere*; to — to do (i.e. to pledge oneself), *se faciendum esse alqd promittere*. **undertaker**, n. 1, in gen. by verbs; 2, of funerals, *libitinarius*; *designator* (who arranged the procession, Sen.); to be an —, *libitinum exercere* (Val. Max.). **undertaking**, n. *inceptio, inceptum, conatus, -us, m., conata, -orum, n., opus, -eris, n., facinus, -oris, n.* (= a crime).

**undervalue**, v.tr. *parvum* or *parvi ducere*, *parvi aestimare*, *contemnere*, *despicere* (= 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. *invidie*). Adv. *immerito*. **undeserving**, adj. *immerens*; see UNWORTHY.

**undesigned**, adj. *fortuitus*; see ACCIDENTAL. Adv. *fortuito, casu, imprudenter*. **undesigning**, adj. *simplex, candidus*.

**undestable**, adj. by *vilis* (= poor); see WORTHLESS. **undesired**, adj. *nilro oblatas* (= freely offered), or by adv. *nilro*.

**undetected**, adj. *secrethus*; see SECRET.

**undevolved**, adj. *immaturus, nondum adultus*.

**undigested**, adj. 1, of food, *crudus*; 2, of plans, etc., *imperfectus*.

**undiminished**, adj. *integer*; see WHOLE.

**undiscerning**, adj. *laevis*; see STUPID.

**undisciplined**, adj. *inexercitatus, rudis, tiro* (in *alqd re*), *comb. tiro ac rudis*.

**undisguised**, adj. *sincerus*. Adv. *sincere*.

**undisturbed**, adj. *otiosus* (= at leisure), *liber* (ab) *arbitris* (= free from fear 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 bono pace cum per fines suos transiret*.

**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*)*solvère*, *resolvère*, *expirare*; 2, see **RUIN**. **undone**, adj. *infactus*; to consider as —, *pro infacto habere*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infactum fieri non potest*; = ruined, *perditus* (e.g. *perditus sum*, *perii*, = I am —).

**undoubted**, adj. *non dubius*, *indubitatus* (= not doubted, post Aug.), *certus*. Adv. *haud dubie*, *sine dubio*.

**undress**, I. v.tr. to — anyone, *exuere alqm* *veste* (in gen.), *destruere alci vestem* (= to take off, *veste* (= to strip anyone), *alqm nudare* or *vestibus spoliare* (= to rob). II. v.intr. *exuere* (*vestem*), (*de*)*ponere vestem*; a room for —ing, *apodyterium* (esp. in bath). 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**, *† iniebitus*, *immodicus* (= immoderate). Adv. *nimis*, *nimum*; see **DUE**, **RIGHT**, **PROPER**.

**undulate**, v.intr. *tundare* (= to rise in waves, in gen., also of boiling water); see **WAVE**. **undulating**, adj. *undatus* (Plin. of marks on shell:).

**undutiful**, adj. *impius* (*erga alqm*); see **DROBEDIENT**.

**uneasily**, adj. *non mortalis*; of spirits, *perliaps aelestis*.

**uneasy**, adj. *anxius*, *so*(*l*)*licitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angi* (*sc* = fear of some accident or misfortune), *so*(*l*)*licitum esse* (= to be troubled), *dubitatioe aenare* (= to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). **uneasiness**, n. (*an*)*imi* *perturbatio*; to feel —, *perturbari*, *comm* = *firi*, *pem* = *eri*. Adv. *anxie* (rare), *molestè*, *aegre* (e.g. *aliqui ferre*).

**unedifying**, adj. *frigidus*, *insulens* (of a discourse, etc.), in worse sense, *surpis*; see **SHAMEFUL**.

**uneducated**, adj. *indoctus*, *inruditus*.

**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 expertus* (= 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 expertus*, *indoctus*.

**unenterprising**, adj. *inerts*, *socius*, *piger*.

**unenviable**, adj. *miser*, *erisus*; see **PRIVILEGE**.

**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), *disimilis* (= dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (= wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissonus* (of sounds), *iniquus* (of a battle, etc.). Adv. *inaequaliter*, *impariter*, *inique*. **unequalled**, 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*); an — number, *numerus impar*. **unevenness**, n. *iniquitas*, *asperitas*; — of temper, *inconstancia mutabilitatisque 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, = untired, *† indefessus*, *integer*; 2, = not used up, *integer*, *solitus*.

**unexpected**, adj. *in*(*ex*)*spectatus*, *inopinatus*, *neoprius*, *improvisus*. Adv. (*ex*)*improvisò*, *contra ex*(*spectationem*).

**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), *iniustus* (= unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus*, *meritus*, *debitus*, e.g. interest on money), *inmeritus* (= not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud inmeritas*); it is —, *iniquum* or *iniustum 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 fit*.

**unfasten**, v.tr. (*re*)*solvère* (= 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*, *inopportunus* (= not suitable), of omens, *infaustus*, *funestus*, *sinister* (used both of lucky and unlucky omens; see Andrew's Lat. Dict., **SIXISTER**); — 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. *sensû expertus*, a *sensu* or a *sensibus alienatus*, *nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus*, *ferus*, *ferreus*, comb. *saxeus ferreusque*, *inhumanus* (fig.); to be —, *sensum carere*, *nihil sentire*, *nullius rei sensu moveri*, a *sensu* *abesse* or *alienatus esse* (lit.), *durus*, *ferreus*, *inhumanum esse*, *inhumano esse ingenio* (fig.). Adv. *dure*, *duriter*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crudeliter*.

**unfeigned**, adj. *verus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fuscatus*), *simplex*. Adv. *vere*, *sincere*, *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 alqd*; see **UNSUITABLE**. II. v.tr. *inutilem reddere*. **unfitness**, n. *inutilitas*. **unfitting**, adj. see **IMPROPER**.

**unfix**, v.tr. *refigere*; see **UNFASTEN**. **unfixed**, adj. *mobilis*.

**unfledged**, adj. *implumis*.

**unfold**, v.tr. *explorare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (= to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in words).

**unforeseen**, adj. *improvisus*.

**unforgiving**, adj. *implacabilis*, *incorrigibilis*; see **IMPLACABLE**.

**unforgotten**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. of an act of kindness) *immortalis memorid retinere beneficium perceptum*; what you have done for me will be —, *meum tuorum erga me meritum memoriam nulla unquam delobit 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*, *alienus*, towards anyone, *ab alqo*; to have — feelings towards anyone, *alieno animo esse ab alqo* or *in alqm*. **unfriendliness**, n. *inimicitia*, *simultas*.

**unfruitful**, adj. *infecundus*, *sterilis* (opp. *fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *optimus*); see **BARREN**. **unfruitfulness**, n. *sterilitas*.

**unfulfilled**, adj. *irritus*, *vanus*, *fallax*; to remain —, *exitum* or *eventum non habere*, *non exire*; to leave no duty —, *nullum ducis officium remittere*.

**unfurl**, v.tr. to — the sails, *vela pandere*.

**unfurnished**, adj. *ab alqd re imparatus*; an — house, *domus nuda atque inania*.

**ungainly**, adj. *inhabilis*; see **UNCOUTH**.

**ungenerous**, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illiberalitas*. Adv. *illiberaliter*.

**ungenial**, adj. *tristis*, *asper*.

**ungentle**, adj. *ignobilis*. **ungentle**, adj. *asper* (= rough, e.g. *verba*). **ungentlemanlike**, **ungentlemanly**, adj. *incultus*, *indecorus* (e.g. *laughter*); see **INDECOROUS**.

**ungird**, v.tr. *discingere*, *† recingere*.

**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*. **ungoverned**, adj. see **UNBRIDLED**.

**ungraceful**, adj. *inapertus*; see **INELEGANT**. **ungracefulness**, n. by the adjs.

**ungracious**, adj. *iniquus*, *petulans*, *iratus* (= angry). Adv. *inique*, *iniquo animo*, *petulanter*, *irale*.

**ungrateful**, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficii*, *beneficiorum immemor*.

**ungrounded**, adj. *vanus*, *irritus*, *inanis*.

**ungrudging**, adj. see **LIBERAL**.

**unguarded**, adj. 1, *incustoditus*, *sine custodiis* (= not guarded by anyone), *indifensus*; 2, = imprudent, *incautus*, *imprudens*. Adv. *incaute*, *imprudenter*, *temere* (= rashly); see **IMPRUDENT**.

**unguent**, n. *unguentum*.

**unhallowed**, adj. *profanus*; see also **SACRILEGIOUS**.

**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 mischiefs, 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*, *aerumnosus* (= full of calamity); — position, *res adversae*, *fortune efficitur*. Adv. *infelicitate*, *misere*, *male*, *calamitose* (rare). **unhappiness**, n. *miseria*; see **MISERY**.

**unharmful**, adj. *inviolatus*, *salvus* (= safe).

**unharness**, v.tr. *disjungere*, *solvere*.

**unhatched**, adj. *nondum (ex ovo) exclusus*.

**unhealthy**, adj. 1, = disposed to illness, *valetudine affectus*, *ad aegrotandum proclivis*, *infirma valetudine*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *aeger*, *imbecillus*; see **WEAK**, **ILL**; 2, see **UNWHOLESOME**.

**unhealthiness**, n. *mala*, *infirma*, *lennis*, *aegra* or *incommoda*, *rutiludo*; see also **UNWHOLESOMENESS**.

**unheard**, adj. *inauditus*; to punish —, condemn anyone —, *alqm inauditum punire*, *condemare*; — of, *inauditus*, *notus*.

**unheated**, adj. *non calcfactus*.

**unheeded**, adj. *neglectus*.

**unheroic**, adj. *ignavus*; see **COWARDLY**.

**unhesitating**, adj. *strenuus*, *confidens*; see **PROMPT**. Adv. *strenue*, *confidentur*.

**unhewn**, adj. *rudis*.

**unhindered**, adj. *non impeditus*, *liber* (= free, without constraint), *sine mori*.

**unhinge**, v.tr. 1, to — a door, *patas 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), *refibulare* (Mart. = to unhookle).

**unhoped for**, adj. *insperatus*.

**unhurt**, adj. *integer*, *incolumis*, *salvus*, *intactus* (= untouched), *comb. integer intactusque*, *inviolatus* (= not hurt), *comb. integer alque inviolatus*, *intactus inviolatusque*, *intulneratus*, *incorruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed).

**unicorn**, n. *monoceros*, *-itis* (Plin.).

**uniform**, I. adj. *unius generis*, *semper eodem modo formatus*, *constans*, *aequalis* (e.g. *motus*). Adv. *constanter*, *aequaliter*, *uno tenore*.

II. n. of soldiers, *cratus*, *-is*, *militaria*. **uniformity**, n. *aequalitas*, *constancia* (of persons and things).

**unimaginable**, adj. *supra quam quod cogitari potest*.

**unimpaired**, adj. *integer*.

**unimpassioned**, adj. e.g. an — address, animi perturbatione liber et vacuus (= without violent emotion), cupiditatis or cupiditatum expertus, omni cupiditate carens, sine ira et studio (= without passion).

**unimpeachable**, adj. see **TRUSTWORTHY**.

**unimportant**, adj. *levis, nullius momenti*.

**uninformed**, adj. *indoctus, humanitatis expertus*.

**uninhabitable**, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, omni cultu vacare. **uninhabited**, adj. *habitationibus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (= without anybody to cultivate), *desertus* (= deserted).

**uninitiated**, adj. 1, lit. *profanus*; 2, fig. *aliquis rei expertus*.

**uninjured**, adj. *incolumis, integer, saluus*.

**un-inspired**, adj. *divino spiritu non afflatus*.

**uninstructed**, adj. *indoctus*.

**unintelligible**, adj. *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*). Adv. *obscurè* (e.g. *narrare aliquid*), 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. *ininterruptus, ininterruptus*.

**uninterrupted**, adj. *continens, continuus* (= continuous), *assiduus* (= constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus, perennis* (= lasting), comb. *continens et perennis* (e.g. *notio*); my connection with anyone is —, *by in consuetudine cum aliquo 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, -ādis, f. (mōvās)*.

**unitarian**, n. qui simplicem Dei naturam esse arbitrat. **unitarianism**, n. ratio eorum qui simplicem esse Dei naturam dicunt.

**unite**, I. v.tr. (*con*)*jungere*, *alci rei* or *cum aliquo re*; with anybody, *cum aliquo*; *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 aliquo re* or *cum aliquo*, (*con*)*nectere* (as companions), with, etc., *cum*, etc., *miscere* *alci rei* or *cum aliquo re* (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see **JOIN**. II. v.intr. *se* (*con*)*jungere* (of two corps), with anyone, *alci* or *cum aliquo*; *misceri* (of two rivers, etc.), *cum aliquo coire*, with anything, *alci rei* or *cum aliquo re*; *consentire* (= to agree); to — in a partnership, *societatem cum aliquo intrare*; see **JOIN**, **ACCORD**. **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 actae*; see **GENERAL**. Adv. *universa, in universum*; — beloved, *ab omnibus dilectus*. **universality**, n. qui (*quae, quod*) *latissime patet* or *ad universos pertinet*. **universe**, n. (*rerum*) *universitas, rerum natura*.

**university**, n. \* *academia*.

**univocal**, adj. of a word, etc., *unam tantum significationem habens*.

**unjust**, adj. *iniustus, injurius, injuriosus* (= of an — mind), *iniquus* (= unreasonable); (*injuri* *osus*, = contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniquus*, = contrary to the moral law). Adv. *injuste, inique, injuriose, contra jus (fusus)*.

**unjustifiable**, adj. *iniquissimus*; see **INEXCUSABLE**. Adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

**unkept**, adj. *neglectus*.

**unkind**, adj. *inhumanus, severus*; see **STERN**. Adv. *inhumane, severe*. **unkindness**, n. *inhumanitas, severitas*; see **CRUELTY**.

**unknowing**, adj. *inscius*; see **IGNORANT**.

**unknown**, adj. *ignotus* (in gen., of persons and things, opp. *notus*), *incognitus* (= not yet learned, of things, opp. *cognitus*), *incomptus* (= not yet certain, fully ascertained, opp. *comptus*), *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 deploratum mori*.

**unlatch**, v.tr. see **OPEN**.

**unlawful**, adj. *non legitimus, vitiosus, qui (quae, quod) contra legem or leges est*. Adv. *contra legem or leges, injurius, per injuriam*.

**unlearn**, v.tr. *dedicere*. **unlearned**, adj. *illiteratus, indatus, inruditus*. Adv. *indocte*.

**unleavened**, adj. *sine fermento* (Cels.).

**unless**, conj. *nisi* (contracted *nū*), with indie. 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 te videre non potero, discedam*).

**unlettered**, adj. see **UNLEARNED**.

**unlevelled**, adj. *asper*; see **UNEVEN**.

**unlicensed**, adj. *cul jus aliquis rei vendendae non est concessum*.

**unlike**, adj. *disimilis*. **unlikely**, adj. see **IMPROBABLE**.

**unlimited**, adj. *infinitus*.

**unload**, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit., e.g. *pinstrum*; also fig. = disburden), *liberare, levare, solvere aliquo re* (fig. = to disburden).

**unlook**, v.tr. *recludere, reserare*.

**unlooked for**, adj. *inexpectatus, insperatus*.

**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, periculus*.

**unmanageable**, adj. see **UNGOVERNABLE**.

**unmanly**, adj. *atro indignus, effeminatus* (= effeminate), *mollis* (= soft), comb. *effeminatus et mollis*.

**unmannerly**, adj. male moratus (of persons, opp. bene moratus), rusticus (= rude, opp. urbanus); see RUDE.

**unmarried**, adj. caelebs.

**unmask**, v.tr. to — anyone, personam capiti alci deträhre (lit. and fig., Mart.), animum alci nudare, evolvère alqm integumento dissimulationis suae nudareque (fig. = to find him out).

**unmatched**, adj. unicus.

**unmeaning**, adj. inanis.

**unmelodious**, adj. non canorus; see INHARMONIOUS.

**unmentioned**, adj. to remain —, omittere, praetermitti; to leave —, omittere, praetermittere.

**unmerciful**, adj. immisericos. Adv. immisericorditer.

**unmindful**, adj. immemor, of a thing, alci rei.

**unmingled, unmixed**, adj. mixtus, fig. simplex.

**unmistakable**, adj. see CLEAR, CERTAIN.

**unmitigated**, adj. by circumloc. often the superlat. of an a.j. 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. solvere.

**unmotherly**, adj. non maternus.

**unmoved**, adj. immotus; to be, remain —, non (con)moveri alqd re, repudiare alqd (e.g. alci preces); non laborare de alqd re (e.g. de alci morte).

**unnatural**, adj. quod praeter naturam ex-(s)istit, monstruosus, portentosus, immanis (= vast). Adv. contra naturam, praeter naturam.

**unnavigable**, adj. innavigabilis.

**unnecessary, unneeded**, adj. non necessarius, quod non opus est, supervacaneus, vanus (= idle, e.g. metus); it is — to mention these, eos nihil attinet nominare. Adv. praeter rem, praeter necessitatem, nimis; see TOO.

**unnerve**, v.tr. see URMAN.

**unnoticed**, adj. to leave —, praetermittere, praeterire (silentio), negligere (= not to mind).

**unnumbered**, adj. see INNUMERABLE.

**unobserved**, adj. see UNNOTICED.

**unoccupied**, adj. see UNEMPLOYED, UNINHABITED.

**unoffending**, adj. innocens.

**unopened**, adj. non apertus; of a letter, litterae non resignatae.

**unorganised**, adj. e.g. — bodies, corpora nulla cohaerendi naturâ (Cic.).

**unorthodox**, adj. fidei 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), residuus (= outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor), cui non satisfactum est (of the creditor).

**unpalatable**, adj. amarus (= bitter).

**unparalleled**, adj. unicus, singularis.

**unardonable**, adj. qual. nihil excusationis habet (e.g. vitium), inexpiabilis (e.g. scelus, fraus).

**unpatriotic**, adj. patriae immemor (of a person), (injuria) in patriam illata (of an act).

**unperceived**, adj. see UNNOTICED.

**unphilosophical**, adj. philosophiae expert.

**unpitying**, adj. see UNMERCIFUL.

**unpitied**, adj. by circumloc. with misericordia (e.g. they fell —, nullius misericordiam adepti interfecti sunt).

**unpleasant**, adj. molestus, ingratus, injundus; see DISAGREEABLE. Adv. moleste, ingrate. **unpleasantness**, n. incommodum, molestia; to cause anyone —, molestiam alci afferre or exhibere, incommodo alqm afficere, incommodum alci (a)fferre; to cause yourself —, molestiam ex alqd re capere or accipere.

**unpoetic**, adj. a poetarum ratione alienus.

**unpolished**, adj. impolitus (lit. and fig.).

**unpolluted**, adj. impollutus, castus.

**unpopular**, adj. infiduosus, plebi (populo, etc.) ingratus, or haud gratus or acceptus; to be (very) —, in (magna) invidiâ 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.) extemplo or sine consilio dicta.

**unprepared**, adj. imparatus, with anything, ab alqd re.

**unrepossessing**, 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 inaccusum.

**unpromising**, adj. qui (quae, quod) nihil spem affert.

**unpronounceable**, adj. qui (quae, quod) enuntiari 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 praeparatum est.

**unprovoked**, adj. non lacessitus, ultro (= of one's own accord).

**unpublished**, adj. nondum editus.

**unpunished**, adj. impunitus, inultus, intactus (also with words); to remain —, impune esse, non puniri; — 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. relaxare; 2, fig. explanare, explicare, enodare.

**unread**, adj. non lectus; an — man, by litterarum expert; see UNEDUCATED.

**unreasonable**, adj. it is —, iniquum est, with accus. and infin. Adv. inique.

**unreconciled**, adj. non placatus; see RECONCILE.

**unrefined**, adj. 1, lit. crudus; 2, fig. see RUDÉ.

**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 alia rei.

**unrepiring**, adj. see PATIENT.

**unreprovable**, **unreproved**, adj. non reprehensus.

**unrequested**, adj. ultro oblatus (= freely offered), ultro.

**unresented**, adj. inultus, impunitus.

**unreserved**, adj. liber; see FRANK.

**unrest**, n. inquiet, -itio, f.

**unrestrained**, adj. effrenatus.

**unrevenged**, adj. inultus.

**unrewarded**, adj. sine premio, 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. cernimus, praestans; see EXCELLENT.

**unrobe**, v.tr. see UNDRÉSS.

**unroof**, v.tr. see UNCOVER.

**unroot**, v.tr. eradicare (ante-class, lit. and fig.), radicibus evellere.

**unruffled**, adj. of the sea, temper; see CALM, TRANQUIL.

**unruly**, adj. see UNGOVERNABLE. **unruliness**, n. effrenatio, impotentia, ferocitas.

**unsafe**, adj. infestus, intus; fig. = exposed to danger, instabilis (lit. = unstable, e.g. step, gradus, incessus), 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.

**unscripatural**, adj. non ut sanctae lit(terae) 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. sine utilitatibus immemor; see also TEMPERATE. **unselfishness**, n. abstinencia, continentia, or by adj.

**unserviceable**, adj. inutilis.

**unsettle**, v.tr. labefacere, labefactare (lit. and fig.); see SHAKE. **unsettled**, adj. accounts, see UNPAID; — weather, caelum varians; in a moral sense, inconstans, varius, mobilis, volutus, comb. varius et mutabilis, incertus.

**unshackled**, adj. liber.

**unshaved**, adj. intonsus.

**unshathe**, v.tr. gladium e vagina educere.

**unship**, v.tr. exponere (passengers and goods).

**unshod**, adj. pedibus nudis.

**unshorn**, adj. intonsus.

**unshrinking**, adj. impavidus, intrepidus.

**unsightly**, adj. see UGLY.

**unsisterly**, adj. quod sororis non est.

**unkifful**, **unkilled**, adj. inhabilis (alci rei or ad alqd), incertus, imperitus, rudis in alci rei (= ignorant, in an art or science), imperitus, in, alci rei (= without practical experience), ignarus alci rei. Adv. inepte, incute (= without judgment), imperite. **unkillfulness**, n. imperitia, incertitia, alci rei.

**unlaked**, adj. e.g. lime, vitrus: of thirst, non exsiccatus.

**unsocial**, adj. insociabilis.

**unsolicited**, adj. see UNASKED, VOLUNTARY.

**unsolved**, adj. non solutus.

**unsophisticated**, adj. simplex.

**unsorted**, adj. incompotitus, 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. infundus.

**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. infelicititer.

**unsuitable**, **unsuited**, adj. by alienus ab alqd re, inutilis ad alqd, incommodus; see UNSUIT. Adv. inutiliter, incommode. **unsuitableness**, n. inutilitas, incommoditas.

**unsuspected**, adj. non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio cadit. **unsuspicious**, adj. simplex, candidus, simulationum nequius. Adv. simpliciter, candidè. **unsuspiciousness**, n. simplicitas, animus simplex, or apertus.

**untainted**, adj. incorruptus, non infectus.

**untamed**, adj. indomitus (lit. and fig.), efrenatus (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.  
**untitled**, 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, acie*. **un-**  
**truth**, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas* or by adjs., e.g. *alqd falsum esse probare*; = the thing itself, *falsum, mendacium*.  
**turned**, adj. to leave no stone —, *omnibus modis alqd aggredi*.  
**untwine**, **untwist**, v.tr. (*re*)solvère, *retexère*.  
**unused**, adj. 1, see UNACCUSTOMED; 2, *novus, integer*; see FRESH. **unusual**, adj. *insolitus, insolens*.  
**unutterable**, a'j. *infa'nus, inenarrabilis*. Adv. *supra quam quod enuntiarí potest*.  
**unvanquished**, adj. *invictus*.  
**unvaried**, **unvarying**, adj. see UNCHANGED, IMMUTABLE.  
**unvarnished**, adj. 1, lit. *fusco non tinctus*; 2, fig. *simplex, sine fuso ac fallaciis*; see PLAIN.  
**unveil**, v.tr. by *caput aperire*.  
**unversed**, adj. *non versatus, peregrinus atque hospes, tiro ac rudis in alqd re*.  
**unviolated**, adj. *intviolatus*.  
**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. *incaute, imprudenter*. **unwariness**, n. *imprudencia*.  
**unwashed**, adj. *illotus*.  
**unwatched**, adj. *incustoditus*.  
**unwavering**, adj. see FIRM.  
**unwearied**, adj. *indefessus, integer* (= still fresh), *assiduus*.  
**unweave**, v.tr. *retexère*.  
**unwelcome**, adj. *alci non acceptus, ingratus*.

**unwell**, adj. see ILL.  
**unwholesome**, adj. *insalubris* (Plin.), *pestilens, gravis*.  
**unwieldy**, adj. *inhabilis* (= difficult to manage), *casti corporis* (= of a great size).  
**unwilling**, adj. *invitus*. Adv. by *alqd invito*. **unwillingness**, n. see RELUCTANCE.  
**unwind**, v.tr. *retexère*.  
**unwise**, adj. *insipiens, stultus*. Adv. *insipienter, stulte*.  
**unwitting**, adj. and adv. *inscius*.  
**unwomanly**, adj. *quod non mulieris est*.  
**unwonted**, adj. see UNUSUAL.  
**unworthy**, adj. *indignus*, of anything, *alqd re, to, etc.*, by *qui* with subj. **unworthiness**, n. *indignitas*.  
**unwounded**, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus intviolatusque*), *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, *jumenta, 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 —, *suspiciere* (e.g. to heaven, *caelum*); to press —, *cutiti (con)ititi in alqd*; to burn —, *extorèrre, adurèrre*; to dry —, *exareòrre*; to dig —, *effodère, eruèrre*; to deliver —, *tradère*; to go —, *addecendère*; — from boyhood, etc., *a puero, a pueris*; — to, *tenus* with ablat. (always after the case); — I age! *surge!* **upwards**, adv. *sursum*; see also MORE.  
**upbraid**, v.tr. to — anyone with, *reprehendère alqm de alqd re*. **upbraiding**, n. *oburgatio, convicium* (= scolding).  
**uphill**, I. adv. *adverso colle, adversus collem*. II. adj. 1, lit. *acclivis, arduus*; 2, fig. *arduous, difficilis*.  
**uphold**, v.tr. lit. and fig. *sustinère, sustentare, fultre* (= to prop).  
**upholsterer**, n. by *qui* (*domum, etc.*) *instruit, 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. (often 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. *quas cum secum reputasset, dixit*, he said — reflection); — this condition, *ad conditione*, or *hac lege ut*; — the whole, *plurumque* (= 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), *priapeus* (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*, *corrūere*.

**upshot**, *n. exitus*, *-ūs*, *eventus*, *-ūs*.

**upside-down**, adj. to turn —, *omnia turbare et miscere*.

**upstart**, *n. novus homo*.

**urbanity**, *n. urbanitas*; see **POLITENESS**.

**urchin**, *n. 1*, see **HEDGEHOG**; **2**, see **CHILD**, **BOY**.

**urge**, *v.tr.* *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare*, *stimulare* *alqm*, *stimulus* *alci* *admovēre* (all these *lit.* and *fig.*), *accendēre*, *inflammare* (*fig.*), *anyone to*, *alqm* *ad* *alqd*; (*adhortari* *ad* *alqm* or with *ut* or *ne*; to — anyone with requests, *instare* *alci* (with *ut* or *ne*), *alqm* *urgere*, *comb* *instare* *et* *urgere* (absolute), *alqm* *orare* *obsecrareque*, *precibus* *fatigare* *alqm*, *ab* *alqo* *petere* *et* *summe* *contendēre*, *ut* or *ne*, etc. **urgent**, adj. *urgens* (*lit.*), *gravis*, *vehemens*, *magni* *momenti*, *necessarius*, *maximus*, *summus*; at my — request, *orante* *me* *alqo* *obsecrante*. Adv. *vehementer*, *magnopere*. **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* *usi* *esse*; to be of great —, *magno* *usi* *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*, *adhūere* *alqd*, for anything, *ad* *alqd*, *conferre* *ad* or in *alqd*; — in a certain sense, *vocabulo* *alqd* *significare*, *declarare*; see also **TREAT**. **useful**, adj. *utilis*, *aptes*, *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* *re*), *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*, *nequicquam*, *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. *ferme*, *fere*, *plerumque*, *ut* *solet*.

**usucaption**, *n. usucapio*.

**usufruct**, *n. usus*, *-ūs*, *et* *fructus*, *-ūs*, *usufructus* (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. fenerator*. **usurer**, *n. fenerator*, *locullio*. **usurious**, adj. *avarus*; see **AVARICIOUS**. **usury**, *n. usura* (paid by the debtor), *feneratorio* (= lending on interest), *jenus*, *-oris*, *n.* (= interest received).

**utensil**, *n. vas*, *-is* (in pl. *vasa*, *-orum*, = vessel), in farming, *instrumentum* (*rusticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.); —s, *utensilia*, *-ium*, *n.* (= everything necessary in daily life), *supelles*, *-ectilia*, *f.* (= household furniture).

**uterine**, adj. *uterinus* (*Jct.*).

**utility**, *n. see USEFULNESS*. **utilitarian**, adj. *qui* *omnia* *ad* *utilitatem* *confert*.

**utmost**, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*, *summus*; — misery, *summae* *angustiae*, *extremas* *res*, *extrema* or *ultima*, *-orum*, *summa* *inopia*; see **EXTREME**.

**utter**, **uttermost**, adj. see **EXTREME**, **COMPLETE**. Adv. *penitus*, *funditus*; see **ENTIRELY**.

**utter**, *v.tr.* *significare* (= to give to understand), *indicare* (= to point out), *ostendēre* (= to show), *proferre* (= to profess), *prae* *se* *ferre* or *gerre* (= to declare openly); to — a sound, *sonitum* *edere*, *emittere*; see **PRONOUNCE**. **utterance**, *n. see PRONUNCIATION*, *DELIVERY*.

**uvula**, *n. uvula* (*Plin.*).

## V.

**vacancy**, *n. 1*, = void space, *vacuum*, *inane*, *inanitas* (= emptiness); **2**, with regard to office, by *vacuus*; chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*; **3**, see **LEISURE**; **4**, of mind, *inanitas*, *stupiditas*. **vacant**, adj. **1**, see **EMPTY**; **2**, of an office, *vacuus*; to be —, *vacuum* *esse*, *vacare*; **3**, = unoccupied by business, by *vacuus* *labore* or *negotio*; **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, *vacuificare*; **2**, = to make vacant, an office, *se* *abdicare* *alqd* *re* or (but not in *Cic.* or *Caes.*). **vacation**, *n. feriae*. **vacuity**, *vacuum*, *n. see VACANCY*. **vacuna**, adj. see **VACANT**.

**vaccinate**, *v.tr.* anyone, *variolas* *alci* *inserere* (not *class.*). **vaccination**, *n. insitio* *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**, *grazator*. **vagary**, *n. nugae* (= tricks), *ineptiae* (= silliness); see **WHIM**.

**vague**, adj. *incertus*, *dubius*, *ambiguus*, *anops*; see **INDEFINITE**, **UNCERTAIN**. Adv. *incerte*, *dubie*, *ambigue*. **vagueness**, *n. 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 *conterere*, *oleum* *ad* *operam* *perdere* (*prov.*, *Cic.*); **3**, = proud, *inanis*, *vanis* (= foolishly —), *laudis* *avidus* (= ambitious), *superbus* (= proud), *gloriosus* (= boastful), *putidus* (= affected); to be —, *rebus* *inanis* *delectari*. Adv. **in vain**, *frustra*, *in cassum* (or in *cassum*, as two words), *nequicquam*; see **VAIN**; = proudly, etc., *gloriose*, *putide*, *superbe*. **vainglorious**, adj. *gloriosus*. **vanity**, *n. = emptiness*, *inani-*

*tas, vanitas, fragilitas*; = empty pride, ambition, ostentation.

**vale**, n. see **VALLEY**.

**valediction**, **valedictory**, n. and adj. see **FAREWELL**.

**valentine**, n. *epistula amatoria*.

**valet**, n. *cubicularius*.

**valetudinarian**, n. *suave 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, -itis, f.*; see **BRavery**.

**valid**, adj. *gravis* (= important); in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness), *justus* (= right), *idoneus* (= fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratius* (= confirmed, what has become a law), *firmus, certus*, comb. *ratius ac firmus* (e.g. *iussum*); 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, pondus, -itis, 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) *astimare* (of gen. import), something greatly, *censere* (of the censor), to be —d, *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions); fig. = to think well of, *astimare* (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 despicere*; to — highly, *magni facere* or *ducere*, or *pendere*, or *habere*; to — more than, *pluris astimare*; to — little, *parvi facere, etc.* II. n. *astimatio* (= estimated value), *pretium* (= price), *virtus, -utis, f.* (= inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —, *præstantia*; moral —, worth, *virtus, honestas*; things without —, *res viles* or *leves*. **valuable**, adj. *pretiosus* (lit.), *magni pretii* (lit. and fig.), *alci acceptus, gratus* (of what does one good to see, hear, etc.). **valuation**, n. *astimatio*. **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**, **WAGGON**.

**vane**, n. see **WEATHERCOCK**.

**vanish**, v.intr. (*evanescere*).

**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, *rapidus* (of wine); 2, fig. see **INSIPID**.

**vapour**, n. *evapor, halitus, -is, nebula* (= both arising from the ground and from the water); *terrac anhelitus, -is, ex(s)piratio*, or *exhalatio, ex terrâ efflatus, -is* (more particularly

that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both *Cic. de Div. ii. 57, 117*); — bath, *assa sudatio* (*Cels.*).

**variable**, adj. see **CHANGEABLE**. **variableness**, n. see **CHANGE**. **variance**, n. *discordia*; to set at —, *discordiam conciliare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discordare, inter se dissidere*; see **ENMITY**. **variation**, n. *varietas* (= accidental change, e.g. *cæli*); see **ALTERATION**, **CHANGE**, **DEVIATION**. **varicoloured**, **variegated**, adj. *varius, varii coloris, versicolor*. **variegata**, v.tr. *variare, distinguere*. **variety**, n. *varietas* (e.g. *cæli*, of the weather; *eloquendi, of style*), *diversitas, vicissitudo*; a — of things, *res multas* or *varias*. **various**, adj. *varius, diversus, multiplex* (= manifold). Adv. *varie, diversimodum*. **vary**, I. v.tr. *variare*; see **ALTER**, **CHANGE**. **II** v.intr. *variare, variari, (com)mutari, immutari*.

**varicose**, adj. and n. *varix* (e.g. vein).

**variet**, 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, *prætereunde alqd alci rei, tegere* or *occulare alqd alqd re*.

**vase**, n. *vas, vasis, n.* see **JAR**.

**vassal**, n. *clenus*. **vassalage**, n. *cleneta*.

**vast**, adj. *vastus, immanis*, comb. *vastus et immanis, magnus, ingens, incredibilis, amplus*; see **GREAT**. Adv. *magnopere, incredibiliter, valde*; see **VERY**. **vastness**, n. *amplitudo, magnitudo, immensitas*.

**vat**, n. *cupa, dolium*.

**vaticinate**, v.intr. see **FORETELL**.

**vault**, I. n. 1, = arched roof, *camera, concameratio, fornix*; see **ARCH**; 2, = —ed chamber, *fornix*; — underground, *hypogæum*; 3, see **TOMB**. **II** v.tr. 1, *conformare, concamerare*; see **ARCH**; 2, *salire*; see **LEAP**.

**vaunt**, v.intr. and n. see **BOAST**.

**veal**, n. (caru) *vitulina*.

**veer**, v.intr. *se vertere, verti*.

**vegetable**, adj. *qui (quæ, quod) ad plantas pertinet*; — kingdom, perhaps *plantæ et arbores*. **vegetables**, n. *olus* or *pl. olera, -um, n.*; — garden, *hortus olerarius*; — gardener, *olitor*; — market, *forum olerarium*. **vegetate**, v.intr. 1, lit. see **GROW**; 2, fig. *hebescere, languere*. **vegetation**, n. *herbæ, plantæ*. **vegetative**, adj. *circ* by *crecere*.

**vehemence**, n. *vis, incitatio* (e.g. of a snail, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus, -us* (= haste), *violentia* (= violence), *ardor, æstus, -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, acerbè, contentè, intente, animosè, ardentè, violentè*.

**vehicle**, n. 1, see **CARRIAGE**, **WAGGON**; 2, **MEANS**.

**vell**, I. n. *rica* (among the Roman ladies, Plaut.), *stammum* (Plin.), *stammecolus* (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 alqis rei* (fig. e.g. he has a — of strength, *alqd virum ei inest*).

**vellicate**, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

**vellum**, n. *membrana*.

**velocity**, n. *velocitas*; see **SWIFTNESS**.

**velvet**, n. see **SILK**. **velvety**, adj. see **SMOOTH**.

**venal**, adj. *venalis* (of merchandise, etc., or persons), *nummarius* (e.g. *judices*, *judicium*).

**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*, *-as*, *veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (= awe).

**venereal**, adj. *venereus*.

**vengeance**, n. *ultio*; see **REVENGE**.

**venial**, adj. *venia dignus*.

**venison**, n. (*caro*) *ferina*.

**venom**, n. I. *venenum* (lit. and fig.); see **POISON**. **venomous**, adj. *venosus* (lit. and fig.); see **POISONOUS**.

**vent**, I. n. I. *spiramentum*, *† spiramen*, *† spiraculum* (in gen. = — hole), *aeruarium* (= hole to let in air, e.g. in digging wells), *foramen*; 2, by *effundere*, see below. II. v.tr. to — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm effundere*, *odium expromere*, *iram*, etc., in *alqm effundere*, *evomere*. **vent-hole**, n. see **VENT I**.

**ventilate**, v.tr. I. *ventulum facere alci* (Com. by fanning), *ventilare* (= to fan); to — a room, *ventum* (in cubiculum, etc.), *immittere*; 2, fig. in *medium proferre*. **ventilation**, n. see 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 *ψευδων*, and, if a female, *ψευδισσα*), perhaps *qui sonos alienos sed 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 v.tr. *periclitari* (both *alqd*, and = to be endangered); to — to do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (= to attempt, both with *infm.*, never with *vs*); he —d to ask him, *ausus est cum rogare*; to — upon, at, on anything, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere alqis rei*; into battle, by *se committere in actum*; nothing —, nothing win, *prov. dimidium facti, qui capiti, habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adversat* (Ter.). **venturesome**, **venturous**, adj. *audax*, *temerarius*. Adv. *audaciter*, *temere*. **venturousness**, n. *audacia*, *temeritas*.

**veracious**, adj. *verus*, *verax*; see **TRUTHFUL**. **veracity**, n. *veritas*.

**verandah**, n. *subdialia*, *-tium* (= open galleries, Plin.), *podium* (= balcony), or *porticus*, *-as*, f.

**verb**, n. *verbum* (gram.). **verbal**, adj. by *verbum* or *vox*. Adv. by *præsens* (= present), or *ipse* or *coram* (= face to face); see also **VEN. BATIM**. **verbatim**, adv. *ad verbum*, *totidem verbis*. **verbose**, adj. *verbosus*. **verboseness**, **verbosity**, n. *copia* or *uberitas verborum*, or by *copiose* et *abundanter* de *alqd re dicere* or *loqui*, in *dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*.

**verdant**, adj. *viridis*. **verdure**, n. *viriditas* (e.g. *pratorem*).

**verdict**, n. in law, *responsum* (= answer), *arbitrium* (= decision of an arbitrator, in gen.), *judicium* (= judgment of a judge); to pronounce a —, *decernere* (= to decide, of magistrates), *judicare*, *sententiam dicere* (of a judge).

**verdigria**, n. *aerugo* (Plin.), *aeris* or *cypria*.

**verge**, n. I. = brink, *margo*, *ora*; see **MARGIN**; 2, fig. by *circumloc.* (e.g. on the — of danger, *cum periculum jam insidat* or *imminente periculo*, or *minimum absit quin periculum adesse*). **verger**, n. *apparitor*.

**verge**, v.intr. *vergere ad alqd* (= to slope towards); to — upon, *tangere*, *attingere alqd* (= to touch), *alci rei finitimum esse* (lit. and fig.).

**verification**, n. *confirmatio*; see **PROOF**.

**verify**, v.tr. (*ap*) *probare*, *comprobare*. **verily**, adv. *profecto*, *sane*, *certe*, *nē* (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. *miniatius* (= coloured with red-lead), *miniacus* (= coloured, Vitr.); see **RED**.

**vermin**, n. *bestiolæ molestæ* (in gen.), *pediculi* (= lice).

**vernacular**, adj. — *tongue*, *sermo patrius*, *sermo natus*, *sermo noster*, *lingua nostra*, *verba orum*, *nostratia*.

**versatile**, adj. *versatilis* (of that which may be turned round, lit.); of genius, *agilis*, *mobilis*, *rarius et multiplex*. **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, *pars*. **versification**, n. *versuum ratio*. **versify**, v.tr. *carmina facere*.**

**versed**, adj. *versatus in alqd re*, *exercitatus in alqd re*, *peritus*, *gnarus alqis rei*.

**version**, n. *liber scriptoris conversus*.

**vertebra**, n. *vertebra* (Plin.).

**vertex**, n. *vertex*, or by *summus*; see **SUMMIT**. **vertical**, adj. (*directus*) a — line, *linea perpendiculari*. Adv. *recte*, *directo*, *ad lineam*, *ad perpendiculari*.

**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. *summe* (= in the highest degree, with verbs and adjs.), (*quam*) *maxime* (= most, with adj. and verbs), *magnopere* or *magno opere*, *maximopere* or *maximo opere*, *summopere* or *summo opere* (only with verbs), *impense* (= without fearing any trouble, only with verbs), *admodum* (= completely), *valde* (= with great strength); the foregoing with verbs and adjs.), *sane* *quam* (= — much indeed, e.g. *gaudere*, *brevia*), *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 scitutum in Argis videbat*), *enize* (= with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer*, with *rogare*, *dolere*, *gaudere*, etc.; (often = in the highest degree), *gravior* (with verbs and partic., e.g. to be ill, *aequalare*; *iratus*), *miris*, *mirifice*, *miris quantum* (= extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (mostly ante and postclass. = extremely, with adjs., e.g. *apprime paucis alcis rei*), *perfecte* (= perfectly, e.g. *perfecte sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (*in primis*, = 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 no — much, *mihi perplacet* or *mihi perquam placet*, *mihi 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, *Proces Vespertinae*.

**vesseal**, n. = utensil, *vas, vasis* (in the pl. *vasa, -orum*, n.); in anatomy, blood —, *arteriae, venae*; = ship, *navis*.

**vest**, I. n. *subucula*, or *tunica*; see GARMENT. II. v.tr. I. *vestire*; see CLOTH; 2. see INVERT. **vested**, adj. e.g. rights, by *ius, juris*, n. (e.g. — interests are sacred, *ius alcis est sacrosanctum*). **vestry**, n. *sacrarium*. **vesture**, n. see GARMENT.

**vestal**, I. adj. see PURE, CHASTE. II. n. *Vestalis* (virgo).

**vestibule**, n. *vestibulum, pronauis, -ae* (of a temple).

**vestige**, n. *vestigium*.

**vetach**, n. *visia*.

**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, sollicitare, vexare, mordere, commovere alqm*; to be —ed at, *alqd aegre* or *molesce ferre*; I am —ed at, *me piget alcis rei*; see ANNOY. **vexation**, n. *agritudo animi, indignatio, stomachus, molestia*; full of —, *indignabundus*. **vexatious**, adj. *molescus, gravis*; see TROUBLEsome. Adv. *molesce, graviter*.

**viaduct**, n. by *ponte jungere* (e.g. *fumen*).

**vial**, n. see BOTTLE.

**vianda**, n. *cibus*.

**viaticum**, n. *viaticum*.

**vibrate**, v.intr. *tribrare*; of sound, *tinnire*

(e.g. *aures tinnunt*), *vocalum sonum reddere* (e.g. of a column). **vibration**, n. *motus, -us*.

**vicar**, n. in gen. *vicarius*. **vicarage**, n. see BENEFICE, PARSONAGE. **vicarious**, adj. and adv. *alco loco*.

**vices**, prep. in composition, by *pro* or *sub* (e.g. *subpraefectus, proconsul*).

**vices**, n. *vitiositas, turpitudine* (= the quality of —), *libidines* (= lust), *vitia, -orum* (= habitual sins; one such, *vitium*), *flagitium, scelus, -is*, n. (= as a wicked act). **vitious**, 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), *vitius 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 —, *vitius, flagitius, sceleribus obrutus* (of persons), *vitius flagitiosus omnibus delictis* (also of things, e.g. *vita*). Adv. *vitiose, turpiter, flagitiose*, comb. *flagitiose et turpiter, scelerate, perditae, scelerate*. **vitiousness**, 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, *diurnum nocturnaque vicissitudines*; of fortune, *fortuna* *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 adj. **victory**, n. *victoria, tropaeum, triumphus* (= the triumph decreed by Senate, hence = itself); to gain —, *vincere, victoriam consequi, adipsi, victoriâ potiri*.

**victuals**, n. *cibus, cibaria, -orum, alimenta, -orum*; see PROVISIONS. **viactual**, v.tr. *rem fragmentarium providere, comparare, framentum (com)parare, conferre*; see FOOD.

**vile**, v.intr. *acumulari alqm* or *cum alqo*; see RIVAL.

**view**, I. v.tr. see INSPECT, LOOK, SEE. II. n. I. (*adspex*) (= vision), *acies* (= glance), *oculus* (= eye), *prospectus* (at a distance), *despectus* (from a high place), *conspectus* (= sight; all -ies); 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 *recte iudicare de alqd re*.

**vigil**, n. I. 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, -is*, n. (= physical strength), *verri, lacerti* (= nerve), *igor* (= energy). **vigorous**, adj. *valens, validus* (= possessing physical strength), *strenuus, impiger, acer* (= energetic), *vegetus* (= fresh), *firmus*, comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *republica*), *valens et firmus* (e.g. *civitas*), *robustus* (= robust; man, state, food), comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *laceritiosus* (= 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, iniquus, illiberalis, sordidus, foedus. Adv. *abjecte, nequiter, turpiter, iniquitate, illiberaliter, sordide, foede*. **vileness**, n. turpitude, nequitia, illiberalitas, foeditas; see DEPRAVITY. **vilify**, v.tr. alqm ignominid *afficere*; see SLANDER.

**villa**, n. villa.

**village**, n. *pagus, vicus*. **villager**, n. *paganus, vicarius, rusticus, agrestis*.

**villain**, n. 1. in Mediaeval Latin, *villanus*; 2. homo *sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus*, as a term of reproach, also *scelus, -tris, n.*, *flagitium*; see ROGUE. **villanous**, adj. *sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus*. **villany**, n. 1. as disposition, see WICKEDNESS; 2. as act, *scelus, -tris, n.*, *facinus, -tris, n.*, *dedecus, -tris, n.*, *consilium foedum, flagitium*.

**vindicate**, v.tr. a right, *vis tenere, obtinere, retinere*; one's character, *sibi constare, a se non decedere*; to — one's liberty, *se in libertatem vindicare*. **vindication**, 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, vinetum, arbutum*. **vinegar**, n. *acetum*; — bottle, *acetabulum*; — leaf, *pampinus, m.* and *f.* **vinery**, n. perhaps *vites sub vitreis constitutae*. **vineous**, adj. *vinosus* (mostly poet class.). **vintage**, n. *vindemia, vindemiola* (small); to gather the —, *vindemiare vena or vinum* (Plin.). **vintrier**, n. *vinarius* (ante and post class.).

**violate**, v.tr. *violare, rumpere*. **violable**, adj. *violabilis*. **violation**, n. 1. *violatio*; 2. see RARE. **violence**, n. *violenia, 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, -tis* (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. *violâ, tön* (Plin.); a bed of —s, *violarium*; the colour, *violâ*. II. adj. *violaceus, lantianus* (Plin.).

**violin**, n. *fides, -ium, f.* (e.g. to play on the —, *fidiis 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 jurgiosa*.

**virgin**, I. n. *virgo*. II. adj. *virginis, virginialis* (e.g. *verecundia*), *virgo* in app. to noun (e.g. *id ago virgo feci*); — soil, *terra rudis* (ante class.). **virginity**, n. *virginitas*.

**virile**, adj. (e.g. age) *virilis*; see MANLY. **virility**, n. *virilitas* (Plin., Quint.).

**virtus**, n. *virtus, -utis, f.*, *laus* (= praiseworthy condition), *honestum, rectum* (= what is right), *honestas* (= probity), *sanctimonia* (= guiltlessness), *modestia* (= modesty of a woman, as her first —); = efficacy, *virtus, -utis, vis*; to have — in anything, *ad alqd alci 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. *virtute 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. *alcis rei artifex, alcis rei peritissimus*.

**virulences**, n. 1. *vis, gravitas* (e.g. *morbi*); see POISON; 2. *fig. acerbitas, virus, n.* **virulent**, adj. *gravis* (e.g. *climate, cadum*); *fig. acerbis*; see BITTER. Adv. *graviter, acerbè*.

**visage**, n. see FACE, COUNTENANCE.

**viscera**, n. *viscera, -um, exta, -orum*.

**viscid**, adj. *vis tenax, glutinosus* (= sticky, like glue, Col.); see STICKY.

**visible**, adj. *ad spectabiles, quod cerni potest, quod aspectu sensibili, conspectus, conspicuus* (= clear to be seen), *expressus* (= clearly expressed, e.g. *vestigia, indicia*), *apertus* (= open, opp. *occultus*, e.g. *discord, simulatus; dolor*), *manifestus* (= manifest), *latens, occultus* (e.g. *caedes*). Adv. *manifesto*; see CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY. **vision**, n. (in optics) *visus, -us, n.* (*ad spectus, -us, sensus, -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* (= enthusiastic), perhaps *cogitationi deditus* (= impractical), by circumloc., see DREAM, IMAGE.

**visit**, I. n. *salutatio, salutantis officium* (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning); to come on a —, *visendi causa* (*visi venire*; to accept the — of anyone, *alqm admittere*; your — will be welcome to all, *curas omnibus expectatque venies*). II. v.tr. *alqm* (*in*) *visitare* or *visitare, visendi causa* (*visi venire* to see how anyone is), *adire, concentrare alqm* (in order to speak to or transact business with anyone), *salutare alqm, salutatum or salutandi causa* (*ad alqm venire, ad alqm salutandum venire* (out of politeness, = to wait upon), *obire, adire, venire ad, etc., frequentare* (= to attend, as a school); to — a fair, *obire mundinas*; to go on a round of —s, — anyone's country-seats, *obire villas suas*; (in a Scriptural sense) *alqm urgere, vezare, punire*. **visitation**, n. (of Divine Providence) *poena*. **visitor**, n. *salutans, saluator, qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa* (*visi venit* (or *venit*) *ad alqm, hospes, -itis* (= guest); I have —s, *habeo alqm mecum*; I have no —, *sols sum, neminem mecum habeo*; I shall have many —s, *multi apud me erunt*.

**visor**, n. *lucula* (= 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. *riridus*; see ACTIVE, CHEERFUL. **vivacity**, n. *rigor*; see LIVELINESS, CHEERFULNESS. **vivid**, adj. see LIVELY.

**viviparous**, adj. — animals, *bestiae quae partum edunt* (Cicero).

**vixen**, n. 1. = she-fox, *culpes, -is*; 2. = quarrelsome woman, *mulier jurgiosa*.

**vixier**, n. *culi summa imperii delegata est*.

**vocabulary**, n. *index verborum* (= list of words), *verba (nostra)* (= abundance of words).

**vocal**, adj. *vocalis*; — music, *vocum, cantus, -is*; — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus*.

**vocation**, n. *officium, partes, -ium, munus, -is, n.*

**vocative**, n. *casus, -us, vocativus* (Gram.).

**vociferate**, v.intr. *vociferari*. **vociferation**, n. *vociferatio*. **vociferous**, adj. and adv. *magno (eum) clamore*.

**vogue**, n. to be in —, *expeti* (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, -is*, (= song), *sonus* (= sound of the — and of musical instruments), *roci 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, -us, 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 **EMPTY**; 2, lacking anything, *vacuus* (ab) *alqd re*, *carens alqd re*, *agens alqd rei* or *alqd re*; — of, *inops alqd rei* or *alqd re*, *privatus* or *spoliatus alqd re*. II. n. *inutilitas, inane, vacuitas, vacuum*. III. v.tr. see **EMPTY**, v.tr., **VACATE**.

**volatile**, adj. *volaticus* (lit. and fig.); fig. (of anyone's character, *lævis, mobilis* (opp. *constans*)). **volatility**, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *fugere*; fig. *lævitas, ingenium mobile, animus lævis, vanitas, mobilitas* (ingenii or animi, opp. *constantia*), *comb. mobilitas et lævitas animi*.

**volcano**, n. *mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt*, or *mons flammæ eructans*. **volcanic**, adj. *flammæ eructans, ignes* or *flammæ evomens*.

**volition**, n. *voluntas*.

**volley**, n. *tormenta, -orum, emissæ*; — of words, *fumen* 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., *fumulus*, 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 hdc re reliquit*).

**voluntary**, adj. *voluntarius, volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus, non iustus*, or by *sponte* (med. etc.). Adv. (med. etc.) *voluntate, sponte* (= of one's own accord), *comb. sub sponte et voluntate, ultro* (= without being asked). **volunteer**, I. n. *voluntarius* (miles); —s, (*militæ*) *voluntarii*. II. v.intr. *voluntate facere alqd*; of soldiers, *nomen* (pl. of several, *nomina*) *dare*.

**voluptuous**, adj. *voluptarius, libidinosus, ad voluptates propensus, voluptatibus* or *rebus venereis deditus, impudicus* (= unchaste), *delicatus* (= effeminate). **voluptuousness**, n. *voluptas, libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*.

**vomit**, I. n. *vomitus, -us, vomitio* (both of the act and the matter thrown up; mostly post class.). II. v.tr. and intr. (*e*)*romere, vomitare* (frequently or much, Col. Sen.).

**voracious**, adj. *edax, vorax, avidus, gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *avidè* (lit. or fig.). **voracity**, n. *edacitas, cibi aviditas, voracitas*.

**vertex**, n. *vertex, turbo*.

**votary**, n. (*consecratus, sacer* (= sacred, as belonging to the gods), in a gen. sense, *admirator, studiosus alqd* or *alqd rei*; a — of any science, by *alci rei se tradere*. **vote**, I. n. *sententia* (in gen. = opinion; — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *sufragium* (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 —, *sufragium, or jus suffragii*. II. v.intr. *sententiam ferre* (e.g. of a judge), in *sententiam alqd discedere* (= to go over to another's opinion), *sufragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), in *sufragium ire* or *sufragium inire* (of the people in the comitia); *cenare, decernere, jubere* (of the formal decrees of the senate); to — for anyone's opinion, in *sententiam pæde* or (of several) *palibus ire*; to — for anyone, *suffragari alci* (ad munus) (when anyone applies for a post); for anything, *suffragari alci rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alqd 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.  *votius* (e.g. *ludi*).

**vouch**, I. v.tr. *assecrare, 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 *præstare 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. *rotum, voti sponsio* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alqd rei* (e.g. *vitas*); *religio* (= duty, constraint, etc. imposed by a vow). II. v.tr. (*de*)*ponere alqd alci* (also with *infin.*); — to do anything, *spondere, promittere se alqd facturum esse*; see **PROMISE**, **UNDERTAKE**.

**vowel**, n. *lit* (*tera vocalis*).

**voyage**, I. n. *navigatio, cursus, -us*. II. v.intr. *navigare*; see **SAIL**, **TRAVEL**.

**vulgar**, adj. *vulgaris* (belonging to the mass), *plebeius* (= peculiar to the *plebs*, *plebeian*), *illiberalis, sordidus, rusticus*; see **RUDÉ**. Adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, rustice, more rustico*. **vulgarism**, n. *sermo vulgaris*. **vulgarity**, n. see **RUDENESS**.

**vulnerable**, adj. *qui (quæ, 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 xylum* (= cotton, Plin.) *insuere*. **wadding**, n. *xylum 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 cœnæ acrae*; 2, for fastening letters, *cera* or *signum* (= seal).

**wagf.** v. tr. *sublime ferre*.

**wag. I.** v. tr. *movēre, quassare*; see SHAKE; — the tail, *caudam movēre*. **II.** n. *homo jocosus, jocular*. **waggery**, n. *joca, -orum, facetiae*. **waggish**, adj. *jocosus*.

**wage**, v. tr. *bellum gerere cum aliquo*; — war; see WAR. **wager, I.** n. *sponsio*; to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum aliquo*. **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. *plaustrarius ductor*.

**wagtail**, n. *motacilla*.

**waif**, n. of persons, *inops, egens*; of things, *abjectus*.

**wail, I.** v. intr. *plangere*; see LAMENT. **II.** n. *placulus, -us*; see LAMENTATION.

**wain**, n. *plaustrum*.

**wainscot**, n. *paries, -etis, m.*

**waist**, n. *corpus, -oris, n., medium*. **waist-band**, n. see BELT. **waistcoat**, n. *thorax lanæus* (= under — of wool (Suet.) worn by invalids), *subucula* (worn under the tunic).

**wait**, v. intr. *manēre*; to — for, *opperiri, expectare, alqm or alqd, præstolari alci or alqm, manēre alqm* (no esp. of fate, etc., awaiting any one, but not with accus. in Cic. or Caes.), or *dm alqd adveniat*; to — on, *alci famulari* (so *ministrare alci poculo*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire*.

**wait**, n. 1, lie in —; see AMBUSH; 2, a nightly musician, *qui nocte adibus 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.; 2, *mora, expectatio, mansio, commoratio*; 3, 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. *exsuscitare, exspergescere* (e somno), *excitare* (e somno), (ex)suscitare (e) somno. **II.** v. intr. *excitari, etc.* **III.** n. *pervigilium* (funere). **wakeful**, adj. *vigil, + exsomnis, + insomnia*. **wakefulness**, n. *insomnia, vigiliantia, vigilia*.

**walk, I.** v. intr. *ire* (in gen., also for pleasure, e.g. *thum forte viam sacrd, 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 *alco loco*), to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* (*deambulare, delectationis causam 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, (*deambulatio, inambulatio, itio*); 2, = manner of —ing, *incessus, -us, ingressus, -us*; 3, to take a —, *alco ire*; to go for a —, (*deambulatum ire*; to go for a — to any one's house, *viam factam ad alqm*; for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *inambulatio*; a short —, *ambulationcula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulatorium* (= planted with trees; ante and post class.), *syntus* (= alley, Vitruv.); covered — *ambulatio* or *ambulationcula*.

**walker**, n. (masc. and fem.), *qui, quæ (def-)ambulat, ambulatur* (sem. *ambulator*, who makes a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet, Col.*; *villica ne sit ambulatorix, 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. *murum cingere or circumdare, munire* (= to fortify).

**wallet**, n. *pera* (Mart.), *saccus, mantica*.

**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, yolari, errare, peregre abire* (= to go abroad), *peregrinari* (= to travel abroad); to — over any place, *alpa locum peregrinari*; 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. *decreſcere* (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, angustia*; 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), *alci rei inopiā laborare*, *premi*, or simply *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 alci deesse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum ille, si nihil utilitatis habent, abest*; *et opus erat, defuit, Cic.*), *deficere* (= to be short of anything); *alqd ad alqd 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, seeldom alci rei, indigere alqd re or alci rei, opus or usus est alqd re* (when it would be useful), *desiderari alqd, requirere alqd*; I — so and so, *caro alqd re* (= I have not got it), *ego 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 deesse*; see WANT, II.

**wanton, I.** adj. e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *protervus, petulans* (= bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. in *fortuna*), *disolutus* (= dissolute), *intemperans* (= indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (= licentious); — injuries, *injuriæ ulfro factæ*. Adv. *ulfro* (= without provocation) *lascive, petulantier, proterve, dissolute, intemperanter, effrenate*. **II.** v. intr. *lascivire, lascivum, etc.*, see above. **wantonness**, n. *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas, intemperantia*.

**war, I.** n. *bellum* (= — by land, b. *terreſtre*; by sea, *navalis*; civil, *intestine, intestinum, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Gallicum*; with

slaves, *servile*; for life and death, *internecium*, *crima*, *-orum* (= arins), *militia* (= military service, strategy), *tumultus*, *-is* (= outbreak in provinces, or close 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 *belloque*, *domi militiæque*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum querere*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum mouere*, *concitare*, *excitare*, *ciere*; to carry on a —, *bellare*, *bellum gerere*, *agere*, *cum alio*; see ARMS, MILITARY, SOLDIER. **II.** v.intr. *bellare*, *bellum gerere* (see above). **war-cry**, *n.* *clamor*, *bellicus*; to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*. **warfare**, *n.* see WAR. **war-horse**, *n.* *equus militaris* or *† bellator*, or simply *equus*. **warlike**, *adj.* *militaris* (e.g. *inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris*), *bellicosus*, *ferox* (= inclined to war), *belliger* (= martial). **warrior**, *n.* *miles*.

**warble**, v.tr. *canere*. **warbling**, *n.* *canus*, *-is*.

**ward**, *I.* v.tr. to — off a blow, in fencing, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare*, *carere*, *carere et propulsare*, also simply *carere*, *vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare*, *petitionem declinatione corporis efigere*, also simply *ictum efigere* (by turning); *fig.* *amovere*, *depellere*, *repellere*, *propellere*, *propulsare*, *arceere*, *arceere*, *defendere* (alqd. from anyone, *ab alio* or *alio*), *deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitatem*). **II.** *n.* 1, = quarter of a town, *regio*, *vicius* (as *i. t.* 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**, *warder*, *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*, *calefacti*. **II.** v.tr. *calefacere*, *tepefacere* (= to make tepid), *fovere* (by the heat of the body). **warming-pan**, *n.* *excofactorium*. **warmth**, *n.* *calor* (e.g. *solis*); *fig.*, in *Quint.*, *Plin.* esp., *dicentia*, *dicendi*, *seror* (lit. and *fig.*), *tepor* (lit.); he speaks with —, *tratus dieit*.

**warn**, v.tr. (*pra*)*monere* or *admonere* alqm ut (or ne). **warning**, *n.* (*ad*)*monitio* (the act), *monitum*, *-is* (= — from heaven, by oracles, etc.), (*ad*)*monitum* (= notice given), *exemplum*, *documentum* (= example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere ea quas alius septenter monuit*; to take anything as a —, *habere alqd. tibi documentum*; to take anyone as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de alio*; of a master, perhaps *misericordia* (*misericordia*) *facere* (metaph. from dismissing soldiers; as the Roman servants were slaves, *venire* may be used at times); of a servant's —, *alci renuntiare* or *ab alio discedere* or *abire* (= leave).

**warp**, *I.* *n.* (in manufacture) *clamen*. **II.** v.intr. (of wood, etc.) *pandere*, *pandari*. **III.** v.tr. of wood, *pandum facere*, *fig.* *torquere*; see DISTORT.

**warrant**, *I.* v.tr. to — an officer, etc., *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *alci rei faciendae*; to a purchaser, *praestare alqd. or de alqd. re*, to anyone, *alci*; to feel —ed in anything, *magnam fiduciam alci rei habere*; I — you, *where(u)le*, *medius fidus*; see also PROMISE, UNDERTAKE. **II.** *n.* (a written instru-

ment, in gen.), *auctoritas* (also in the pl.), *potestas*, *mandatum*, or by *actor* (e.g. *Cicero* *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 —s, *verrucosus*.

**wary**, *adj.* *consideratus*, *cavus*, *wariness*, *n.* *cautio*, *circumspectio*.

**wash**, *I.* v.tr. *lavare*, *abluer*; to — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis eluere*. **II.** v.intr. *lavari*. **III.** *n.* 1, *laratio*; to take a —, *larari*; 2, = ointment, *fucus*; —hand-basin, *aqualis* (Plaut.); —handstand, *abacus*; —house, *cella* (in qua *lintea lavantur*; —tub, *labrum eluacrum* (Cato)); washerwoman, *mulier* (or where possible, *serua*) *quae lintea lavat*.

**wasp**, *n.* *vespa*. **wasplish**, *adj.* *† mordax*; see IRRITABLE.

**waste**, *I.* v.tr. *vastare*, (*de*)*popolari*, *perpopulati* (= to lay —); see DESTROY; *consumere*, *absumere*, *conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *disipare*, *perdere*, *profundere*, *efundere*, *exodere* (= to eat away, lit. and *fig.*); to — time, *tempus perdere*; see SPEND. **II.** v.intr. e.g. the body, (*con*)*sumescere* (e.g. *morbo*, *desiderio*), *consumi*, *confici*. **III.** *n.* 1, = lonely place, *rustitas*, *solutio*, *loca deserta* or *deserta*, *-orum*; 2, of expenditure, *sumptus efusi* or *profusi*; 3, in manufactures, *ramenta*, *-orum*, (of metals, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust or filings); 4, = loss in gen. *iacitura*, *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*, *consitus* of the field), *comb. desertus* or *incultus* or *incultus* et *desertus* (e.g. *solum*). **wasterful**, *adj.* *profusus*, *efusus* (of persons and things), *prodigus* (usu. of persons). Adv. *profuse*, *efuse*, *prodigie*. **wastefulness**, *n.* *profusio*, *efusio*; 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. *vigilias ponere*, = 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. furi*, (*ob*)*servare*, *spectare* (= to have in view), *speculari*, *explorare* (= to examine); see OBSERVE, EXAMINE; 2, = to guard, *custodire*; see GUARD; to — for, *ex*(*ob*)*spectare*, *opperiri* (*alqm*, or *alqd.*), *alci insidiari* (in ambush, then metaph. in gen.); to — an opportunity, *occasione capere*; to — over, *alqd. furi*, *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.* *tangam e specula prospici tempestatem futuram*). **watchword**, *n.* *texera* (= tablet on which the — was written), *signum* (lit. and *fig.*), this was the — of the Stoics, *hoc Stoici praeceperunt*.

**water**, *I.* *n.* *aqua* (plur. *aquae* of a larger quantity, also of medicinal springs), *† latex*, *† lymphæ* and *† undæ*; running —, *aqua viva*, *fontem vivum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *amar-*

**salet**; **sea** —, *aqua marina*; **rain** —, *aqua pluvialis*, *aqua caelestis*; to go for, fetch —, *aquam petere*, *aquam 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 —, *terre marique*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still — a run deep, *altissima quaeque flumina 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, *clepsydra*; = closet, latrine, *sella familiaria*; = colour, *pigmentum aqua dilutum*; = fall, *aqua ex edito desilens* (Plin.); = fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.). **II** adj. *aquatilis*, *aquarius*; = animals, *aquatilis*, -ium, pl. **III** v.tr. and intr. *irrigare* (figure); see also **SPIRACLE**, **MIX**; it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi alid moret* (Sen.). **watering**, n. *aquatio* (= fetching of —, or by verb, e.g. *aquatum tre*); = of plants, by *aqua conspersa*; = place (of inland places, i.e. mineral springs), *aquae*; of seaside, circumloc. with *maritimus* (e.g. *oppidum maritimum*); = pot, *hydria*, *urceus*; see **JAR**. **waterproof**, adj. *aquas vi resistens*. **watermake**, n. *hydria*. **waterspout**, n. 1, *fulcula* (= waterspout); 2, = sheet of water, *typhon* (Plin.). **waterworks**, n. *aqueductus*, -us (= an aqueduct, the nearest class. equivalent to our —). **watery**, adj. *aquatilis* (Plin., = having a — taste), *aqueus* (= 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*, *fluctus*, -us. **II** v.tr. *agitare*, *factare*, *rotare*. **III** v.intr. *undare*, *fluctuare*, *fluctuari*, *agitari*, *factari*.

**waver**, v.intr. *fluctuare* (animi or animo), *dubitare*; see **HEMITE**. **waverer**, n. (homo) *inconstans*, *incertus*. **wavering**, n. *inconstantia*, *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*.

**wax**, n. *cera*; to mould in —, *e cerâ fingere*; candle, — light, *ceruus*. **WAXEN**, adj. *ceruus*. **wax**, v.intr. *creare*; see **GROW**.

**way**, n. *via* (lit. and fig.), *iter*, -itineris, n. (= the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus*, -us (= access), *cursum*, -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), *deveriticulum* (= 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), *angustiorum*, -us (= a narrow — or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (= plan or manner), *mos* (= custom, e.g. in the — of the Romans, *more Romanorum*), *constitutum*, *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 vias*; when there are two —, *biuvium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadrivium*; — there is none, *avia*, -orum; by — a *iter devium*; out of the —, *avium*, *remotus* (lit.), *reconditus*, *expulsiis* (fig.); to go the direct — or road, *rectâ viâ ire*; on the —, *inter viam*, *ex itinere*; to make —, see **PROGRESS**; to form a — or plan, *rationem intrare*; to get out of the —, *de viâ decedere* alicui, *aleis congressum fingere*; — a and means, *opes*, -um, f. (= resources), *ratio* (= plan); by the —, in passing (of a speaker), *strictum* (= cursorily), *ut hoc dicam*; see **ROAD**; to get under — (of a ship), *absceri*, *ancora* (*ancoram*) *solvare*. **wayfarer**, n. *viator*. **waylay**, v.tr. alicui *in-*

*diari* or *insidius facere*. **wayside**, n. and adj. *ad riam*. **wayward**, adj. see **WILFUL**, **FICKLE**.

**we**, pron. *nos*; — ourselves, *nos ipsi*, *nosmet ipsi*; frequently not expressed.

**weak**, adj. *tenuis* (= thin, opp. *crassus*; then fig., e.g. *sonus*, *opes*), *exilis* (= fine, e.g. *vox*, Quint.), *pavrus*, *exiguus* (= inconsiderable), *lævis* (of what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis*, e.g. *argumentum*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecilis*, = 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 *velut* 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. *tenuiter*, *exiliter*, *exigue*, *imbecille*, *infirme*, *mollior*. **II** adj. see **WEAK**. **weaken**, v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum* (e.g. *stomachum*) *reddere*, *debilitare* (lit. and fig., e.g. anyone's rage), *delumbare* (fig., e.g. an idea; very rare), *enervare* (= to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make looser 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), *hebeler*, *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake, lit. and fig.). **weakening**, n. *debilitatio*, *infractio*, *diminutio*, *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*, *lævitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitiū*, *error* (= fault).

**weal**, n. the public —, *salus publica*, *res publica*.

**weal**, n. = mark on the body, *fibra*.

**wealth**, n. *res secundae* or *prosperae* or *fluentes*, *divitiæ*, *opes*, -um, pl., *copia* (esp. with genit., e.g. *rei familiaris*), *abundantia* alicui *rei*, *opulencia*. **wealthy**, adj. *bene nummatus*, *pecuniosus*, *copiosus rei familiaris* *lucrosus ei 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*) *affrere* or *decerere*; very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*); 2, = to have on the body, *gerere*, *gestare*, *indutum esse alqd re*, *induti alqd re*, *ornatum esse alqd re* (as ornament), (*suecinctum esse alqd re*, *uti alqd re* (= to make use of), *tractare alqd re* (= to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — the toga, *logatum 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 non attritum esse*, of persons, *omnia fortiter perferre*. **wearing**, n. *usus*, -us; = apparel, *vestimentum*. **worn**, adj. *usu detritus* (Plin., of a garment); — out (= hackneyed), *contritus*, *obsoletus* (often used, and hence old, e.g. *vestis*, *fig. verba*); — out (= tired out), (*de*)*fatigatus*, *lassus*, *sessus*; with illness, wounds, etc., *morbo*, *rulneribus*, etc., *confectus* or *fractus*.

**weary**, **I** adj. 1, = fatigued, (*de*)*fatigatus*, *lassus*, *sessus*; 2, = disgusted, by *tædēt* or *peritacem rei alqm alicui rei*. **II** v.tr. *alqm (de)* *fatigare*; = — with, *alqm obtundere*; see **BORE**. **III** v.intr. by *tædēt* or *peritacem rei alqm alicui rei*. **weariness**, n. 1, = fatigue, (*de*)*fatigatio*, *lassitudo*; 2, fig. *tædium*. **wearisome**, adj. *longus*, *laboriosus*.

**weasel**, n. *mustela*.

**weather**, *I. n. caelum, caeli status, -is, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena*, *caelum solum* or *serenum*; dry —, *stictas*; to depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habere*; — cock, *gallus athenicus*; — wise, *caeli mutationum peritus*. **II. v.tr. 1.** lit. *alqm locum circumvehit*; 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 nuptis 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 *inera*. **II. v.tr.** (*circumcare*).

**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 festi*), *dies negotiosi* (Tac., opp. *dies sacri*). **weekly**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. — wages, *merces quas in singulis hebdomadis 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. luctus, -is, lacrimas* (= tears), *ploratus, ejulatus, raptus* (all -is), *lamentatio*.

**weevil**, *n. curculio*.

**weigh**, *I. v.tr. 1.* (*ex*)*pendere, pendere, examinare*; 2. *fig. (ex)pendere, pendere, ponderare, examinare* (e.g. *quidam populari trutinē examiniari, Cic.*), *considerare cum* or *in animo, secum reputare, mente agitare* or *volutare*; — deeply, *multa (etiam atque 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 exple*. **weight**, *n. pondus, -eris, n., gravitas, momentum* (lit. and fig.; e.g. *terrae, aërum*); 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 —, *alqm salvere fubeo, benigne alqm excipere*; you will be — to all, *carus omnibus ex(s)pectatusque venies*; be —, *salve*. **II. n. salutatio**. **III. v.tr.** *salutare alqm, benigne alqm accipere*. **IV. interj.** *salve* (pl. *salve*).

**welfare**, *n. salus, -itudo, f., incolumitas* (= safety), *bonum* (= anyone's interests, or of a thing), *felicitas* (= happiness); to try to promote anyone's —, *alqm commodis* or *utilitatibus servire, alqis 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 *pertere rem*. **II. adj. saluus, 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. benevolus erga alqm*. **well-being**, *n. salus, -itudo, 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*), *obesus* (opp. *gracilis, strigosus*). **well-known**, *adj. omnibus notus*. **well-meaning**, *adj. benevolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend); *consilium, advice*. **well-meant**, *adj.* e.g. *advice, consilium benevole dictum*. **well-spent**, *adj.* e.g. *life, vita bene acta*. **well-wisher**, *n. studiosus alqis*.**

**weld**, *v.tr. (con)ferruminare* (Plin.).

**well**, *I. n. puteus*. **II. v.intr.** — up, *scatlere*; see **SPRING**, *v.intr.*

**welter**, *v.intr.* see *volutare, volutari*.

**west**, *I. n. regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens* (= the setting sun), *occidens, occasus, -is (solis)*. **II. adj. occidentalis** (Plin.), + *occidens*; — wind, *Zephyrus, Favonius*; North — wind, *Caurus* (Cor.); South — wind, *Africus*. **westward**, *adj.* *ad occasum, ad occidentem vergens, in occidentem spectans*. **western**, *adj. occidentalis* (Plin.). **westerly**, *adj.* (wind) *ab occidente, in occidentem*.

**wet**, *I. adj. humidus, madens* (mostly poet. and post Aug.), *madidus*, + *vidus, uridus* (mostly poet. and post Aug.); see **MOIST**. **II. n. caeli status, -is, humidus or *uridus* or *pluvius*; see **RAIN**. **III. v.tr.** *madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere*; to get — through, *madefieri, madidum reddi*; — nurse, *natrix*. **wetness**, *n. humor*.**

**wether**, *n. verrex, -ecis, 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 sibi vult?* As a conjunctive or *adj. pronoun, qualis, qui*; he wrote to me — books he had read, *scriptis mihi quos libros legerit*; in reference to an antecedent by *qui*; — you told me, *id quod ex ea quae mihi dixisti*. **whatever**, pron. *quicunque* (*quicum*), *quisquis*.

**wheel**, *n. vber* (ante and post class.).

**wheat**, *n. triticum, siligo* (= very fine white —, ante and post class.); of —, *wheaten, triticeus*; a — field, *ager tritico constitutus*; — meal, *farina triticea*.

**wheelie**, *v.tr.* and *intr. illicere*.

**wheel**, *I. n. rota, tympanum* (*κύμαρον*, of water-mills, etc.), *radix* (= spokes of —); as instrument of torture, *equuleus*; see **RACK**. **II. v.tr. 1.** = 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*.

**whence**, *v.intr.* *anelare*; 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 scis? (= — do you know that?); — does it come that, etc., unde fit ut, etc. **whenever, whenever**, conj. quancumque (cumq.), quotiescunque (cumq.), or simply utcumque, quotiescunque.

**where**, adv. and conj. as interrogative, ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci? — ever? ubi gentium? ubi terrarum? as relative participle, ubi, quâ, whereas, adv. quoniam, quod, cum, quippe qui (quæ, quod); see BECAUSE, SINCE. **whereby**, adv. ex quo (quod, etc.) At; as interrog. quod ratione? quâ re? **wherefore**, adv. I, interrog. cur? see WHY; 2, quomodo; see THEREFORE. **wherein**, adv. in quo, in quâ re, in quibus, ubi. **wherever**, adv. ubique (= at any place, whichever it may be), ubicunque (cumq.), quacumque (= at any place). **whereof**, adv. cuius quorum (quarum, etc.) or e quo (quod, etc.) **whereon**, adv. quo facto, cum quibus verbis. **whereto**, adv. quo(rum), quem ad finem.

**wherry**, n. see BOAT.

**whet**, v.tr. (ex)acuire (lit. and fig.). **whetstone**, n. coe.

**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 necire 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 tacuimus, an praedicem? sometimes "—" in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. interrogator, pauca sinit, anae 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. vellit, nolit, 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 defensor 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 sinne dit, necne sit; or dit utrum sint, necne, quaeritur; or even dit necne sint quaeritur (sometimes for annon, anae is found, e.g. cum interrogetur tria pauca sint anae multa, Cic.); where the alternatives are presented as on an equality, either of which may be true, sive—sive (seu—seu) (e.g. sive cum ex paludibus dicere, sive obidione premere possent, Cæs).

**why**, n. serum.

**which**, pron. see WHO.

**whiff**, n. halitus, -is (= breath).

**while**, I. n. tempus, -oris, n., spatium, mora (= delay), otium (= leisure); a little, short —, breve spatium, paululum (temporis); for a short —, parumper, paulisper; a little — after, paullo post, non ita multo post, paullo post; 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 pallere alqd re.

**whim**, n. libido. **whimsical**, adj. difficilis, naturâ difficilis, morosus (= ill-tempered), inconstans, levis (= fickle); see FICKLE.

**whimper**, v.tr., **whine**, v.intr. vagire (of a child or animal). **whimpering**, n. **whining**, n. vagitus, -is.

**whinny**, v.intr. hinnire.

**whip**, I. n. scutica, -ae, f., or lora, -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, vorago, gurgis, -ilis, m. **whirlwind**, n. turbo, vortex.

**whirr**, I. v.tr. stridere (stridère). II. n. stridor.

**whisk**, v.tr. see SNATCH.

**whiskers**, n. by genas pilosae or † hirsutae.

**whisper**, I. v.intr. susurrare, to anyone, cum † alio. II. v.tr. anything into anyone's ear, insusurrare alci alqd aut aures 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. at! tace, tacete.

**whistle**, I. v.intr. and tr. sibillare; to — anyone, alqm sibilo adlocare. II. n. sibillus; pl. also sibilla, -orum. **whistler**, n. qui sibilat (with the mouth), tibicen (on the pipe).

**whit**, n., not a —, ne minimum quidem, minime.

**white**, I. adj. albus (opp. ater), candidus (= fair, opp. niger), canus (= hoary), purus (= not dirty, not stained), niveus (= white as snow), lacteus (= white as milk). II. n. albus, 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, candefacere (ante and post class.). II. v.intr. albescere, canescere (= grow hoary). **whiteness**, n. albedo (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, quocumque, quicunque (cumque), quacunque, quovis, quolibet.*

**whitlow**, *n. paronychiū, paronychia (Plin.).*

**Whitsuntide**, *n. \* Pentecoste (Eccl.).*

**whiz**, *I. v.intr. stridere (stridēre) (of serpents). II. n. stridor. whizzing, I. adj. stridens. II. n. stridor.*

**who**, *I. rel. pron. qui, quae, quod. II. interrog. pron. quis, quid? Which of two? uter, utrum, utrum? whoever, n. quicumque (quicum.), quisque.*

**whole**, *I. adj. integer (= uninjured), totus (in opp. to part.), solidus (esp. in enumeration, e.g. usque, nec ad solidā, contentus erat), cunctus (e.g. Gallia, civitas), omnis (e.g. omne caelum), universus, plenus (e.g. annus plenus atque integer); = healthy, sanus. II. n. the —, totum, tota res (opp. partes), unum (in so far as anything is a —), omnia, —tum, universum, universa res, universitas (= all together), summa (= the sum, e.g. summa exercitus, = 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.*

**where**, *n. scortum, meretrix.*

**whose**, *adj., rel. and interrog. pron. cuius.*

**why**, *I. adv. as interrog. cur? quomobrem (quam ob rem)? quare? quapropter? quid de causa? quid est cur, etc.? quid est quod, etc.? quid? — not? cur non (with indic.), quidni (with subj. implying surprise)? quā (with indic., request to do a thing). II. conj. cur, quomobrem, quapropter, propter quod. III. interj. (at answering an objection expressed or implied), immo, enī, cetero.*

**wick**, *n. elychnium.*

**wicked**, *adj. impius (erga Deum, patriam, etc.), nefarius, sceleratus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, dissonus, perditus (= abandoned), pravus (= irregular), malus, malitiosus (= bad), corruptus (= corrupted), deterrimus (= very bad), nequam (= worthless), turpis, foedus (= shameful). Adv. imple, nefarie, scelerate, scelerate, flagitiose, dissolute, perditē, prave, male, malitiose, nequiter, turpiter, foede. **wickedness**, *n. impietas (erga alqm), scelus, —tris, n., facinus, —oria, 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. **width**, *I. v.tr. ampliāre (urben, rempublicam, fig. auctoritatem), dilātare (e.g. castra, aciem; power of a state, imperium), laxare (a garment, lines of troops). II. v.intr. se dilātare (the sea), patēscere (a plain). **width**, *n. 1, lit. amplitudo, latitudo, latitudo; 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, telo).*

**wife**, *n. conjun(x)t, uxor, marita; to take a —, uxorem ducere.*

**wig**, *n. capillamentum (Suet.), crines tēpti, 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), silvestris (= 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 (= untillied, of the soil, hence uncivilized, of men), rusticus (= isolated, barren, of a country, opp. celebris), ferax (= acting like a savage), immanis (= cruel, of character), saevus (= ferocious, all four of men), insanus, amens (= mad), lascivus (= playful); a — beast, fera. Adv. ferociter, immaniter, saeve (= fiercely), insanus (= madly). **wilderness**, *n. locus desertus, loca deserta, —orum, solitudo, vastitas. **wildness**, *n. feritas, ferocia, ingentium feror, animus ferax (= feriness), immanitas (= cruelty), lascivia (= playfulness).***

**wile**, *n. ars, dolus; see TRICK. wily*, *adj. astutus, reventus; see CUNNING, adj.*

**wilful**, *adj. contumax, pertinax, perversus, obstinatus; a — act, quod consulto et cogitatum sit, comb. quod consulto et cogitatum sit. Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversaciter, consulto, consulto, de ore ex industria, datā et deditā operā, voluntate et iudicio, or also by sciens or prudens et sciens. **wilfulness**, *n. contumacia, pertinacia, perversicatio, obstinatio (= inflexibility).**

**will**, *I. n. 1, voluntas (= volition in gen., and also exercise of —), animus (= disposition of mind), consilium, propositum (= purpos), 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 Caesar auctore fecit), natus, —as (lit. = nod, fig. = command), comb. arbitrium et voluntas, auctoritas autemque, libido (= fancy, caprice, in good or bad sense), studium (= good —); he has a — to, est alci in animo alqd facere; 2, = testament, testamentum, tabulae (testamenti); 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; avēre alqd or with infin. **willing**, *adj. libens, volens, paratus, promptus (the last two ad alqd). Adv. libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti propterea, animo prompto paratque. **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), comis (= courteous).*

**wind**, *I. n. 1, ventus, aura (both of gentle and violent blasts), status, —as (mostly poet., all three lit. and fig.); favourable, unfavourable —, ventus secundus, adversus; the — rises, ventus increbrescit or coarctat; — sinks, cessat, cadit; to speak to the —, dare tē verba in ventos; 2, = flatulency, ventus, infansio. II. v.tr. (e.g. a horn, cornu), insuare; see BLOW, PLAY, v.tr. **windfall**, *n. alqd alci sorte obtinuum (e.g. the money was a great — to me, pignora casu**

**oblata multum mihi proderat.** **wind-mill**, *n. mola venti* (Jet.). **wind-pipe**, *n. aspera arteria*. **wind-ward**, *adj. ad ventum conversus*. **windy**, *adj. ventosus*; *fig. vanus, ventosus, inanis*. **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. seruosus, tortuosus*. **II. n. seruus, -ia**. **windlass**, *n. ergata, m.*

**window**, *n. fenestra* (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *lapis phengites* 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, pennae*; — 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, *foras*; door with —s, folding-doors, *fores, -ium, valvae*. **II. v.tr. volare; see **FLY**. **winged**, *adj. penniger, † pennatus, † alatus, † aliger*.**

**wink**, *I. n. nictus, -us*. **II. v.intr. nictare**, at any one, *alci*; to — at, *indulgere alci, con(n)idere in alqd re*.

**winnow**, *v.tr. corn, frumentum ventilare* or *crannere*. **winnowing-fan**, *n. ventilabrum, crannus, 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. (ab)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 jactat*.

**wish**, *I. v.tr. et 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, stilire* (= 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. gen. tentid*; 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, diaeitas* (= quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (= tasteful, elegant), *facetiae* (= witticisms), *com. lepos facetiaeque, sal, -is, m.*; also in the pl. *soles, comb. sal et facetiae, facete dictum*; to —, *foolish, nimium, scilicet*. **witless**, *adj. see FOLISH*. **witticism**, *n.*

*quod facete dictum est*; see **WIT**. **witty**, *adj. dicax, facetus, non infacetus, lepidus, saevus*. **Adv. facete, saepe, lepide**.

**witch**, *n. venefica, maga, sapa*. **witchcraft**, *n. veneficium, ars † magica, magica* (Plin.); see **MAGIC**.

**with**, *prep. (A) = in union, I. cum, una cum*; often simply rendered by the *ablat.* with an *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., *scilicet* by *cum* with *ablat.* (only in poets simply by the *dat.*; a *Gracism*); **3**, = in participation, in confederacy with, *cum* (e.g. *cum alio bellum gerere adversus alqm*); = by means of, *per* with *accus.* *alcijs opem, alcijs ope, auxilio, alqo auctore*; also sometimes by the simple *ablat.* (e.g. *Caesar ed legione, quam 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 alqo* or *contra (adversus) alqm*; (**B**) = in company and accompaniment, *per* 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 stod, or stod 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) primū 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, adhibita celeritate*); — *that, inde, deinde, ad haec*; — *all your diligence, pro* or *ex tua diligentia*; — *all men truth is to be held in honour, apud omnes veritas colenda est.*)

**withal**, *adv. simul*.

**withdraw**, *I. v.tr. alqd ab alqo* or *ab alqd re avertere, avocare, revocare, removere, alqd ex* or *de alqd re detrudere* (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 alqo* or *ab alcijs anticiid, alqm* or *alcijs aditum sermonemque defugere*; to — from duty, allegiance, etc., *ab officio recedere*; to — from office, magistratu *abdicare, se magistratum ejurare*.**

**withher**, *I. v.tr. 1. lit. (ad)urere, torrere*; **2. fig. perdere (= destroy). **II. v.intr. (ex)arcescere, inarcescere (Plin.). **withered**, *adj. marcidus*.****

**withhold**, *v.tr. detinere, retinere, suppressere, comprimere*; I cannot — my praise of him, *facere non possum quia cum laudem*.

**within**, *intra*, *inter* (both of space and time), *in* with *abl.* = in the course of (in *eo anno natus est* = sometime in that year), often by the *abl.* only (e.g. *alqm finibus suis recipere*), or with *verba* expressing motion by *in* with *accus.* (e.g. *in fines suos recipere*), he did it — the year, *hoc abhinc nondum uxo 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 alqis oporé*; not —, *non sine*, *cum*; by *nullus* in the *abl.* with the noun (e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*); by *adjs.*, such as *expers alqis rei*, *carens alqd re*, *nudus alqd re*, *inops ab*, etc.; by *adjs.* expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *integer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — my, etc., knowledge, by *inacius*, *inacens*, *alqo inacento*, *alqo inacto*; — an invitation, *invocatus*; by the negative with participles, mostly by the *ablat.* *aba*. (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 alqo 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 adiceret* [= — adding] *si mererentur*); *nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*, = I never came — going away better; by *praeter* (e.g. *praeter consulem amicum habeo nulum*, = — 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.* *testis*, to call as a —, *alqm testari* or *contestari*, *alqm antestari*; to appeal to anyone as —, *testificari alqm*; to be a —, *testem esse*, *testari*; to appear as a —, *testem existere*; *arbitr* (= 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*.

**wisened**, *adj.* *retorridus* (mostly post Aug.).

**wood**, *n.* *isatis*, *vitrum*.

**wobble**, *v. intr.* see **WABBLE**.

**woe**, *wo*, *I.* *n.* *dolor*, *mala*, *-orum*, *res adversas*, *luctus*, *-us*, *maeror*; see **SORROW**.  
**II.** *interj.* *vae!* — to me! *vae mihi!* *vae mihi misero!* *pro dolor!* *perit!* **woeful**, *adj.* see **SAD**, **UNHAPPY**, **SORROWFUL**.

**wolf**, *n.* *lupus*, *fem.* *lupa*; of the —, *lupinus*.  
**wolfish**, *adj.* *saevus*.

**woman**, *n.* *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (= grown up —), a young —, *puella*, *virgo*, *adulescens* (e.g. *filia adulescens*), *juvenis*; an old —, *anus*, *-us*, *f. retula*; a little — (as endearing term), *muliercula*, *adulescentia*; = the sex, — a kind, *sexus* (-us) *mulieris*, *mulieres*, *-um*. **womanish**, *adj.* *muliebris*, *mollis*, *effeminatus*; see **EFFEMINATE**.  
**womanly**, *adj.* *muliebris*.

**womb**, *n.* *alvus*, *uterus*.

**wonder**, *I.* *n.* **1.** = the feeling, *(admiration)* or *to see anything with —*, *alqd stupendum* or *attonitus videre*; see **ASTONISHMENT**; **2.** = a wonderful thing, *causa*, *-us*, *mirificus*, *res mira* or *tauristata*, *monstrum*, *portentum*, *miraculum*.  
**II.** *v. intr.* (*admiration*), *admirationes stupere*, at anything, *alqd*, *alqd mihi mirum est* or *videtur*; *I* — that, *etc. miror with accus.* and *infin.*; *I* — whether, *etc. miror si*, *etc.*; *I* — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causas fuerit*; for our colloquial, *I* —, *demiror* is used (e.g. *I* — what it is, *demiror quid sit*). **wonderful**, *adj.* *mirus*, *mirificus*, (*admirationis*), (*admirationis*), *novus*, *inuitatus*, *portentuosus*, *monstruosus*.  
**Adv.** *miré*, *mirifice*, (*admirationis*), *nové*, *inuitate*, *monstruosé*; see **ADMIRE**.

**wont**, *I.* *n.* *usus*, *-us*, *mos*, *consuetudo*; see **CUSTOM**.  
**II.** *adj.* (*as*) *nectus*; to be —, *solere*.  
**woo**, *v. tr.* *amare* (= to love), in *matrimonium petere* (Suet.); *fig.* = seek, *petere*. **woer**, *n.* *amator*, *procurator*.

**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), *nomus*, *-oris*, *n.*, *lucus* (= grove), *saltus*, *-us* (= glade, defile), *silvestris locus* (= plantation with —, shrubs); of —, *lignus*. **wooden**, *adj.* *ligneus*. **wood-cutter**, *n.* *qui ligna caedit*. **wood-engraving**, *n.* *tabula in lignum incisae et in chartam impressae*. **woodland**, *n.* *silvas*, *memora*, *-um*, *saltus*, *-us*. **wood-louse**, *n.* *oniscus*, *multipeda* (Plin.). **woodman**, *n.* see **WOOD-CUTTER**. **wood-nymph**, *n.* (*Hama*) *dryas*. **wood-pecker**, *n.* *picus*. **wood-pigeon**, *n.* *palumbus*, *-is*, *m.* and *f.* **wooded**, **woody**, *adj.* *silvestris*, *silvaceus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), † *memorosus*, *saltuosus* (e.g. *regio*, *locus*).

**woof**, *n.* *sublemen*, *trama*.

**wool**, *n.* *lana*. **woollen**, **woolly**, *adj.* *lanceus*.

**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, Oraco ejus rei vocabulo assumpti*); 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 alqis obtemperare* = to obey anyone's —); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo*, *ut paucis dicam, quid nulla? quid opus est verbis? ne multa! ne plura*; the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini*, *liber* (*perae divinae* or *sanctae* (Eccl.)); **2.** = promise, *fides*; upon my —, *med fide*.  
**II.** *v. tr.* see **EXPRESS**. **wordy**, *adj.* *verbosus*.

**work**, *I.* *n.* = anything completed, *opus*, *-is*, *n.*, *factum* (= deed), *penum* (= task), *monumentum* (= monument), *munitio*, *munitum* (= 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, *operas subiectas*; it is the — of a good man to do this, *boni (hominis) est hoc facere*; the —s (in machinery, etc.), *machinae*, *machinatio*.  
**II.** *v. intr.* to — at, (*laborare* in *alqa re*, *operam dare alci rei*, *insumere in* or *ad alqd*; *opus facere*, in *opere esse*, *laborem subire* or *obire*; by candlelight, *lucubrari*; to — all night, *ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere*; to — night and day, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; to — for wages, *operam suam locare*.  
**III.** *v. tr.* *facere*, *conficere*, *efficere*, *perficere*, *fungere*

(= to fashion), *fabricari*; see **MAKE**. **work-basket**, *n.* *quasillum* (quasillus). **work-house**, *n.* *psichotrophium* (Jct.), or by circuml. (e.g. *domus in qua indigentes publico sumptu alimentur*). **working**, *L. adj.* — days, dies *negotiorum* (Tac.), dies *profectus*. **II. n.** tractatio (in gen.); — of the ground, cultio or cultus (-is) agrorum. **workman**, *n.* agri cultor (in the field), operarius, in the pl. operae (if for wages, meronarius; pl. operae conductae or mercenariae), artifex (= artist), opifex (= manual —), faber (= — in wood, stone, etc.), vinitor (in a vineyard). **workmanship**, *n.* ars, opus, -is, *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 vita discedere, s. vita excedere; what in the —? quid tandem? everything in the —, quodvis, nihil non; I am the most miserable man in the —, prorsus nihil est quin sim miserrimus; 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, aetas 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 —), lumbricus (= earth —, the — in the intestines), terido (in wood, meat, clothes), tineas (in wood and books). **worm-eaten**, *adj.* cariosus (of wood); to be —, vermiculari (of trees, Plin.).

**worm**, part. and *adj.*; see **WEAR**.

**worry**, *v. tr.* 1. (dylaniare (= tear, of dogs, etc.); 2. fig. vexare, sollicitare, cruciare (the two last metaph. as from baiting of wild beasts); see **TEASE**, **VEX**.

**worse**, *L. adj.* pejor, deterior. **II. adv. pejus, deterius. **worst**, *L. adj.* pessimus, deterimus. **III. adv. pessime. **III. v. tr.** vincere; see **DEFEAT**.****

**worship**, *L. n.* adoratio, veneratio (as act); divine —, Dei cultus, -is, divinus cultus, res divinae, sacra, -orum; secret — (as in Eleusis that of Ceres, etc.), initia, -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 consociati, viri optimi, or societas clarissima fabrorum. **worshipper**, *n.* cultor, venerator.

**worsted**, *L. n.* lana (= wool). **II. adj.** lanens.

**worth**, *L. n.* 1. = 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, operae 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 habetur; — of praise, laude dignus, laudandus, dignus qui laudetur; to render one's self — of a thing, aliquid mereri or mereri or promereri or promereri; = venerable, venerandus, venerabilis, generatione dignus; to be — much, little, etc., multum valere, magni, parvi pretii esse, magno, parvo pretio

vendi or emi. **Adv.** digne, pro dignitate. **worthiness**, *n.* dignitas, honestas; see **DIGNITY**. **worthless**, *adj.* 1. vilis (= cheap), inutilis (= useless); 2. morally —, corruptus, perditus, inhonestus; see **WICKED**. **worthlessness**, *n.* 1. vilis (Plin.), or by *adj.*; 2. see **WICKEDNESS**.

**wound**, *L. n.* vulnus, -eris, *n.* (in gen.), plaga (from a blow, etc.), ulcus, -eris, *n.* (= a sore, an ulcer), cicatrix (= scar). **II. v. tr. vulnerare (lit. and fig.), sauciare (lit., fig. only in Plaut.). **wounded**, *adj.* vulneratus, saucius (= deeply —), fig. dolore affectus.**

**wrangle**, *v. intr.* see **QUARREL**.

**wrap**, *v. tr.* — up, aliquid re involvere, 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). **wreath**, *v. tr.* necere (= twine), constringere (= twist); to — anyone, coronare, sertis redimire (e.g. a victim).

**wreck**, *L. n.* naufragium (= wrecking of a ship, or of fortune); = the remnants of a ship, navis fracta, navis or navis reliquiae, tabulae navis fractae; after a —, naufragio facto. **II. v. tr. frangere (= break, lit. and fig.), navem in scopulis, etc., or scopulis itilldere; to be —ed, naufragium facere. **wrecked**, *adj.* naufragus (lit. and fig.).**

**wren**, *n.* regulus (late).

**wrench**, *v. tr.* see **TEAR**, **PULL**.

**wrest**, *v. tr.* eripere, extorquere (e.g. aliquid de manibus); fig., — the sense of anything, aliquid percere interpretari.

**wrestle**, *v. intr.* luctari (lit. of the wrestler; then also = resist in gen.), cum aliquo. **wrestler**, *n.* luctor (in gen.), athleta, m. **wrestling**, *n.* luctatio, luctatus, -is (Plin.).

**wretch**, *n.* homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius; poor —, homo miserrimus (for other *adjs.* see **WICKED**). **wretched**, *adj.* miserabilis, miserandus (= pitiable), miser (better in superl. miserrimus), maestus, tristis (= unhappy), aerummosus (= full of care), afflicus, fractus (= broken down), malus, nequam (= worthless); see **PITIALE**, **SAD**, **WICKED**. **A. v.** miserabiliter, misere, miserrime, maeste, male, 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, gulam frangere; — the soul, cruciari aliquo or animum; to — out clothes, aquam exprimere linteis.

**wrinkle**, *L. n.* ruga; full of —s, rugosus. **II. v. tr.** rugare; — the face, forehead, frontem contrahere or adducere. **wrinkled**, *adj.* rugosus.

**wrist**, *n.* prima palmarum pars (Cels.).

**writ**, *n.* 1. anything written, scriptum; Holy —, Lit(terae) Sanctae, Sacrae or Divinae (Eccl.); 2, in law, Lit(terae); to issue a —, perhaps aliqua citare.

**write**, *v. tr.* scribere (metaph. exarare, from ploughing, in letters of Cic. and post Aug.); to know how to (read and) —, Lit(terarum) scire; he who is unable to —, Lit(terarum) nescius; to — a good hand, lepida manu conscribere; = to — on something, describere in aliquid re (e.g. figures on the sand, figuras in arenam), inscribere aliquid rei

or in *alqd re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statuo*), *incidere alci rei* or in *alqd re, referre in alqd* (= enter in a journal); = to make or compose by —ing, (*conscribere, litteris mandare, consignare* (= to consign to —ing), *libro edere* (= to put forth), *alqd scribere*; to — to anyone, *alci scribere* (= to do anything with st), *litteras ad alqm dare* or *mittere*; to inform by —ing, *alqm per litteras, certiores facere de alqd re*; to one another, *litteras dare et accipere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — back, *litteris rescribere* or *respondere*; to — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistulam*. **writer**, *n.* = one who performs the mechanical operation, *qui litteras facit*; *scriba*, *m.* (= 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), *litteras epistula* (= letter); art of —, *ars scribendi*. **writing-case**, *n.* *scrinium*. **writing-desk**, *n.* *mensa* (= table), or simply *scribere* (e.g. *ad scribendum me consero*, I betake myself to my —). **writing-master**, *n.* *qui alqm artem scribendi docet*. **writing-paper**, *n.* *charta*. **writing-tablet**, *n.* *ceru* (= smeared with wax), *tabula* (or pl. *tabulae*).

**writhe**, *v.intr.* *torqueri*.

**wrong**, *I. adj.* *fallus* (= 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, *injuriam*. **IV. v.tr.** *injuriam alci inferre* or *facere, injuriā alqm offere, fraudare alqm alqd re* (= cheat). **wrongdoer**, *n.* *homo maleficus, acclerous*, etc.; see **WICKED**. **wrongly**, *adv.* *male* (in gen.), *perperam* (= falsely, opp. *recte*), *fallus* (= falsely), *iniquus, injurius, per injuriam* (= unjustly), *immerito* (= without desert), *prave* (= improperly), *nequiter* (= wickedly), *comb. male, prave, nequiter, turpiter*. **wrongful**, *adj.* **wrongfully**, *adv.* see **WRONG** and **UNJUST**.

**wroth**, *adj.* *irascens, iracundus*; see **ANGRY**.

**wrought**, *adj.* of metals or of deeds, *factus, confectus*.

**wry**, *adj.* *diortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*).

**wryneck**, *n.* *ignis* (Plin.).

## Y.

**yacht**, *n.* *celos*.

**yard**, *n.* (= 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), (*adium*) *propatulum* (= open space in front of a house, entry, porch), *colons* (for cattle); in a ship, *antenna*.

**yard**, *n.* *linum netum* (= linen, Jct.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jct.).

**yawl**, *n.* *navis, scapha*; see **SHIP**.

**yawn**, *I. v.intr.* = to gape, *oculare, occitari*; = to open wide, *scindi, hare*; see **OPEN**. **II. n.** *oculatio* (Plin.); = opening, *hiatus*, — *is*.

**ye**, pron. *ros*; see **YOU**.

**yea**, *adv.* (Plin.); see **YES**.

**year**, *n.* *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium, annum spatium*; half a —, by *adj. semestris* (e.g. *semestris regnum, Cic.*, = rule lasting six months), after the reign of a —, *cum annum jam regnasset*, for a —, in *annum* (e.g. *comitia in annum prolata sunt*, = the elections have been put off for a —); two — 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 —, *tertio* (so *quarto, quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; within a —, *intra annum*; it is more than three —, *amplius triennium est, amplius triennium*; it is a — since, *annus est cum, postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten — since, *nondum decem anni sunt cum*, etc.; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; a period of two —, *biennium*; three —, *triennium*; four —, *quadrennium*; five —, *quinquennium*; six —, *sexennium*; seven —, *septennium*; ten —, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo, anni tres*, etc., may be used); to be in —, *aeclate propectum esse*; to be getting into —, *senectute, longius aeclate procedere* or *proveni*; 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).

**years**, *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.), *varius* (= greyish —, of the eyes, etc., rare), *† aureus* (= of gold-like —), *† croceus* (= of saffron colour), *† sulfuratus* (= of sulphur colour), *gillus* (= 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*, — *is*; see **BARK**.

**yeoman**, *n.* see **FARMER**, **SOLDIER**. **yeomanry**, *n.* see **CAVALRY**.

**yes**, *adv.* (to express affirmation or consent), *ita est, sic est* (= it is so), *recte* (as a word of politeness, = certainly), *certe* (= assuredly), *vero* (= 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? venies? — I veniam! are you going to my house? mene vis? — I te! Clitipho came here; did he come alone? Clitipho huc adit; solus? — I solus! I say —, aio, 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*; in writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo haec scribebam*; — evening, last night,

*heri resperi*; — morning, *heri mane*. **II.** *n.* *clies hesternus*.

**yet**, **I.** conj. (*afamen, verumtamen* (or as two words), *sed, at, etiam, quamquam* (quantity the last four answering objections raised or implied by the speaker); see **NEVERTHELESS**, **NOTWITHSTANDING**. **II.** adv. = still, even now, *etiam, etiamnum* (*etiamnum*); = up to this time, *adhuc, ad id (tempus), hactenus*; not —, *nondum, non . . . etiam; adhuc non* (= not up to this moment).

**yew**, **I.** *n.* — tree, *taxus*, *f.* **II.** adj. *taxicus* (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, *alci 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 servilis, servitus, -itio* (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), (*boum*) *jugum*; = of marriage, *†jugum*. **II.** v.tr. (*conjungere*). **yokefellow**, *n.* *socius* (= companion), *conjugalis* (in marriage).

**yolk**, *n.* (of an egg) *ovt luteum*, Plin., *vitellus*. **yonder**, **I.** adj. *ille, iste*. **II.** adv. *illic, istic*; see **THERE**.

**yore**, adv. in times or days of —, *olim* (= a long time back), *quondam* (= formerly, *opponunc*), *antea, antehac* (= in former days), *patrium memoria* (= in the memory of our ancestors, of old), *antiqui, veteres, viri priores*.

**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), *tus, -a, -um*; see **THY**; 2, in the pl. *vester* (*vestra, vestrum*). **yourself, yourselves**, pron. reflex. *tu ipse, tute(m) ipsi, vos ipsi, voemet (ipsi)*.

**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, *filius infans*), *puer, puella* (= boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year); *adulescens, 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**), *filius* (= a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — Marius, *Marius filius*); the — people; see **YOUTH**; 2, of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a fowl, *novella gallina*), *pulus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj. e.g. a — fowl, *pulus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pulus equinus*), *catus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catus canis*); a — cat, kitten, *catus felis*; also of the — of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *juvenis, juvenca* (= a — bull, a heifer); 3, of trees, etc. *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*. **II.** *n.* (collective), *parvus, -us,*

*proles, -is, f.* (mostly poet.), *†suboles, -is, f.* *pul- lit, -orum*; to bring forth —, *fetus alere* or *procreare*; see above. **younger**, adj. *junior, (nati) minor*; the — of two sons, *minor nati e filii*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*. **youngest**, adj. (*nati*) *minimus*; the — of the sons, *minimus nati (of several) e filii*.

**youth**, **n.** 1, in an abstract sense lit. *juv- itia, actus 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), *juvenis, -itio, f.* (strictly up to the fortieth year), *†juvenitas* (= in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juvenia* (not very often in prose); in —, gen. by *puer* or *adulescens* (= when a boy, a —); from —, a *puero, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parvulis* (the three last of several, all = from early child- hood), *ab adulescentia, ab iuvenis aetate* or *adulescentia, a prima aetate* or *adulescentia, ab initio aetatis*; in a fig. sense = young people, *pu- eri, puellae* (= boys, girls), *adulescentes, virgines* (= young men, maidens), *juvenis, -itio, f., juve- nes, -um, juvenes utriusque sexus* (= young people of both sexes), the goddess —, *Juventas*; 2, a young man, *puer, adulescentulus, adulescens, juvenis*. **youthful**, adj. see **YOUNG**. Adv. *juveniliter, puerorum, adulescentium ritu* or *more*.

**yule**, *n.* see **CHRISTMAS**.

## Z.

**zeal**, *n.* *studium, industria*; ardent —, *ardor, fervor*; with —, *studio, studiosus*; with great —, *summo studio, studiosissime*. **zealous**, *n.* *acerrimus fides* (etc.). **zealous**, adj. *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer* (*stery*), *ardens* (= burning with zeal); a — patriot, *civis acerrimus* or *patriae amans*; see **ZEAL**. Adv. *studiose, acriter, ardentem, enixe, 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 vinosus*); fig. *studium*.

**zigzag**, *n.* *discursus torti vibratque* (of light- ning, Plin. Min.; the term can be used in gen.).

**zodiac**, *n.* *orbis* or *circuitus signifer*; sign of —, *sidus, -is, n.*

**zone**, *n.* 1, see **GIRDLE**; 2, in gen. *†zona, cingulus* (terrestrial and celestial, *caeli regio* or *ora* or *plaga*; torrid —, *zona torrida* (Plin.); frigid —, *regio glacialis* (Col.); temperate —, *temperatae caeli regiones*.

**zoology**, *n.* *animantium descriptio*. **zoo- logical**, adj. by gen. *animantium* — gardens, *forum saepum*.

# 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. Afer.  
Aix, Aquæ Sextiæ.  
Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, Urbs Aquensis.  
Aleppo, Aleppum.  
Algiers, Algerium.  
Alsace, Alsatia.  
America, America; American, adj. Americanus.  
Amiens, Ambianum, Samarobriua.  
Amsterdam, Amstelodamum.  
Andalusia, Vandalitia.  
Angers, Andegavum.  
Angoulême, Engolisma.  
Anhalt, Anhaltinum.  
Anjou, Andegavenſis Ager.  
Antwerp, Antwerpia.  
Arras, Atrebatum.  
Artois, Artesia.  
Asia, Asia; Asiatic, adj. Asiaticus, Asianus.  
Atlantic Ocean, Oceanus Atlanticus.  
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.  
Austria, Austria.  
Autun, Augustodunum.  
Anvergne, 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, Boiohaemum.  
Bologna, Bononia.  
Bonn, Bonna.  
Bordeaux, Burdigala.  
Boulogne, Bononia, Gesoriacum.  
Bourges, Avaricum.  
Braganza, Bragantia.

Bremen, Berina.  
Brescia, Brixia.  
Breslau, Vratislavia.  
Bristol, Venta Silurum.  
Brunswick, Brunsviga.  
Brussels, Bruxellæ.  
Bulgaria, Bulgaria.  
Burgundy, Burgundia.

CADIZ, Gades.  
Calais, Caletum.  
Cambay, Camaracum.  
Cambridge, Cantabrigia.  
Canterbury, Cantuaria, Durovernum.  
Carinthia, Carinthia.  
Carlsruhe, Carleolum, Brovoniacum.  
Carlsbad, Thermanæ Carolinae.  
Carlsruhe, Hesychia Carolina.  
Carpathian M., Carpathus.  
Carthage, Carthago Nova.  
Caspian Sea, Mare Caspium.  
Cassel, Cassula, Cassellæ.  
Castle, Castilia.  
Cattégat, Sinus Codanus.  
Champagne, Campania.  
Chester, Cestria.  
Clairvaux, Claravallia.  
Clausenburg, Claudiopolis.  
Cleves, Clivis.  
Coblentz, Confluentes.  
Coburg, Coburgum.  
Cologne, Colonia Agrippina, Augusta Ubiarum.  
Constance, Constantia.  
Constantinople, Byzantium, Constantinopolis.  
Copenhagen, Hafnia, Codania.  
Cordova, Corduba.  
Corfu, Coreyra.  
Cornwall, Cornubia.  
Coventry, Conventria.  
Cracow, Cracovia.  
Croatia, Croatia.  
Cronstadt, Corona.  
Cyprus, Cyprus.

DALMATIA, Dalmatia; adj. Dalmaticus.  
Damascus, Damascus; adj. Damascenus.  
Dantzic, Gedanum, Dantiscum.

Danube, R., Danubius.  
 Darmstadt, Darmstadtium.  
 Dauphiné, Delphinatus.  
 Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.  
 Denmark, Dania.  
 Dessau, Deessavia.  
 Devonshire, Damnonia.  
 Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.  
 Dnieper, R., Borysthenes, Danapria.  
 Dniester, R., Danastria.  
 Don, R., Tanais.  
 Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.  
 Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubria.  
 Dresden, Dresda.  
 Dublin, Dublinum.  
 Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

Enno, R., Iberus.  
 Edinburgh, Edinum.  
 Eisenach, Icenacum.  
 Elbe, Ilva, Aethalia.  
 Elbe, R., Albis.  
 England, Anglia; English, adj. Anglus, Anglicus.

Erfurt, Erfordia, Erfurtum.  
 Esthonia, Estonia, Aestonia.  
 Exeter, Ica, Exonia.

FAENZA, Faventia.  
 Ferrara, Ferraria.  
 Fiesole, Faesulae.  
 Finland, Finnia, Fennonia, Venedia.  
 Flanders, Flandria.  
 Florence, Florentia.  
 France, Gallia.  
 Franche Comté, Comitatus Burgundiae.  
 Franconia, Franconia.  
 Frankfort-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad Moenum.  
 Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam.  
 Freiburg, Friburgum.  
 Frejus, Forum Julii.  
 Friesland, Frisia.

GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.  
 Garonne, R., Garumna.  
 Gascony, Vasconia.  
 Geneva, Geneva.  
 Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.  
 Germany, Germania.  
 Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.  
 Gironi, Agrigentum.  
 Glasgow, Glasgus.  
 Gloucester, Claudia Castra.  
 Goslar, Goslaria.  
 Gothenburg, Gothoburgum.  
 Göttingen, Gottinga.  
 Greece, Graecia.  
 Grenoble, Gratianopolis.  
 Guadalquivir, Baetis.  
 Guadiana, R., Anas.  
 Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Marlemum.  
 Hague, The, Haga Comititia.  
 Halle, Hala Saxonum.  
 Hamburg, Hamburgum.  
 Hanover, Hanovera.  
 Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.  
 Havre de Grace, Portus Gratiae.  
 Heidelberg, Heidelbergia.  
 Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.  
 Holstein, Holsatia.  
 Hungary, Hungaria.

INDIA, India.  
 Ingolstadt, Ingolstadtium.  
 Inn, R., Oenus.  
 Inspruck, Oenipontum.  
 Ireland, Hibernia.  
 Istria, Histria.  
 Italy, Italia.

JAEN, Jaenum.  
 Japan, Japonia.  
 Jena, Jena.  
 Jericho, Hiericho.  
 Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.  
 Jülich, Juliacum.  
 Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.  
 Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.  
 Königsberg, Regiomontanum.

LANCASTER, Longovicum.  
 Landau, Landavium.  
 Langres, Lingones.  
 Languedoc, Langedocia.  
 Lapland, Lapponia.  
 Lausanne, Lausodunum.  
 Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.  
 Leicester, Ratae Coritanorum.  
 Leipzig, Lipsia.  
 Lerida, Ileria.  
 Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.  
 Liège, Leodium.  
 Limoges, Limovicum.  
 Lincoln, Lindum Colonia.  
 Linz, Lentia, Lintia.  
 Lisbon, Olisipo.  
 Lithuania, Lithuania.  
 Loire, R., Ligeris.  
 Lombardy, Longolardia.  
 London, Londinium, Londinum.  
 Loretto, Lauretum.  
 Lorraine, Lotharingia.  
 Louvain, Lovanium.  
 Lübeck, Lubeca.  
 Lucca, Luca.  
 Lucerne, Lucerna.  
 Luneberg, Luneburgum.  
 Lunenburg, Lunaris Villa.  
 Luxembourg, Luciburgum.  
 Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

**MAAS, R.,** Mosæ.  
**Madrid,** Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum.  
**Maastricht,** Trajectum ad Mosam.  
**Magdeburg,** Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.  
**Main, R.,** Moenis.  
**Majorca,** Insula Balearis Major.  
**Malaga,** Malaca.  
**Malta,** Malta, Melita.  
**Man,** Isle of, Mona.  
**Manchester,** Mancunium.  
**Mannheim,** Manhemium.  
**Marburg,** Marburgum.  
**Marne, R.,** Matrôna.  
**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.  
**Massina,** Massana.  
**Metz,** Divodurum.  
**Milan,** Mediolanum.  
**Mincio, R.,** Mineius.  
**Mödena,** Mutina.  
**Montpellier,** Mons Pessulus.  
**Moravia,** Moravia.  
**Morea,** Peloponnesus.  
**Moscow,** Mossovia.  
**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, Nevidunum Aeduum.  
**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,** Osnabruga.  
**Ostend,** Ostenda.  
**Otranto,** Hydruntum.  
**Oviedo,** Ovetum.  
**Oxford,** Oxonia.

**PADUA,** Patavium.  
**Palatinate,** Palatinatus.  
**Palermo,** Panormus.  
**Pamplona,** Pompeiopolis.  
**Paris,** Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum.  
**Parma,** Parma.  
**Pavia,** Ticinum.  
**Perpignan,** Perpinianum.  
**Perugia,** Perusia.  
**Pesth,** Pestinum.  
**Petersburg, St.,** Petropolis.  
**Piacenza,** Placentia.  
**Picardy,** Picardia.  
**Piedmont,** Pedemontium.  
**Plymouth,** Plymuthum.  
**Po, R.,** Padus.  
**Poitiers,** Limonum Pictavium.  
**Poitou,** Terra Pictavensis.  
**Poland,** Polonia.  
**Pomerania,** Pomerania.  
**Portugal,** Lusitania.  
**Posen,** Posnania.  
**Pezzuoli,** Putcoli.  
**Prague,** Praga.  
**Provence,** Provincia.  
**Prussia,** Borussia, Prussia.

**RAAB,** Arrabona.  
**Ratisben,** Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.  
**Red Sea,** Sinus Arabicus.  
**Reggio,** Rhegium.  
**Rheims,** Remi.  
**Rhine, R.,** Rhenus.  
**Rhone, R.,** Rhodanus.  
**Riga,** Riga.  
**Rimini,** Ariminum.  
**Rochelle,** Rupella, Santonum Portus.  
**Rochester,** Durobrivæ.  
**Rome,** Roma.  
**Rotterdam,** Roterodamum.  
**Rouen,** Rothomagus.  
**Roussillon,** Russilio, Russino.  
**Russia,** Russia.  
**Ryswick,** Rysvicum.

**SAXONY,** Saxonia.  
**Saint Cloud,** Fanum S. Clodoaldi.  
**Saint Denis,** Dionysiopolis.  
**Saint Malo,** Maclovium.  
**Saint Omer,** Audonapropolis.  
**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, Silures, Cassiterides.  
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.  
 Seine, R., Sequana.  
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.  
 Seville, Eспаlia.  
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.  
 Sicily, Sicilia.  
 Sienna, Sena.  
 Silesia, Silesia.  
 Slavonia, Slavonia.  
 Soissons, Augusta Snessionum.  
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.  
 Spain, Hispania.  
 Spire, 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.  
 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, Tunctum.  
 Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.  
 Turkey, Turcia.  
 Tuscany, Etruria.  
 Tyrol, Teriolla.

ULM, Ulma.  
 Upsala, Epsalia.  
 Urbino, Erbinum.  
 Utrecht, Trajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.  
 Valois, Valesia.  
 Venice, Venetiae.  
 Vercelli, Vercellae.  
 Verdun, Verodunum.  
 Verona, Verona.  
 Versailles, Versalia.  
 Vicenza, Vicentia.  
 Vienna, Viadobona.  
 Vienne, Vienna.  
 Vincennes, Ad Vicasas.  
 Vistula, R., Vistula.  
 Viterbo, Viterbium.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.  
 Warsaw, Varsovia.  
 Weimar, Vinaria.  
 Weser, R., Visurgis.  
 Wiesbaden, Thermae Mattiacae.  
 Wight, Isle of, Vectis.  
 Winchester, Venta Belgarum.  
 Wittenberg, Vitemberga.  
 Worcester, Vigornia.  
 Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.  
 Zürich, Turicum, Tigurium.

# GLOSSARY

OF

## 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, Beatrice.  
Benedict, Benedictus.  
Bernard, Bernardus.

CECIL, Caecilius.  
Cecilia, Caecilia.  
Celia, Cella.  
Charles, Carolus.  
Claude, Claudius.  
Clement, Clemens.  
Constance, Constantia.  
Cyprian, Cyprianus.  
Cyril, Cyrillus.

EDMUND, Edmundus.  
Edward, Eduardus.

Ellen }  
Eleanor } Helena.  
Elmor }  
Emily, Aemilia.

FELIX, Felix.  
Florence, Florentia.  
Francis } Franciscus.  
Frank }  
Frederic, Fredericus.

GEORGE, Georgius.  
Gregory, Gregorius.

HELEN, Helena.  
Henry, Henricus.  
Hilary, Milarius.  
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, Gulielmus.









**DATE DUE**

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